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THE TIMES

City of London past and present: Pictures, back page

Civil servants poised for national strike

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The crisis in the Civil Service *deepened last night after the* collapse of negotiations between unions and the Government. Union leaders immediately signalled approval for an escalation of the action among staff responsible for payment of unemployment benefits, and took the first step towards calling *a national strike*.

They left a 30-minute meeting with Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and minister responsible for the Civil Service, angrily complaining of being "deceived and conned" by ministers who had made clear that the 7 per cent pay offer would under no circumstances be increased.

The Government countered that the proposals made for this year's increase to 540,000 white-collar civil servants, and arrangements for pay bargaining in the future, were fair and reasonable.

The executives of the two largest unions the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants last night agreed to recommend to meetings of their members an all-out indefinite strike. The results of the meetings will be known in 10 days.

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions, whose reaction to the Government's firm stance ranged from disappointment to outrage, decided after a late-night meeting to start arranging a national strike to last at least two weeks.

Executives of the other large unions are to meet during the next few days and are expected to recommend an all-out strike to their members, although the 100,000-strong Institution of Professional Civil Servants still favours intensification of the current programme of selective strikes.

However, if the majority view among the unions is for a national strike, it is expected that any unenthusiastic union would swing its support behind the strike.

Little prospect of an early settlement

It is understood that the Prime Minister was told by government whips that if concessions were made to the unions there would be a revolt by Conservative backbenchers.

That view was forcibly put by Mrs Thatcher at a meeting earlier this week with Lord Soames and Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department; it prevented Lord Soames from making a small improvement in the pay offer, which had been expected at yesterday's meaning.

The Council of Civil Service Unions, which is coordinating the selective strikes, reported that "tens of thousands" of civil servants had left their posts after hearing the result of the meeting with Lord Soames. The walk-outs led to the closure of the Department of Employment's statistical computer at Runcorn, Cheshire.

With attitudes in the dispute now polarized there appeared to be no prospect of an early settlement, and some union leaders predicted that the dispute could continue for several months.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said he was appalled at the Goverment's failure to make an improved offer. "The unions have been constantly seeking a solution while the Government have refused even to genuinely negotiate. The Government must take full blame for now placing at risk the living standards of claimants, and in particular the unemployed", he said.

The dispute will enter a critical period for the unions on Monday, when they call out about 270 staff at Department of Employment computer centres in Livingston, near *Edinburgh, and Reading*, Berkshire, and at the child benefits computer in Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Union leaders are under strong pressure from the TUC to ensure that emergency procedures, agreed with the employment department, are followed for the payment of unemployment benefits, but there is a growing militancy in unemployment benefit offices, with union activists urging members not to cooperate.

Unions surprised at lack of concessions

The procedures involve writing out by hand giro cheques for the unemployed, because the cheques will no longer be sent from the computer centres. Lay officials of the Civil and Public Services Association, which represents most of the benefit offices staff, are asking staff in the offices to refuse to write out the cheques.

The unions are urging managers of unemployment benefit offices to close the doors so that staff can devote their time to writing out the cheques. The action could lead to delays in claimants receiving benefits.

Action at the child benefits computer will not begin to bite for about a month, when new claimants will be affected. The *unemployed and mothers claiming child benefits will be diverted to social security* offices for emergency payments if the dispute halts their benefits.

Union leaders were surprised by the lack of concessions at yesterday's meeting. Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said the Government's attitude had been "disonourable, contemptible and malicious".

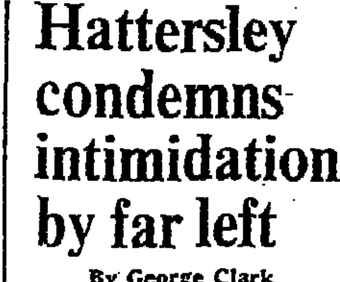
Lord Soames said: "I do not see what gain can come from escalating the action and it must be evident now that the Government is convinced that it is in the national interest that we *should stay with the present* offer".

☐ The Civil Avialion Authority said last night that there had been some "local, unplanned disruption" at the London air traffic control centre yesterday afternoon (a Staff Reporter writes). That had led to temporary restrictions on Heathrow flights.

Benefits effects, page 2
Leading article, page 15



Lord Soames discussing the grim news with the press.



Hattersley condemns intimidation by far left

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary last night called on Mr Wedgwood Benn to condemn the "bullying and blackmail" which was taking place in some constituency Labour parties.

He told a Labour and trade union meeting in Norwich: "Much of the intimidation is being organized by the rank and file mobilizing committee and the fraudulently named Campaign for Labour Party Democracy.

"This week, the mobilizing committee published a 'hit list' of 150 Labour MPs whose offence was to have supported Mr Michael Foot's criticism of the Wembley conference decision [on the method of electing the leader and deputy leader of the party]. As an example of mindless intolerance it takes some beating.

"Included on it were left-wingers, ranging from Mr Albert Booth to Mr Jeff Rooker, *Mr Sydney Bidwell and Mr* Russell Kerr."

Mr Hattersley added: "Michael Foot's defence of real party democracy, his description of the way policy is decided and should be implemented, and his insistence that the interests of the whole movement must be placed above personal ambition must have convinced thousands of our members and supporters that the tales of treason and default are crude libels."

He continued: "In the vast majority of local Labour parties, intimidation would not be tolerated. Indeed, one of our problems in stamping it out is the disbelief with which such *allegations* are received in the normal democratic branch meeting.

"But I fear that there is conclusive evidence that in some places, loyal party members, of long standing, are shouted down if they speak up against extremism, and are excluded from every office and all influence if they refuse to hunt with the hard-left pack."

It was not simply a matter of the reselection of MPs, Mr Hattersley said, a subject on which there was great concern within the Parliamentary Labour Party.

"Hard-working councillors whose views are ideologically unacceptable to the far left are being refused renomination. Minorities are being openly reviled and abused," he said.

In another attack on Mr Benn, Mr Shore, the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, told a meeting of the Labour Solidarity Campaign in Cardiff: "Never in the history of the party has an elected leader felt compelled to put his own leadership on the line and to challenge another to contest him. The challenge is the more startling because as those who know him well will not dispute, Mr Foot is the most radical, the most serious and committed socialist leader that the party has ever had."

The choice, Mr Shore said, was simple, direct but unavoidable. "The Labour Party can be led by either Michael Foot or by Tony Benn . . . it most certainly cannot be led by both. Tony Benn, that cuckoo in the nest, cannot coexist, cannot ride in tandem, in the leadership of a party led by Michael Foot."

Mr Benn must withdraw his charges, accept collective responsibility under Mr Foot's leadership or take the honourable course and fight for the leadership itself.

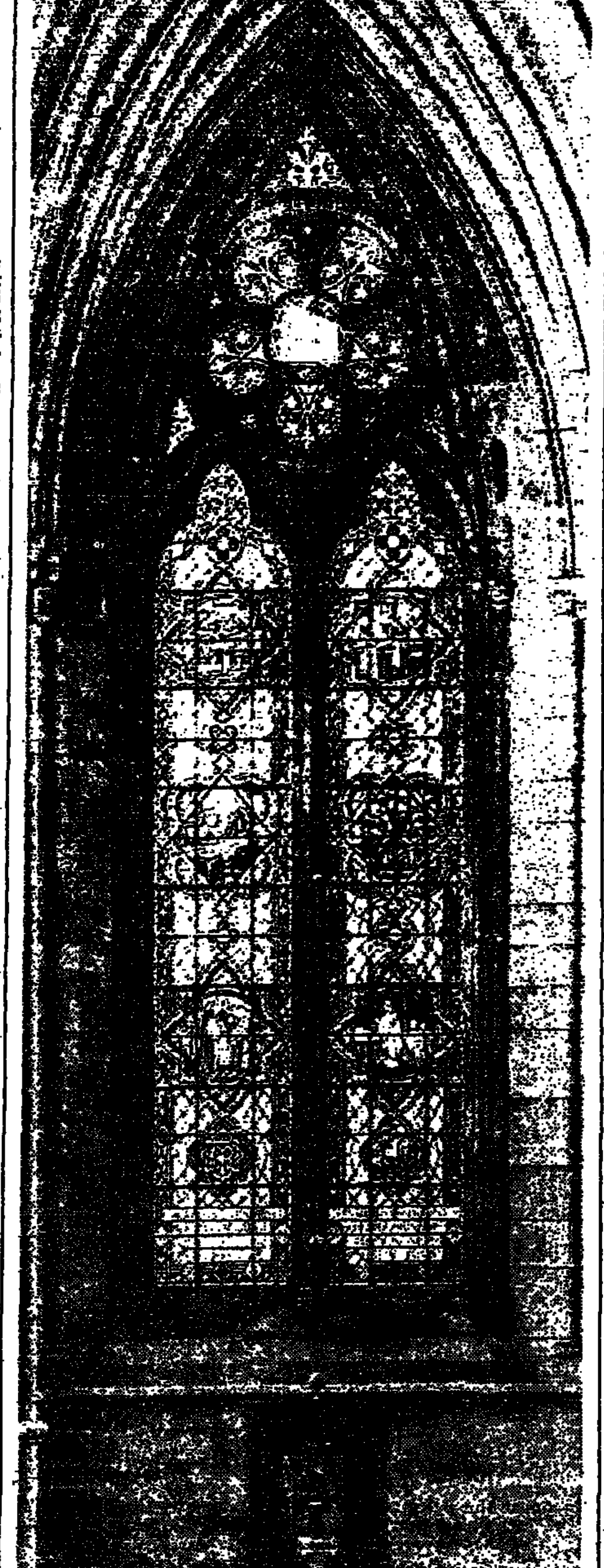
There had been a formal charge from Mr Benn which no Labour leader could ignore.

"We must see that the leadership of Michael Foot, and the whole effectiveness of Labour in Parliament, is not destroyed by the election to deputy leader of a man who does not trust his colleagues and who no longer commands their trust in him."

Mr Benn stays in hospital

Mr Wedgwood Benn was said yesterday to be feeling better by a spokesman for Charing Cross Hospital where he was admitted on Thursday complaining of pains in the legs.

A number of routine tests have been carried out, including blood tests and an electrocardiogram. Mr Benn will remain in hospital until the results are available.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

College window of tribute

The stained glass window (above) in Lancing College chapel will be dedicated today on the college's Founder's Day. The window, measuring 21 ft by 6½ ft has seven cameos depicting stages *in the building of the* chapel, including the planning. The chapel was started in 1868 and taken over by the Friends of Lancing Chapel in 1946. The window will be a memorial to all those who have worked on the building. Bishop Morrell, Provost of Lancing, will dedicate it. The school is the chief school of the Woddsard Corporation. The window was designed by Mr Arthur Buss, the artist, in cooperation with Mr Stephen Dykes Bower.

$2 cut in N Sea oil price as sterling slips again

By David Blake and John Whitmore

Britain cut the price of its North Sea oil by $2 yesterday as sterling *fell again in foreign* exchange markets. The British National Oil Corporation told oil companies that it was reducing its official oil price to $37.25 a barrel from July 1 in response to the continuing glut in the world market.

The drop in the oil price came on a day when sterling was further *depressed by weak* prospects for oil and the continuing strength of the American dollar.

The pound closed down 1.2 cents at $1.9290, having fallen at one stage in the day to $1.9075. It has lost 14 cents over the past week. Sterling's effective exchange rate closed *at 93.8, down 1 percentage* point on the day. The pound also lost ground against most continental currencies, but the continuing strength of the dollar was the most important factor in exchange markets.

The United States currency was buoyed up by new signs of rising interest rates in the United States. It gained 45 points against the German mark to close at DM2.4155.

In spite of the sharp downturn in the pound's value in international markets, Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, told bankers in Switzerland that *there would* be no change in Britain's interest rate policy at *home*.

The message was at most only half believed by the markets, which pushed up the interest rate at the weekly tender for Treasury bills from *11.4 to 12.4 per cent, a gain of* a full percentage point. This will put pressure on the authorities to raise interest rates in coming weeks and would certainly rule out any cut in the minimum lending rate from its current level of 12 per cent.

Fears of rising interest rates *and uncertainties about the* prospect of a civil service strike brought a new wave of pessimism to the stock exchange. The *FT* industrial Index fell 9.3 points to close at 546.3. Most big companies recorded substantial losses and gilts also fell.

Britain's markets have been *hit by double trouble. Sterling* has become the first currency in the firing line for international money speculators as a result of recent moves to prop up the franc and the mark. Interest rates on the Continent have been forced up in response to the rise in interest rates in New York, leaving the United Kingdom *with some of the lowest* interest rates in the industrial world instead of the highest as during last year.

At the same time, the confidence factors which pushed sterling to record heights last year have started to *turn* against the United Kingdom. There are growing doubts *about the British Government's* ability to bring inflation down much from its present level of around 12 per cent, while the newly-installed Reagan Administration in Washington is *basking in the glow of admiration* caused by its monetarist policies.

At the same time North Sea oil is thought likely to be a less valuable asset than was predicted in 1980. The cut in the BNOC official price comes after *many months* in which market prices had forced discounting *in the world oil markets*. Leading oil companies made it plain yesterday that they did not think the price cut was big enough. They wanted the price reduced by around $5.

Major petrol producers warned motorists not to expect cuts in prices at the pump. They said that prices would *still be too low for them to* make a profit.

Britain is now a net exporter of oil, so the fall in the oil price will hurt our balance of payments. Falling oil prices throughout the world will also benefit the payments positions *of other industrial countries*, thus making sterling a less attractive currency to hold. In *spite of heavy pressure in the* markets, the Bank of England seems to have engaged in only limited intervention to stabilize the pound's rate.

The fall in sterling's worth will push up the price of imports. It *could* also *lead to* holidaymakers going abroad in late summer facing a surcharge *of 4 per cent on the cost of* their trips

Holiday costs, page 3
Details, page 17

ICL workforce to be cut by 16 per cent

By Bill Johnstone

ICL, the largest British owned computer manufacturer is to reduce its workforce by 16 per cent and shed 5,200 jobs.

A reduction in the 31,000 *workforce* had been expected, but the scale of the cuts caught most employees by surprise.

The news was broken in a statement read to union representatives in London and simultaneously to employees at all ICL offices and plants yesterday morning.

The statement, signed by Mr Robert Wilmot, the managing director, who joined the company only three weeks ago, said: "The board's latest assessment of the company's manpower needs shows a further overall surplus of 5,200 employees. We propose to reduce this surplus by starting consultations immediately with a view to initiating a redundancy programme."

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers Technical Administrative and Supervisory Section (Tass), one of the principal unions at ICL, was highly *critical*.

Mr Ken Gill, the general secretary, called the cuts a national scandal.

"It is not just the disaster of another 5,000 victims of monetarism, especially in the North-west, and Scotland," he said.

"Just when Japan is pouring thousands of millions of pounds into its computer industry we do virtually nothing to save ours. Instead of making hopeful noises about the future of information technology, the Government must give ICL an immediate heart transplant."

At the end of March the Government underwrote a loan guarantee for ICL of £200m over two years. The company's bankers, which include Barclays and National Westminster, extended loan facilities to £70m.

The *financial slide* of ICL appeared to accelerate in the first half of the year. The previous chairman Mr Philip Chappell reported a loss of £20m and Mr Christophor Laidlaw, the new chairman, is expected to report a half yearly loss on Monday which is about £35m.

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), another prominent union at ICL, said that it was annoyed because the company had given only a broad outline of where cuts would fall.

A spokesman for the union said: "Our members are phoning us to give them more information and we have not got it."

The statement said that the Company's worldwide marketing group would lose 2,500 jobs of which 1,000 were overseas.

Reagan's nominee snubbed by Senate

From David Cross, Washington, June 5

In President Reagan's worst political defeat to date, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today overwhelmingly rejected the nomination of Mr Ernest Lefever, a conservative academic, to the senior human rights post in the State Department.

The final vote, which came after a lengthy cross-examination of Mr Lefever yesterday, was 13 against his confirmation and only four in favour. Five Republican members joined the eight Democrats on the committee to oppose Mr Lefever by the unexpectedly large margin.

Mr Lefever's supporters included right-wing conservatives like Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, as well as Senator Howard Baker, the moderate Republican leader of the Senate, who had promised to support the nomination on behalf of the President, albeit without great enthusiasm.

Explaining why he objected to Mr Lefever's nomination, *Senator Charles Percy*, the moderate Republican leader of the committee, said that confirmation of the candidate would be an unfortunate symbol and signal to the rest of the world.

He added that he objected to Mr Lefever's strident opposition to human rights abuses in nations hostile to the *United* States.

After a first round of stormy hearings before the committee last month, Senator Percy urged the President to withdraw Mr Lefever's nomination, but his advice was rejected. Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, explained before today's vote that Mr Reagan believed very strongly that he should stand by his nominees.

Today's vote means that confirmation of Mr Lefever's nomination will now undoubtedly face a difficult fight on the floor of the Senate. If liberal Democrats decide to stage a filibuster, at least 60 votes would be needed to end it and there are only 53 Republicans in the Upper House.

During yesterday's closed hearing Mr Lefever denied allegations that a conflict of interest existed between a conservative research centre, which he has run, and the Nestlé Company over the delicate question of sales of breast-milk substitutes to mothers in poor countries. It has been claimed that Nestlé paid $25,000 (£12,500) to the centre in exchange for the latter's promotion of the substitutes' sales.

Mr Lefever also rejected claims by two of his brothers that he had once believed that *blacks* are genetically inferior to whites. According to members who attended yesterday's committee meeting, the latest cross-examination failed to uncover any new information about Mr Lefever's background. But it also failed to change any minds already leaning against the approval of his confirmation.

Test-tube twins in Melbourne

Melbourne, Saturday morning —The world's first test-tube twins, a boy and a girl, were born at the Queen Victoria Hospital here today. They arrived two weeks prematurely after doctors induced the birth.

The mother, who went into labour yesterday evening, is aged 31. Her name w asnot released. The twins bring the *number of test-tube births in* Melbourne to six.—AP.

RUC tip-off to IRA claimed

From Christopher Thomas and Tim Jones, Belfast

A full-scale police investigation has been ordered into *allegations that a member of* the Royal Ulster Constabulary handed over the names of police informers to the Provisional IRA.

The man worked as a clerk in the CID office and it is thought his betrayal caused the deaths of three or perhaps four men.

Mr Peter Valente, one man allegedly betrayed, had money pinned to his body when he was found: an indication to the police that the IRA knew he was a double agent.

The RUC man's information is also thought to have been directly responsible for the deaths of Mr Maurice Gilvary and Mr Patrick Trainor, who were murdered within a four-month period in 1979. Two of the deaths only can be traced directly to the RUC man, who was a full time police reservist.

He is now said to be living in England anonymously. He fled after his suspected betrayal became known for fear of "loyalist" retribution.

The investigation has been called at the request of Mr John Hermon, the Chief Constable of the RUC.

Ulster propaganda item scrapped

The *World in Action* television programme about propaganda in Northern Ireland has been scrapped by Granada Television, which has refused a demand by the Independent Broadcasting Authority to drop sequences showing Patsy O'Hara, a dead hunger striker, in an open coffin (Martin Huckerby writes).

The 'Propaganda War' was due to be broadcast last Monday but was postponed because of the IBA objections. Granada was optimistic that it could resolve the difficulties; but yesterday it said it did not want to show the film in a cut form.

UDR murder, page 2

Police satisfied with life sentence for shooting of PC Olds

By Craig Seton

Stuart Blackstock, the "dangerous and evil" Hell's Angel gunman who shot and crippled Police Constable Philip Olds, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for wounding the policeman with intent to resist arrest. Leslie Cooke, *his* accomplice, was jailed for a total of 17 years.

The jury, which the day before had cleared the two men of attempting to murder PC Olds, was not present for sentencing. Their decision had *brought gasps of surprise at* the Central Criminal Court, London, and from the constable's shocked colleagues.

Yesterday, after the sentencing, PC Olds, aged 29, now confined to a wheelchair, said: "I think my colleagues were shattered by the verdicts, but will be satisfied with the sentences. Decent coppers have got a bit of backing."

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said: "I think the judge has given the maximum that he could. I am very satisfied; but I would still have liked to see both men convicted of attempted murder".

Mr Blackstock, aged 26, of no fixed address, grinned and swaggered from the dock after Mr Justice Skinner passed sentence.

He was found guilty by an 11-1 majority and was sentenced to life imprisonment for wounding with intent to resist arrest. He was also sentenced to 15 years for the attempted robbery of an off licence in Hayes, Middlesex, two days before last Christmas and a total of five years for possession of two firearms, which he had admitted. Those two terms will run consecutively.

Mr Justice Skinner told him: "I am satisfied you are a dangerous and evil man.

"I think it absolutely essential that criminals who carry firearms and criminals who attack the police officers should be punished severely. You have done your best to ruin the life of a young and courageous man for the sake of a few pounds. You in particular have a lot to answer for", said the judge.



PC Olds: "Judges are shrewd".

Mr Blackstock, who insisted during his trial that he did not intend to shoot the policeman, was told that the medical evidence showed he suffered from a serious personality disorder.

Mr Justice Skinner said: "On the evidence before me I cannot say when, if ever, it will be safe to release you. Therefore, I must pass a sentence on you which will both punish you and ensure you will never be released for so long as you remain a danger to the public."

The judge described Mr Cooke, aged 21, as "a stupid, weak and contemptible man" who had gone along on the raid knowing that Mr Blackstock had a loaded gun which he was prepared to use to frighten anyone who got in his way.

Mr Cooke was jailed for 12 years for the attempted robbery, which he had admitted. He was further sentenced to five years having been found guilty of unlawful wounding and five years for possession of firearms, which he admitted. The two five years terms are to run concurrently, but consecutive with the 12 years' sentence.

The judge said it was unfortunate that after the jury had acquitted the two men of attempted murder, overnight comment had seemed to suggest that the verdict implied the jury might have rejected PC Olds's evidence.

He said: "There are two things I cannot emphasize too strongly. One is that the jury could only have found as they did if they accepted PC Olds's evidence that you deliberately shot at him. Secondly in my judgment, if PC Olds had died as a result of that shooting you would have been guilty of murder. The jury only acquitted you of shooting with intent to kill."

As Mr Cooke, of Northolt, Middlesex, was led to the cells he swore at the judge and hit out at the dock.

During the trial the court heard that Mr Blackstock and Mr Cooke, both Hell's Angels with criminal records, planned a robbery last Christmas. Mr Blackstock was armed with a ·22 Luger loaded with three live rounds.

After failing to take money from an off-licence in Hayes they ran into the street and were confronted by PC Olds, who had left his car to buy sweets for his night duty.

The policeman drew his truncheon and called on the men to halt. Mr Blackstock turned and fired from close range.

Outside the court yesterday PC Olds, who is separated from his wife and lives alone, confined to a wheelchair, in Pinner, Middlesex, said: "I would do the same thing again in the circumstances. I have regrets. I cannot walk anymore: I cannot go to the toilet like anyone else and I cannot make love anymore. I have lost all physical functions below the chest."

PC Olds said as a serving officer he could not comment on the sentences; but he knew his colleagues were delighted. "It is obvious that judges in this country are shrewd men and I still maintain we have the finest and fairest system of justice in the world."

Leading article, page 15

MPs vote 18% rise for themselves

MPs voted themselves a salary increase of 18 per cent, after explaining that it was really only 6 per cent if the arithmetic was done properly and sums withheld in previous years were deducted Page 2

Young England win

The England Under-21 side remain top of their group in the European championship after beating Hungary 2—1. The senior team, who play in Budapest today, were promised a better future by Mr Jack Dunnett, a Labour MP, and new president of the Football League Pages 2, 22

Child car ban vetoed

A ban on children travelling in car front seats was ruled out by the Secretary of State for Transport. Children were better protected in accidents if they were restrained, even by belts not specially designed for them, he said Page 3

Nato entry delay

Problems involved in bringing Spain into Nato, may delay a formal application until after September, diplomatic sources said in Madrid Page 4

Namibia mission

Mr William Clark, the United States deputy Secretary of State, is to visit Pretoria next month to try to coax South Africa into a settlement on Namibia Page 5

Runcie condemns murder of another UDR man

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Gunmen orphaned another two children in Northern Ireland yesterday when they ambushed and murdered a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment. Mr Thomas Reggie Graham, aged 38, became the seventh member of the regiment to be killed this year when he was shot down as he delivered grocery to a house near Lisnaskea, 10 miles from the border.

The gunmen had broken into the house and when the housewife returned from taking her child to kindergarten, held her hostage until Mr Graham arrived.

His murder was immediately condemned by political leaders in the province. In Dublin, Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, said he was "distressed" by the news.

He added: "Some of my most moving talks during my visit were with clergymen working along the border. Those who kill only hinder the solution to the problem facing Ireland."

Mr Graham had just arrived at the house when masked men ran towards his delivery van and fired a number of bullets into him. He died almost immediately.

Security forces who went to the area discovered that his van was used by the gunmen to make their escape near the border.

Last month Mr Graham's brother, also a member of the UDR, was the target of a murder attempt when gunmen opened fire as he left his home. But he returned fire with his own gun and his would-be assassins scattered.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis, the Official Unionist candidate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, said: "I am just sick at heart at the cowardly murder of another brave loyalist. I sincerely appeal to the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church to commit itself to take effective action to prevent such violence."

☐ Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, met Cardinal Hume in London yesterday. He had written privately to Mr Atkins to express his concern over the deteriorating situation in Ulster.

According to a statement issued after the meeting they had a wide ranging discussion on the difficulties which have particular relevance to the Roman Catholic community in England and Wales.

The cardinal and Mr Atkins agreed that it was the Government's responsibility to continue to provide and keep under review a humanitarian regime in Northern Ireland.

It was important and urgent, the statement said, that all concerned should work for a political settlement to the historial conflicts in the province.

According to the cardinal, Catholics in Britain felt great sorrow over the injuries, deaths and bereavements resulting from the disturbances of the past decade which had increased again since the hunger strikes in the Maze Prison.

☐ Dr Runcie said at a press conference in Dublin that he was totally opposed to political status being granted to prisoners in Northern Ireland (Our Dublin Correspondent writes).

To do so, he said, could raise more questions than it solved and create trouble ultimately for the republic.

The archbishop said he told Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich when he met him earlier this week that the main issue for their two churches was the question of mixed marriages. That should be top of the agenda in inter-church relations in Ireland, he said, and he hoped to raise that with the Pope when he visits England next year.

On the Maze prisoners' demand, Dr Runcie said that the British authorities had shown a lot of flexibility, for which they had not always been given credit. They had listened to what had been said by the human rights commissioners.

Any moves that were made, he said, should be extended to all prisoners

☐ With less than a week to polling in the Irish general election, the Opposition leader, Dr Garret FitzGerald, last night launched a blistering attack on the Northern Ireland policies of Mr Charles Haughey the Prime Minister.

Mr Haughey, Dr FitzGerald told a rally in Roscommon, was relying on the British Government to tackle the crisis, had based his policy exclusively on his relationship with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and was failing to listen to the Northern Unionists.

Murray warning against 'troops out' motion

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, yesterday warned trades councils that an end to the trade union movement's non-sectarian policy on Ulster would imperil "the very lives of our colleagues in Belfast".

He urged the annual conference of trades councils to throw out a motion calling for withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland and declared that the TUC would not be party to it if it was passed.

The motion from the Greater London Association of Trades Councils, due to be debated in Southport this weekend, also calls for the ending of emergency powers and restoration of special category status for detainees.

Mr Murray told delegates that the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of Trades Unions had taken the "unequivocal" view that its job would "get harder and get more dangerous" if the motion was passed.

He said the TUC had consistently followed the advice of the Northern Ireland committee which was the "only representative organization in Northern Ireland which draws mass support from Catholic and Protestant working people". Its role as a bridge in the community was becoming more vital, but put it "literally" in the front line.

The committee had unstintingly attacked unemployment, discrimination and poverty. He added: "The Northern Ireland Committee would be split from top to bottom if it were to identify with the political objective of the motion. They have told us they would not do it."

Glaciers over Britain is the Hoyle forecast

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Earth could slip into an ice age in 10 years, with glaciers spreading over Britain, most of North America and northern Europe, according to Sir Fred Hoyle, the astronomer. Although no stranger to controversy, the new theory that Sir Fred expounds in a book to be published next week called *Ice* will cause a stir extending far beyond the academic world of climatology.

Such an event would obviously have catastrophic implications for humanity. Inevitably his theory will provoke sharp rejoinders from experts who adhere to more established ideas, such as that ice ages are periodic episodes spaced thousands of years apart and which involve changes over several centuries.

He was not particularly concerned yesterday that his new theory might catapult him into the centre of stormy argument. It was a matter he has been pondering for a long time. He said: "You cannot spend your time looking over your shoulder about what other people might think. That is not an issue which crosses my mind.

"I am fiercely critical of my own work and I take advice of other able colleagues in my research. But once I am satisfied that I have drawn the right conclusions, intemperate criticism washes off my back."

His idea, which probably will become known as the diamond dust theory, would plunge the planet into the grip of an ice age more rapidly than any of the other predictions made by scientists over the years.

As with all the theories Sir Fred has put forward in a provocative career, this one is accompanied by diligent research. It is not an argument to be followed easily by the technically squeamish. But there is one straightforward phenomenon that, if thoroughly grasped, brings the notion down to earth.

It is demonstrated by a simple experiment. If air that has not been thoroughly dried, which contains a number of microscopically small droplets, is cooled gradually to very low temperatures in a chamber, the droplets do not solidify into ice crystals as the temperature falls below the normal freezing point of water.

In fact, the droplets stay in this supercooled liquid form at a very low temperature, close to −40°C, before they suddenly turn to ice.

The importance of this phenomenon lies in the fact that if you shine a light beam into the chamber when the droplets are liquid, the interior appears dark because the light is transmitted. When the droplets solidify, a sudden radiance appears in the chamber as the ice crystals scatter the light.

The formation of this form of supercooled ice crystal has been described by explorers in the Antarctic as diamond dust. The relevance to climatic change is that large numbers of ice crystals formed in the upper atmosphere would reflect an increasing amount of sunlight back into space.

There are several events that could provide a trigger for the formation of diamond dust on a scale that alters the climate of the world, according to Sir Fred. But they involve creating a veil of dust in the atmosphere, from a large disturbance such as a volcanic eruption or a meteorite impact.

Sir Fred has no doubt about such an occurrence. It is not whether it will happen; but when. Evidence of past disturbances examined by Sir Fred indicate the scale of disturbance that would precipitate a slide into an ice age.

Asked if the eruption of the St Helen's volcano, in the United States, might have already started the process, he said it was now clear from the data that it was far too small an eruption.

Benefits to mothers threatened

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The unemployed and mothers who have recently given birth are expected to be the first to be affected by the intensified Civil Service dispute on Monday. New pensioners are also likely to retire without their state pensions in four weeks' tim because of the disput.

Stopping three benefit computers from Monday will mean that unemployment benefit cheques will have to be written by hand in local employment offices, and that new or adjusted claims for child bnfit will not b processed. The consequent delays are expected to lead to more claims for social security, over-payments of benefit and disruption of the present campaign against fraud and abuse.

New pensioners will be affected because forms advising them of their pension rights, normally sent out 16 weeks before their retirement, have not been issued since th bginning of th disput. Thir pension entitlement cannot be calculated because their contribution records are in another computer that has been out of action

Emergency procedures to be introduced on Monday will allow the unemployed to recieve benefit without signing on each fortnight as available for work. Post offices will pay child benefit on expired order books, and families on supplementary benefit will have their allowances increased automatically for new babies.

The extra workload on unemployment benefit officers in having to write giro-cheques that are normally issued by two computers will inevitably mean delays. Those already registered are expected to suffer least, since their benefits have already been assessed.

But the newly unemployed will still have to sign on, and if the pressure of work leads to employment offices closing, will have to claim supplementary benefit for urgent needs.

New mothers not receiving supplementary benefit will face considerable delays in receiving child benefit, since only a few local offices can process their claims.

Last night the Council of Civil Service Unions drew attention to new pensioners' position in a letter to MPs, in the hope that there would be renewed pressure on the Government to resolve the dispute.

Leading article, page 15

Photograph by John Manning

Cheap at the price: Subsidized tomatoes by the box-load at East Street market, south-east London, yesterday.

Tomato growers attack the Dutch invader

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

British tomato growers may soon be following the example of their Irish colleagues by picketing ports to prevent landings of Dutch tomatoes. Representatives of the British glasshouse industry have joined a demonstration by 4,000 European growers in Bonn, protesting at what they claim is a determined Dutch horticulturists' attempt to undermine all competition.

Mr Ian Cummings, chairman of the glasshouse produce and flowers committee of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday: "The British housewife must support the home industry. If the Dutch are allowed to take over they will soon be charging whatever price they think fit."

Britain's complaint, which has been taken up by the European Commission in Brussels, is that the Dutch have an unfair advantage because they are sold gas by the partly state-owned Gasunie supply company at special discount rates.

The difference in fuel costs is said to be £10,000 an acre of glasshouse; equivalent to 4p to 5p per pound of fruit. The Dutch have recently increased gas tariffs, but glasshouse growers still receive their fuel at one third below the price charged to other industries. The Dutch have said that this difference will be removed in five half-yearly stages, starting in April 1982.

The British and other European growers say that this undertaking is full of loopholes, since no increases are to be introduced before a survey of Dutch growers' costs is made, and there has been no undertaking that Dutch fuel prices will not in future be subsidized for all industrial consumers.

The Dutch industry has also been given a £57¼m grant to spend on energy conservation, while the British growers have seen £5½m promised by Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, swallowed by the oil companies through price increases.

The Dutch increased their exports of tomatoes to Britain by four-tenths last year and they are now supplying one-third of the British market.

Dutch tomatoes do not for the most part differ in kind from the English produce. However, Dutch growers have been quicker to start producing beef tomatoes—large, irregular shaped, fleshy fruits derived from the French variety, Marmande. About one-fifth of Dutch shipments are now beef tomatoes.

Mr Cummings said yesterday: "There is a very limited demand for beef tomatoes. Caterers and sandwich-makers are happy enough to have them, but the housewife wants a *nice* round tomato of normal size."

That did not seem to be true at a north London branch of Safeway yesterday, where Dutch beef tomatoes, weighing 1¼ pounds each, were outselling English round by two to one, though both were priced at 50p a pound.

MP gets top job in football

Mr Jack Dunnett, Labour MP for Nottingham, East, and chairman of Notts County Football Club, was elected president of the Football League, at its annual meeting in London yesterday after two ballots.

In the first round of voting, Mr Dunnett, aged 59, received 23 votes. Mr John Smith (Liverpool) received 17, Mr Jack Wiseman (Birmingham City) seven and Mr Ernie Clay (Fulham) five.

In the second round, from which Mr Clay and Mr Wiseman were eliminated, Mr Dunnett won by 28 votes to Mr Smith's 24

A Special Correspondent writes: Mr Brian Clough, the outspoken Nottingham Forest manager, was backing Mr Dunnett's campaign to become league president.

Mr Clough attended a recent regional meeting of league club chairmen and came away saying: "I have never been so impressed by anyone in football. Mr Dunnett's performance as chairman at that meeting left me speechless. His handling of things was magnificent and his knowledge of football impressed me very much. I listened carefully to everything he said and all I heard was good, sound commonsense."

Those who know Mr Dunnett will realize that his election as president is significant. Unlike most of his predecessors, he will not content himself with being a figurehead. That is not the style of a man who has ruled Notts County, the world's oldest professional club, for 14 years. The club was in danger of extinction when he arrived at Meadow Lane

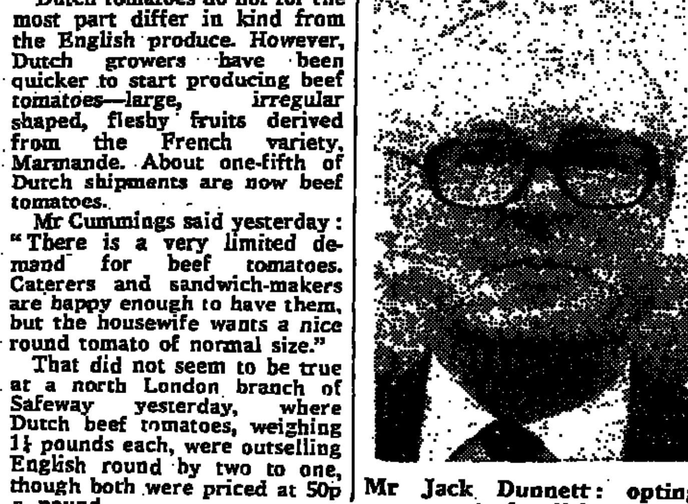
On that occasion, and again, Mr Dunnett went against public opinion in appointing Mr Jimmy Sirrel, an unknown, as manager.

Twice in three years County were promoted and after reaching the second division paid off debts of £250,000 and ended losses of £1,000 a week. Next season they will play in the first division.

Mr Dunnett is a determined, some would say ruthless man. His club holds one board meeting a year and its annual meeting has never been known to last longer than 30 minutes.

Mr Dunnett is understood to favour transferring the league headquarters from Lytham St Anne's, near Blackpool, to London. That would be a revolutionary move.

League meeting, page 22

Mr Jack Dunnett: opting out of politics.

Commons sketch

Searching the soul for an 18% rise

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The annual and embarrassing ritual in which MPs decide the level at which their salaries should be fixed for the coming year took place in the House of Common yesterday. It was an occasion for much soul-searching, baring of consciences and righteous indignation.

It was also a good opportunity for MPs to display their selflessness in the nation's interests, the sacrifices they were enduring on our behalf and the difficulty of getting it across to the grass roots that 18 per cent was really only 6 per cent if you did your arithmetic properly and deducted sums that had been withheld in previous years.

The House divided itself fairly evenly between those who thought that MPs were getting too much, those who thought they were getting too little and Mr Dennis Skinner, the self-appointed conscience of the Labour Party, who brought the class struggle into it and who seemed to be saying that it should all be given to the pensioners and the nurses.

That latter sentiment did not seem to go down terribly well except with Mr Skinner's close colleague in the Commons, Mr Robert Cryer, MP for Keighley.

Mr Alan Clark, Tory MP for Plymouth, Sutton, put forward the original notion that MPs should be paid nothing at all although a little of the gilt was quickly knocked off this noble gesture by Mr Cryer who pointed out that Mr Clark was the owner of two farms and a castle in Kent.

What was all right for Mr Clark would certainly not do for anyone with no more support than the National Union of Mineworkers. Mr Clark, as it turned out, had changed his mind somewhat since coming to Parliament, although he still thought there was quite a lot in his was just talking populist idea. Anyway, Mr Cryer nonsense, he said.

As often happens on these occasions, much of the talk during the day centred on an issue on which the House was not going to be asked to make a decision: whether or not MPs should have outside interests and try to do several jobs at the same time.

Mr Skinner had unearthed one right honourable gentleman who had 27 directorships clearly *not* someone from the National Union of Mineworkers. How did he manage it, Mr Skinner asked in amazement.

Mr Cryer waxed almost lyrical on the subject. He pointed out that all this talk from Tory lawyers, stockbrokers and directors about their enriching experiences in these lucrative fields seemed to fall short of suggesting that they might have a few enriching experiences down a coal mine or on a factory production line.

The House of Commons, he said, ran on about 150 MPs while the rest went off to collect their fat fees and turned up at Westminster only when they were needed to vote.

Needless to say, Mr Cryer's appeal for full-time professionals went down like a lead balloon on the Conservative benches.

Mr Cranley Onslow, Tory MP for Woking, described him as a parliamentary vampire who spent his time hanging in the rafters until the small hours when he would swoop down to sink his teeth into the jugular vein of unsuspecting ministers.

He thought it would be an excellent idea if Mr Cryer were to spend more time down a coal mine. Mr Onslows' constituents did not expect him to hang about the Commons listening all day to other people's speeches.

It was Mr Skinner, as is often the case, who was among the most vocal on this issue. The fiery MP from Bolsover considered that he had a full-time job heckling Tory ministers and fighting for the interests of his class. As far as one could make out Mr Skinner was in a class of his own and without any outside help he alone was going to determine its interests.

Even the Labour Chief Whip held no terrors for him. He knew absolutely what his class interests were and everyone else, according to Mr Skinner, seemed to be veering away from them. But that was their look-out.

But, at the end of the day, the wise counsels of Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, prevailed over the views of Bolsover and Keighley.

The Commons, he said, would be a fantastically dull place if everyone followed the example of Mr Cryer. As it was there was no assembly in the world that was as lively and exciting as this one. MPs gave a loud cheer for these encouraging words and went on to vote themselves the 18 per cent increases that Mr Pym had proposed in the first place.

Parliamentary report, page 24

IBA BACKS FILM ON HOSPITALS

By Lucy Hodges

The Independent Broadcasting Authority has decided that *Silent Minority*, the documentary which describes the shocking conditions patients in mental handicap hospitals should be shown on Wednesday by ATV.

In a statement issued yesterday it adds, however, that the film, will be transmitted only if the outstanding difficulties over the way in which it was filmed are resolved between the television company and the hospital authorities.

Croydon Area Health Authority will not take action over the programme before it is shown. But Berkshire health authority is understood to have written a letter of complaint to ATV. An ATV spokesman said that a written complaint from a health authority would be dealt with urgently.

Mr Nigel Evans, a freelance producer, went into St. Lawrence's Hospital in Caterham, Surrey, and Borocourt Hospital, near Reading, last year to make a fund-raising film for a charity of which he is chairman.

The shots of ward conditions, of a boy being tied to a post and adults in caged compounds, were all taken in making the film for the charity One to One. It is not known when the hospital authorities became aware that a film was being made for ATV.

Protesters hurl eggs at Thatcher

Three eggs were thrown at Mrs Margaret Thatcher's car yesterday when she was met by a crowd of jeering job protesters as she arrived for a lunch with party workers in Bristol.

But a smiling Mrs Thatcher was ushered safely inside the Entertainments Centre for the private reception.

The eggs landed seconds after she left her car. One hit its roof and was brushed off by a security man, another struck the rear wing. The third landed on the pavement.

Police were booed as they arrested three men and led them away. About 500 people, many carrying banners and placards, waited behind crash barriers around the main entrance for the Prime Minister's arrival.

Two mounted policemen moved in as part of the crowd surged forward when Mrs Thatcher's motor procession arrived.

Banners showed that the protesters were from the Civil Service unions, the local Young Socialists group and the Socialist Workers' Party.

JENKINS DECISION NEXT WEEK

Mr Roy Jenkins is expected to announce early next week whether he will stand as the Social Democratic Party candidate in the Warrington by-election (Our Political Staff writes).

Speculation that he will put his name forward has increased since Mrs Shirley Williams announced that she would not stand, and the publication of an opinion poll by Audience Selection in the *Sun* suggesting that Mr Jenkins was only 4 per cent behind Labour in the seat.

CORRECTION

In evidence to the standing committee on deep sea mining, reported on June 3, Dr Viktor Sebek was expressing his personal views, not those of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, which is a voluntary organization, not a quango.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.30; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1400; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



LIVERPOOL PORT SHUT BY STRIKE

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Nineteen ocean-going ships and three coasters were stuck in the Port of Liverpool yesterday because of a strike which was regretted by both union and employer.

A total of 3,500 dockers were idle, and because gangs who should have been allocated yesterday for overtime work tomorrow could not be called, the stoppage will have closed the docks for 72 hours until 8 am on Monday.

It was the second 24-hour strike by 3,500 dockers in eight days over a pay claim. But both the Liverpool Port Employers' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union said that yesterday's strike should not have occurred because the shop stewards knew an improved offer had been made.

Mr Denis Kelly, the chairman of the Mersey shop stewards' committee, said it had been too late to call off the strike.

The new pay offer will be considered by the shop stewards in Liverpool on Monday.

Britain lags in baby test

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain is lagging far behind other European countries in screening newly born children for thyroid deficiency, a condition that leads to about 150 children a year being mentally retarded permanently, it was said yesterday.

In Northern Ireland all children have been screened for the past 18 months, with nine cases detected, all of which have been treated. Wales has a programme funded by the Welsh Office that should enable all children to be screened by the end of this year. A programme is being developed in Scotland.

In England, however, despite recommendations four years ago to the Department of Health and Social Security that a centrally funded programme should be set up, screening programmes have only been developed piecemeal.

Dr Michael Walsh, director of the regional genetic screening unit for East Anglia at Peterborough general hospital, said yesterday: "We have been most dilatory in this matter. There are 50 regional centres in Europe screening for this condition.

Police sergeant cleared in corruption case

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Police Sergeant Brian Crowston was cleared of a corruption charge at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday after the prosecution said it would offer no further evidence. He was acquitted after Mr Justice Webster directed the jury to return a formal not guilty verdict.

The move came at the end of the prosecution's case on the fourth day of the trial. Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, for the prosecution, said he was unable to offer further evidence after the judge's ruling on a point of law.

Sergeant Crowston, aged 38, of Nottingham Road, Keyworth, Nottinghamshire, had pleaded not guilty to corruptly accepting money from Ladbroke's for providing information from the police national computer.

The jury had been told that Sergeant Crowston supplied names and addresses of wealthy people at 50p a time by feeding lists of car numbers through the computer. Ladbroke's wanted the identities so that they could lure the people into their casinos.

Mr Fennell described it as a classic case of corruption, but Sergeant Crowston, an officer for 20 years, denied any knowledge of the Ladbroke's scheme or misuse of the computer.

Mr Igor Judge, QC, defending Sergeant Crowston, had told the court that every police officer in the Nottinghamshire force had access to the computer and so had civilian employees. They had to use a special code but that information could have been passed on

After the case Sergeant Crowston said: "As a serving police officer I am prevented from making any comment."

The judge said he still had to consider if an *Observer* reporter, Mr Gilbert Lundin, was in contempt of court.

Mr Lundin had refused on Wednesday to disclose his source of information concerning a document which the prosecution said was an important piece of evidence.

The judge said that he accepted that Mr Lundin had given an undertaking to his source not to reveal his identity and it was part of his ethics as a journalist. But the judge said that Mr Lundin would still have to appear for the court to decide if he was in contempt.

هكذا من الأصل

Front seat ban on children rejected by Government

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Government has decided not to follow other European countries and ban children from the front seats of cars, despite doubts about the effectiveness of adult seat belts.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written Commons answer yesterday that children were better protected in accidents if they were restrained, even by belts not specially designed for them.

He said that view had not been altered by the results of recent tests which suggested that children wearing adult seat belts could be seriously injured. But he agreed that the best solution was provided by properly designed child restraints.

The tests, commissioned by *The Sunday Times* and carried out by the British Standards Institution, used dummies to represent children aged three and ten. In some cases, the dummies were thrown against the belt or slipped under it, in ways which would apparently have caused chest, stomach or neck injuries.

Mr Fowler said: "If such results were repeated in real life, parents would naturally have serious reservations about using adult belts for children of this age."

But he questioned whether the dummies were representative of the average child and said evidence from other countries did not suggest that risk of injury from the belt itself outweighed any protection it might offer.

"My conclusion is that an adult belt gives a significant measure of protection to young children and that it would not be right to ban them from the front seats of cars as long as they are so protected", Mr Fowler said.

A clause in the Transport Bill now before Parliament seeks to make it illegal for children between the ages of one and 14 to travel in the front seat unless they are wearing seat belts or child restraints. Babies under one year must travel in the back.

The Government will have powers to define by regulation what types of seat belts and child restraints will be acceptable.

Mr Fowler said the ideal was a restraint appropriate to the characteristics of a particular child. That could not be achieved by legislation but he would be issuing guidance to parents.

□ The Government expects an attempt in the House of Lords next week to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory to succeed (Our Political Staff writes).

It is allowing a free vote on an amendment tabled for the committee stage of the Transport Bill by Lord Nugent of Guildford, the Conservative peer, who was a junior transport minister in the late 1950s.

If the amendment, making it an offence for drivers and passengers not to wear seat belts, is passed by the Lords, the Commons will then have to take a decision on it.

The Bill was under the guillotine when it reached its Commons report stage and it was easy for opponents of seat belts to prevent an amendment similar to Lord Nugent's being reached.

The crucial amendment will be reached either late on Monday or when the committee stage is resumed on Thursday.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, will put the arguments for and against on behalf of the Government and maintain a neutral stance.

The amendment would allow exemptions to the wearing of seat belts for people using delivery vehicles and those excused on medical grounds. Drivers would not have to wear belts when reversing.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Captive audience: Mr David Brewster, of the Broads Authority, taking weed samples from a dyke under the close scrutiny of cattle.

Compromise over plan to drain Broadland marshes

The Broads Authority met in Norwich yesterday and decided to compromise over a plan to drain nearly 6,000 acres of grazing marshes at Halvergate on the Norfolk Broads so they can be used for arable farming (Our Norwich Correspondent writes).

Conservationists fiercely oppose the plan, claiming it will destroy the largest stretch of classic Broadland landscape and will also drive out wildlife.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) and the Countryside Commission have called on the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to hold a public inquiry into the project. Mr Robin Grove White, the CPRE director, said the Internal Drainage Board had proposed the scheme to qualify for a £850,000 grant from the Ministry of Agriculture. That could mean the public paying for the destruction of one of the key landscapes of the Broadlands scheme.

The Broads Authority yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to the scheme unless legally binding safeguards to protect a quarter of the area—1,100 acres which are the most scientifically important—are left completely untouched. If the compromise is agreed, then the authority will not press its objections to the entire scheme.

□ A Broads Authority spokesman said it had proposed a £25,000 a year compensation scheme for landowners who decided to keep their land in its present state (a Staff Reporter writes).

It had also challenged the Countryside Commission to provide half that amount.

If the parties involved backed the board's proposals, then the board was prepared to lift its objections.

"We are a sister authority of the National Parks", a spokesman said. "But the land values here are phenomenal, the economic opportunity is so much greater and compensation is so different. We have given a trifling sum of compensation as evidence of our good faith".

A spokesman for the Lower Bure, Halvergate Fleet and Acle Marshes Internal Drainage Board had no comment to make

In London, the Ministry of Agriculture said when matters had been sorted out and some agreement reached a further statement would be made.

Leading article, page 15

The Ripper police chief is switched

By Arthur Osman

Mr George Oldfield, the West Yorkshire Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) who led the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper for nearly five years, was moved sideways yesterday in a reshuffle of top posts.

It had been widely expected in the aftermath of the trial of Peter Sutcliffe and the continuing criticism of the performance of the police

Mr Oldfield's new uniformed responsibilities in "operational support" will include police dogs, frogmen, the mounted section, traffic, criminal records and communications. He has been a detective officer for 30 years.

Mr Colin Sampson, Deputy Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said it would be misleading to say that Mr Oldfield had been "sacked". He had been allocated less onerous duties because his health had suffered as a result of the long and arduous nature of the *Ripper investigations.*

Mr Oldfield, who is aged 57, suffered a heart attack and relinquished control of the Ripper inquiry in 1979.

The disastrous diversion of the inquiry over the matter of the bogus tapes and letters from a man with a Wearside accent was Mr Oldfield's decision, which had the support of Mr Ronald Gregory, his Chief Constable.

As recently as the end of April Mr Oldfield said, at a briefing for journalists at Wakefield, that there were certain things in the tapes and letters which to him had a particular significance. He was still not convinced that there was not a connexion between them and Mr Sutcliffe, although he would say no more.

Yesterday Mr Oldfield was said to be on leave and his wife, Margaret, said he had no comment to make.

Old Vic on small screen

Dickens play for Channel 4 launch

By Kenneth Gosling, Arts Reporter

With the words, "as from today Channel Four is airborne", Mr Jeremy Isaacs, the independent channel's chief executive, yesterday announced its first important independent drama production: an eight-hour adaptation of the Royal Shakespeare Company's *Nicholas Nickleby.*

It will be shown in two four-hour instalments between November next year and Christmas. In the United States, with backing by Mobil, it will be screened in four parts between December 20 and 23, 1982.

Yesterday's launch was at the Aldwych Theatre in London, where the play is still running; but it will be shot on videotape, with the original set, music, cast and costumes, at the Old Vic Theatre over eight weeks beginning on July 20.

Mr Isaacs was delighted that Channel Four will have the production available in time for the first few weeks of its own launch in the autumn of next year.

Channel Four will bear a substantial proportion of the cost, said to be between £1m and £2m.

□ Big structural changes in BBC and independent television are likely over the next three to five years because of the upsurge in independent production brought about by the coming fourth television channel.

That prediction has been made by Mr Michael Peacock, a former head of London Weekend Television, BBC 1 and BBC 2.

He is supported in his view by Mr John Gau, head of BBC Television current affairs programmes, who recently announced that he was resigning to go into independent production after 18 years with the corporation.

Mr Peacock, who runs Video Arts Television and is chairman of the new Independent Programme Producers' Association, said: "There are straws in the wind that appear to indicate that people who may feel trapped or fed up or want to take a different course now at least see a way of convincing themselves that there is another way of earning a living.

"Some, like Mr Gau and Mr Paul Ellis, who used to run *The Money Programme*, are coming from the BBC, others are employed in subsidiaries of independent television companies or they are involved with making commercials or sponsored films."

Mr Gau, aged 41, who has been with the BBC for 18 years, said: "After the advent of independent television in 1956 and then BBC-2 we are now entering, with Channel Four, probably the last great period of expansion in television and video generally.

"If I read the signs aright these will be exciting and challenging times."



Mr John Gau: Exciting times for television

IN BRIEF

Twitchers spot river warbler

Many twitchers—bird watchers who travel hundreds of miles to record sightings of rare birds—invaded a ryefield at Roydon, West Norfolk, to see a river warbler, a tiny drab grey-brown bird.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said the warbler was mainly found in Eastern Europe. This is only the fifth sighting in the British Isles,

Second child dies

A man will appear in court at Abergele, Clwyd, today in connexion with the deaths of Andrew Madonna, aged two, of Colyn Bay, who died in hospital yesterday and his sister, Anne-Marie, aged four, who died on Thursday, from stab wounds.

Killer dogs destroyed

Eight Alsatian guard dogs that mauled to death Michek Francis, aged 12 months, in Harlesden, north London, on Thursday, were destroyed yesterday. An inquest opens on Tuesday.

Baby abandoned

A new-born girl was found abandoned on a footpath in Somerton, Somerset early yesterday. She was inside a plastic carrier bag, wrapped in a towel, and was well after hospital treatment for cold.

£½m for wildlife

More than £500,000 has been received by the World Wildlife Fund in response to special events to mark its twentieth anniversary last month.

'Radio Times' strike

No regional editions of *Radio Times* will be available next week because of a strike over a pay claim by journalists. Only a national edition will be published.

Jardine accused

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, is to be prosecuted by Gloucestershire police on a charge of careless driving after an accident in Cheltenham last January.

Pope for Gatwick

The Pope who is due to visit Britain next May is expected to fly to Gatwick airport because security arrangements there are more suitable than at Heathrow.

Oxford democrats

The motion, "This House would support the Social Democrats" was carried in the Oxford Union by 286 votes to 229 early yesterday.

Anti-Trident lobby attacked by Nott

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Arguments that the Trident missile project would emasculate Britain's defence effort in other spheres and lead to a weakening of the country's defence capability were nonsense, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday.

In a staunch defence of the project Mr Nott denied that it had caused difficulties to the defence budget and caused his present review of defence expenditure. He said that the opposition to Trident on cost grounds was thin.

He estimated the cost of Trident at about £5,000m, at September, 1980, prices. The expenditure would be spread over 15 years, taking on average only 3 per cent of the defence budget and 6 per cent of the equipment budget.

Polaris took up about 1.5 per cent of the budget and Trident, when it was in service, would take about the same.

Speaking in Nottingham, Mr Nott said that the Tornado aircraft programme would cost twice as much as Trident. The British Army of the Rhine this year alone would cost £1.3b, much more than Trident would ever cost even in the most expensive years of build-up.

Mr Nott added: "We are in the peace business and not in the war business. When it comes to preserving peace nothing comes cheaper than the Trident system."

□ Ministers attending Monday's meeting of the Cabinet's Oversea and Defence Committee will be given considerable scope in determining the shape of the Government's defence review (Peter Hennessy writes).

The paper to be presented by Mr Nott will reflect the general approach of his ministry's long term costings exercise which has been to construct "from the bottom up" models of the configuration of the Armed Forces and military equipment Britain will need in the early 1990s.

The committee will have before it a range of choices affecting, to greater and lesser degrees, Britain's land and air forces on Nato's central front in Germany and the naval presence in the eastern Atlantic. The Trident strategic nuclear deterrent will remain sacrosanct as it has throughout the review, and there is unlikely *to be any alteration in plans to* modernise the air defence of the United Kingdom through the Tornado programme.

Theoretically, the threat to the Royal Navy, which is expected to bear about three quarters of the economies, could be reversed on Monday. But the senior service is not expected to find any weighty supporters at the meeting at 10 Downing Street in the shape of ministers prepared to exert their influence to save it from radical surgery.

The Times was inaccurate in reporting yesterday that none of the four service chiefs has been invited to Monday's Oversea and Defence Committee meeting. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff, has been asked and will attend.

Letters, page15

Wadham escapes prosecution

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

Two Oxford colleges accused of planning violations concerning an historic library and an ancient meadow have been told that no action will be taken.

Wadham College will not be prosecuted for removing the interior of its eighteenth century library to make way for a common room to be used by fellows. And Magdalen College will not have to fill in an 8ft deep moat it had dug to keep trespassers out.

The dispute at Wadham College began when Oxford City Council discovered the library interior had been removed without planning permission. It eventually approved the conversion scheme and the Department of the Environment has decided not to prosecute the college.

Magdalen College had a moat dug to stop people using a short-cut to reach its grounds. It wanted sightseers to use the main entrance.

Soper court plea for churchman

Lord Soper of Kingsbury, former president of the Methodist Conference, told a court yesterday that a Methodist minister's acts of gross indecency with another man in a public lavatory might eventually "enrich his ministry".

The Rev Paul Flowers, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined £75, with £35 costs, by Fareham magistrates in Hampshire.

Speaking on behalf of Mr Flowers, Lord Soper said: "If out of this experience he becomes a more understanding person, there are many he might help because they suffer similar problems".

Mr Flowers, of Hedge End, Hampshire, a leading member of Hampshire and East Leigh Labour Party, was said to be deeply embarrassed and ashamed.

Mr Alexander Leyton, for the defence, said Mr Flowers had been under pressure at the time, and had been in the process of moving to another ministry

Sick pay tax postponed

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government has bowed to pressure and agreed to postpone the taxation of existing insurance-based sick pay schemes for a year. But new schemes or amended ones will become taxable from April, 1982, as planned.

Payments to an estimated one million employees will become taxable from April, 1983, when the proposed scheme to transfer responsibility for national insurance sickness benefit from the state to employers is due to start.

The concession was made in standing committee of the Finance Bill by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary at the Treasury.

Late holidays may cost more

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Late summer season package holidaymakers and those planning winter holidays could face surcharges on brochure prices of 4 per cent on North American holidays.

That estimate came yesterday from Thomson Holidays, Britain's largest package holiday operators, as tourists bound on earlier holidays were estimating *the effect of sterling's decline* in value against the dollar.

Most holidaymakers who have received their final bills will see no increases. In most cases that means holidays up to at least the middle of August will not be further affected although the final bills are likely to have included some surcharges, mainly covering extra airline fuel costs.

Where final bills have not gone out most tour operators have price promises which usually limit surcharges to around 10 per cent. But a number of factors are expected to keep surcharges below the estimated 4 per cent.

Hotel charges account for about 40 per cent of a total cost on North American holidays and the rest is attributable to the air travel, where the key factor is fuel cost which is transacted in dollars. A proportion of hotel charges will *already have been paid*

The fuel element will carry the full effect of sterling's decline but now stable oil prices at least hold out the prospect of no basic price increases on airline fuel.

But what could keep surcharges down or even wipe them out on late summer holidays is the overcapacity on the North American routes.

Slack bookings led to a rash of discount offers from many tour operators a few weeks ago and the bookings pattern has now revived, says Thomas Cook, the travel agency chain.

What is worrying tour operators is that normally within the next few weeks they would be deciding the currency value basis for next summer's brochures. If sterling remains at its present level against the dollar, or declines further, it could face operators with a currency change of about 20 per cent compared with the basis for this summer's holidays.

There are offsetting factors such as more favourable hotel rates in North America, according to Thomson Holidays. Nevertheless, it could mean the end to the spectacular growth in the number of Britons switching from continental to North American holidays. Spain has reasserted itself this year as a key holiday destination.

The only surcharges in prospect on later continental holidays so far are small ones

£33,000 winner's low fine

Herbert Bernard, a pools jackpot winner who told magistrates that he was jobless and without state aid and lived off family donations, said outside the court yesterday that he had kept quiet about his £33,000 win three weeks ago. "I did not see why I should have told them", he said.

M Bernard, aged 60, of Raby Street, Wolverhampton, pleaded guilty before magistrates in Wolverhampton to being drunk and disorderly at The Royal Hospital a day after his pools win.

Mr Quentin Ford, for the prosecution, said that Mr Bernard was arrested after he refused to leave the hospital wheer his wife was receiving treatment. He was abusiv and ordred the nurses attending his wif to leave her alone.

Mr Barnard, who was fined £15 with £25 costs, told the court, without giving evidence on oath, that he was out of work and not receiving state benefits He was allowed to pay off the money at £2 a week.

But outside the court a smiling Mr Bernard said: "My money is safe in the bank. I intend to buy a house and go on holiday. If I had told the magistrates about it, they might have given me a bigger fine."

ASKEY'S TOUCH OF THE SUN

Arthur Askey, the comedian, celebrates his 81st birthday today red faced. Doctors at London's Hammersmith Hospital, where he was admitted on Thursday, have diagnosed a skin complaint with the same symptoms as sunstroke. He had recently returned from a holiday in Cyprus.

A hospital spokesman said Mr Askey's condition was satisfactory but that he was likely to remain in hospital for a few days.

Companies win High Court battle over casinos

Lonrho and Grand Metropolitan won a battle in the High Court yesterady which may bring them a step closer to reopening two gambling casinos in Mayfair, London, closed because of illegal activities.

Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice May, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, quashed decisions of Knightsbridge Crown Court upholdin gthe cancellation of gaming licences for the International Sporting Club and the Palm Beach Club, after police raids uncovered breaches of Gaming Act regulations.

The two companies can now ask for a rehearing of their Crown Court appeals. The judges ordered that any new appeals should be heard by a different judge sitting with a different panel of licensing justices.

Lord Justice Griffiths said it would not be right to deny the companies a re-hearing in all the circumstances. "Therefore, somewhat reluctantly, because we do not look upon these applicants as Good Samaritans coming to the rescue of the gaming public as, at one stage in the argument, we were invited to do, but because everyone, including gaming companies, is entitled to fair treatment under the law, we allow the appeals."

When the licences were cancelled both clubs were controlled by the Coral Leisure Group.

He said the evidence before South Westminster Licensing Justices to cancel the licences had revealed a "whole catalogue of wrongdoing" by the licence holders at the trial. Before the Crown Court appeal Grand Metropolitan took over the Palm Beach and Lonrho gained control of the International Sporting Club.

Lonrho and Grand Metropolitan were awarded costs of the High Court hearing.

Manchester Labour group wants curbs on police

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

Greater Manchester's new Labour-ontrolled police committee wants powers to tighten political control of the county's police force.

At its first meeting since Labour took control in the May election, the police committee called on the Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA) to press for a three-point plan to bring police forces under closer supervision.

The plan would remove magistrates from police committees so that all embers are elected representatives; define more adequately the strategic responsibility of the police authority for policing its area so as to make the chief constable more answerable; and give police committees the right to appoint not only the chief constable, his deputy and assistants, but all chief superintendents as well.

When Mr Peter Kelly, the new chairman, a trade union official from Salford, announced the proposals he was accused by Mr Robert Hargreaves, a magistrate, asking for "naked political control."

Against opposition from the magistrates and the Tory and Liberal councillors, the committee also called on the AMA to set up a working party to consider an independent investigative procedure for complaints against the police.

Mr Kelly's announcement that the £100m police budget would be cut by £1m to keep an election pledge not to increase bus fares angered Mr Gordon Bayley, a Liberal

Mr Bayley said: "I am not prepared at a time when I see the police force likely to be called on more and more, due to circumstances of the state of things outside, to put the safety and welfare and law and order of our citizens in jeopardy."

Carrington changes mind about meeting Arafat

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, seems to have dropped the idea of having a face-to-face meeting with Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to reports circulating in Whitehall.

But he would possibly meet him in the larger context of the Euro-Arab dialogue—a meeting of foreign ministers from the EEC countries and the Arab League now due to take place in November.

Next month the Foreign Secretary takes over the presidency of the European Council of Ministers, and much thought has been given to how the European peace effort should be pursued in line with the Venice declaration on the Middle East by the EEC heads of government.

Although Britain does not recognize the PLO diplomatically and no British minister has yet had direct talks with the PLO leadership, Lord Carrington has always said that he is ready to see Mr Arafat if it seems useful.

Doubts have been growing, however, about the point of such a meeting, quite apart from Israeli objections and possible United States concern.

The feeling in Foreign Office circles now is that a face-to-face meeting would be a mistake, in the sense that there is little point in another round of contacts with Middle East leaders such as the present President of the Community, the Dutch Foreign Minister, has had.

Palestinians will participate in the Euro-Arab dialogue but the PLO will not then be in the chair as leaders of the Arab delegation.

Lord Carrington would indeed see Mr Arafat, or whoever the Palestinians decide to send as their representative. But it would be in the wider forum of a general European-Arab gathering, and for that reason a far less dramatic occasion.

It could, however, be a very serious meeting, and depending on progress in the coming months, perhaps be a chance to seek endorsement from the Arabs, including the PLO, of the aims of the Venice declaration. Up to now, the Palestinians have been almost as sceptical as the Israelis about the European approach, if not as hostile.

If Arab backing for the declaration, which includes a call for recognition of Israel, were secured, Lord Carrington can then go to the Israelis, with tangible proof that the Europeans can make a constructive contribution.

If such support for the declaration seemed unlikely, there would be some question whether it was worth holding the Euro-Arab dialogue at all, and it could be postponed.

The report by Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister, on his Middle East soundings, is still awaited, and any decisions that follow from it would be taken collectively by the Ten. The first step therefore will be discussion of this report later this month.

Lord Carrington sees the European effort to bring the sides together in the Middle East as the most important external issue of his presidency, and is determined to make the best of it.



Japanese protesters greet return of US aircraft carrier

A massive Japanese protest greeted the American aircraft carrier Midway as it entered its home port of Yokosuka yesterday escorted by a fleet of coastguard vessels. The 51,000-ton ship picked its way through a blockade of small boats manned by anti-nuclear demonstrators and docked at the end of a three-and-a-half month patrol in the Indian Ocean. Several hundred demonstrators, prevented from entering the naval base by 3,000 riot police, watched from a nearby park. They are claiming that the Midway carries nuclear weapons in defiance of Japanese regulations. The United States Government has declined to comment on the allegations, originally made by former senior American Government officials. Japan has denied any knowledge of the existence of nuclear weapons on board American ships either in Japanese ports or territorial waters. The Midway's 75 assorted fighter-bombers are all capable of carrying nuclear weapons. More than 7,000 demonstrators protested on Thursday night against the arrival of the ship and several smaller demonstrations were staged yesterday. The protests are continuing today with the Socialist Party, the country's leading opposition group in Parliament, expecting 100,000 people to attend a rally in nearby Tokyo. Right-wing extremists also flooded into Yokosuka

Holidaymakers bemoan loss of sunny Sinai

From Christopher Walker, Ofira, June 5

As the helicopter carrying President Sadat and the man he now always refers to as "my friend"—Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister—flew low over Nama Bay yesterday, the two leaders had an embarrassingly clear view of a scene which has become typical in the southern Sinai since it was developed as a tourist resort by Israel.

Gathered on the beach and showing a studied contempt for the international diplomatic circus in their midst were a group of nude Australian and Scandinavian sunbathers having a meal of cucumbers and beer before returning to a lazy afternoon's swim among the coral reefs of the Red Sea.

In the 14 years since Israeli tanks first conquered Sinai and the Egyptians fled from their naval base at Sharm-El-Sheikh (now renamed Ofira), the Red Sea coast of the desert peninsula has undergone a transformation as dramatic as anything which has happened there since the time of Moses.

Scattered throughout the magnificent wilderness, informal resorts have grown up, managed by enterprising Jewish settlers and patronized by a growing clientele anxious for a different kind of holiday.

If the Israelis agree to leave Ofira intact, when the Egyptians return next April they will find three modern diving schools, three passable hotels, a dozen cafes and restaurants, a discotheque and air-conditioned tennis courts.

Elsewhere along the desolate stretch of road which winds up the coast in the shadow of the red and purple mountains, they will also come across a number of *moshavs* (communal farms) which have been turned into popular resorts, some complete with palm-fringed beaches so favoured by the travel brochures.

The only people remaining after Israel's final retreat from the area will be the 32,000 Bedouin who show indifference as to whether they are ruled by Jews or Arabs.

As well as causing concern to foreign tourists, the impending Israeli handover of the remaining one third of Sinai is also causing something of a national trauma inside Israel.

Quite apart from the threats of violent resistance by Jewish residents of the area and their thousands of allies from the occupied West Bank, ordinary Israelis are apprehensive about returning to the claustrophobia they experienced before 1967.

"By next year, the many, many thousands of Israelis who used to holiday along the Red Sea, camping or in hostelries, will be fighting for a square metre of space at Eilat or along our Mediterranean coast", the *Jerusalem Post* said in an article which castigated the Government for not pressing Egypt to allow Israelis continued unrestricted access to the Sinai after the evacuation.

"Anyone who has seen the endless rows of tents and crowds of cars and buses along the extensive Red Sea beaches must realize the dimensions of this problem and the seriousness of the threat hanging over us."

The plea for Jews to be allowed to continue living in Sinai was made personally to President Sadat during an unprecedented and by all accounts, polite 30-minute meeting he held here yesterday with a delegation of five Israeli residents.

Always the supreme and controlled diplomat, Mr Sadat spoke optimistically about "co-operation in the future", while insisting that the Sinai be returned empty as agreed at Camp David.

PLO show of emotion at envoy's funeral

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, June 5

The Palestine Liberation Organization today laid on all the trappings of a state funeral for its assassinated representative in Brussels, mounting a uniformed guard of honour in the streets of Beirut, an offical fife and drum band and a solemn Catholic mass at a church in the city.

About a quarter of all Palestinians are Christians and Mr Naim Khader's funeral service today was a dignified affair; the only eulogy was delivered by his Belgian wife, Bernadette, dressed in white with an Arab *kuffiah* headdress draped around her shoulders.

Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, attended the service but there were no militant speeches. Several of the guerrilla leaders, including Mr Arafat, could be seen crying while Mrs Khader was speaking, and after the service the Palestinians who usually fire their rifles into the sky in tribute to the dead, forsook these noisy obsequies

The coffin, draped in the old red, white, black and green flag of Palestine, was taken from the church to Beirut airport for burial in Amman.

Mr Khader, who was 41, was shot six times outside his Brussels home by an unidentified gunman. The PLO later claimed an Israeli agent was responsible, although the Israelis—and several Arab diplomats in Beirut—suggested that Palestinians opposed to the PLO's current diplomatic offensive may have been behind the killing.

Born in Nablus, in what is now the occupied West Bank, Mr Khader had lived in Belgium for 16 years, working first as a lecturer in politics at Brussels University, then as an Arab League official.

He finally became the PLO's representative in Brussels and a member of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament in exile.

Mr Khader was regarded by Mr Arafat, and by several European governments, as an intellectual spokesman for the PLO. He was at the centre of the organization's struggle for diplomatic recognition in Europe.

The Belgian and Turkish ambassadors, together with three Belgian members of the European Parliament, shook hands with Mr Arafat in the church today.

Even as the funeral service was taking place, artillery battles began yet again along the Beirut front line between Syrian troops and Phalangist militias.

Last night the Lebanese capital also witnessed one of the more grotesque incidents of its kind in many years when rival militia groups started a shooting battle in the emergency room of the American University Hospital.

Kurdish gunmen, who were protecting a wounded colleague, were pursued into the hospital by members of the Nasserite Morabitoun, bent on avenging the death of a colleague.

Despite the screams of nurses and doctors, Kurdish and Morabitoun militiamen fired rocket launchers at each other in the emergency room, leaving two of their number dead and 10 others badly wounded.

The gun battle occurred only minutes after Shaikh Muhammad bin Mubarak Khalifa, a member of the Bahrein ruling family, was shot in the back at a roadblock manned by freelance gunmen in the coastal Raouche district of the city.

When the ambulance bringing Shaikh Khalifa to the American University Hospital arrived at the emergency clinic, the gun battle there was already in full swing.

The patient was therefore driven down towards the front line and admitted to the Barbir hospital.

Warsaw offers talks to unions to remove threat of strike

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 5

The release of four dissidents from prison has removed a potential source of tension but the threat of a two-hour warning strike called after the majority of Solidarity's national leadership voted in favour of it, has prompted the Polish Government to propose negotiations about the issues involved for Monday.

The Government, seeking to maintain social peace, has shown itself more sensitive to public opinion and more prepared to negotiate agreements. The Roman Catholic Church also has been exerting a moderating influence by pleading for social calm and by issuing warnings that the nation was weary of tension.

The two-hour warning strike has been set for June 11, but there is a general belief that a settlement will be reached before then.

It has been called in response to the demand of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity after the authorities' failure to honour the March agreement to punish the policemen responsible for the violence against its members.

But at the same time, the party leaders are showing themselves firm in their attacks on both extreme factions within the party.

The hard core of conservatives that has in recent weeks moved from a rearguard action to frontal attack has now been condemned by the ruling Politburo. Significantly, Mr Stefan Olszowski, a Politburo member who is reputed to be close to conservative ideas, yesterday strongly attacked the Katowice Forum, which had accused the party leadership of tolerating revisionism.

He said that the documents which this group had published contained "a peculiar confusion of valid arguments and absurd charges", which did not help party unity.

Since the Politburo's public condemnation the Katowice Forum has decided to suspend public activities of this kind but, in doing so, it underlined its adherence to "democratic centralism", which in the Communist jargon means bowing to the decisions of the party leadership.

This is clearly an invitation for similar action from the reformist faction of the party. Besides, it is also intended to present adherents of the Katowice Forum as truly disciplined Communists.

The message that is being conveyed by Politburo members is that the party must be kept on a middle course. In this connexion, Mr Olszowski said that the "greatest danger for the party was coming from those trying to undermine its unity and exceed the limits".

The new party programme, he said, guaranteed freedom of debate and the right of expressing and defending individual opinions. However, the decisions taken by the top party authority must be binding for the grass-root organizations.

Prompted by growing apprehension voiced in Moscow and other Soviet block captials, Mr Olszowski said Poland's credibility as an ally and its ability to live up to its military and economic commitments were being undermined by a flurry of anti-Soviet incidents.

In order to overcome the crisis, Poland must rely on and cooperate with the socialist countries. Anyone who "thought differently was following the path of adventurism, even of crime, against the Polish state".

This, Mr Olszowski said, was necessary to say aloud because many anti-Soviet statements were being aired in various publications in the country which were causing apprehension not only to the Polish party leadership, but to the Soviet Union.

As far as the West was concerned, there were two distinct trends in Mr Olszowski's view: one discerned Western interest in helping the stabilization of Poland; the other, wished for a "flare up" that would involve the Soviet Union in settling the Polish problem.

☐ Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish-born poet who won the 1980 Nobel prize for literature was mobbed by hundreds of admirers in Warsaw tonight when he returned to his homeland from California for the first time in 30 years.—Reuter.

'Leave us alone' says Walesa

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, June 5

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's Solidarity movement, said today that no outside interference should impede the process of consolidation of Polish society that started on August 31, 1980.

"I wish to declare, from this international forum, to everyone and to all countries of the world that the Poles are capable of arranging their own affairs by themselves", he stated.

While his people were still only at the beginning of changes, none of them thought that Poland could "go back to the old methods for governing the country and directing its economy".

Addressing the International Labour Conference he asserted that Poland's extremely difficult economic situation was a consequence of "political errors and the irresponsible economic and social policies of those directing the state in recent years". A solution to this deep crisis was not a matter of weeks or of months.

In obvious reference to the tense situation now building up in the northern provinces of Bydgoszcz, Wloclawek, Plock and Torun, he said all sections of Solidarity had been advised not to put forward new wage demands or initiate any strike action without specific sanction of the leadership.

They were struggling to ensure that nobody would be without work and to defend the vital interests of the worst-off sections of the population in town and village.

Voicing his pleasure at establishing contacts here with trade union leaders from all parts of the world, he expressed his movement's solidarity with all workers, "with the struggle of professional bodies for protection of workers' social interests and of the dignity of work, and with the defence of human rights."

Spain faces delays in entering Nato

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 5

Despite the Government's best intentions, practical difficulties in bringing Spain into Nato may delay a formal application for membership until well past next September, diplomatic sources said here today.

Various members of the ruling Centre Democratic Union had suggested September as the target date for a vote in Parliament on the issue, or for formally requesting Nato membership.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo put Nato high on the list of priorities in his inaugural speech as Prime Minister immediately after the attempted coup last February.

His Foreign Minister, Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, is a strong advocate of early entry, and the 15 member nations have no objections to Spain's joining, according to a recent remark by Dr Joseph Luns, the Secretary-General.

The only significant objections come from inside Spain, from the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), which is the main opposition grouping, and from the Communist Party.

Both parties argue that Spain's entry into Nato would upset the balance of power in Europe and thereby put Spain and the world in a more dangerous position.

The Centre Democratic Union, however, is confident that it can win parliamentary approval for Nato membership. Although the government party does not have an absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies, it can count on the support of the leading Basque and Catalan regional parties

The practical difficulties mostly concern negotiation. As one knowledgeable military officer pointed out, "You don't just say I want to get in and that's it. You have to negotiate the terms of membership, and, once you have negotiated, the whole thing has to go to Parliament."

In other words, parliamentary approval would be sought for a specific membership treaty. The Government would not seek a blank cheque before the details of possible membership had been worked out.

Such negotiations will involve people, many of the same people who are at present occupied in negotiating the renewal of the treaty giving the United States the right to use air and naval bases in Spain.

It would be unrealistic, in the opinion of diplomatic sources here, to expect those key negotiators to try to bargain with the United States and Nato at the same time.

Furthermore, since both pacts deal with Western Defence, what is decided at one bargaining table would influence what is to be decided at the other. It would be preferable to complete one deal before trying to make the other.

The terms in which a formal request for Nato membership is made could influence the negotiations by focusing attention on certain matters rather than others, and by indicating how comprehensive an alliance is desired.

The military establishment is in favour of total integration, but political factors may limit that possibility.

Although a solution to the dispute over Gibraltar is no longer an essential condition as far as Spain's military leaders are concerned, nevertheless there would be pressure from both the political and the military establishments for the Spanish negotiators to hold out for some new gesture from Britain and/or Gibraltar.

Editor's dismissal came 'in newspaper's finest hour'

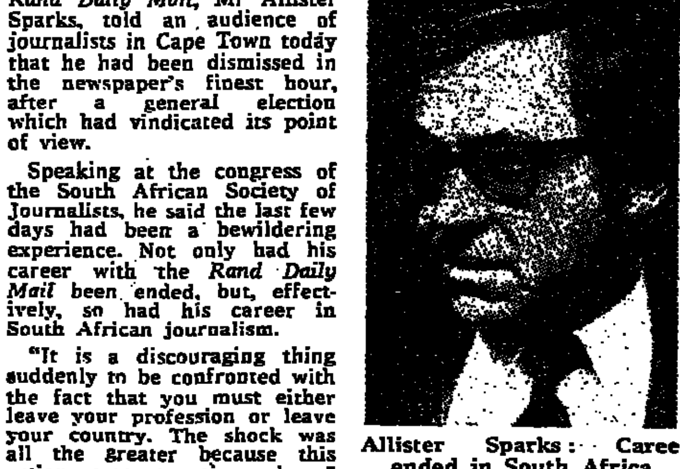
From Gerald Shaw, Cape Town, June 5

The former editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, Mr Allister Sparks, told an audience of journalists in Cape Town today that he had been dismissed in the newspaper's finest hour, after a general election which had vindicated its point of view.

Speaking at the congress of the South African Society of Journalists, he said the last few days had been a bewildering experience. Not only had his career with the *Rand Daily Mail* been ended, but, effectively, so had his career in South African journalism.

"It is a discouraging thing suddenly to be confronted with the fact that you must either leave your profession or leave your country. The shock was all the greater because this action came at a time when I felt the *Rand Daily Mail* had just been vindicated, as never before, politically and journalistically."

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, expressed fears at the congress today that the Steyn Commission, which is investigating the press, would propose a register of journalists, under the pretext of professionalizing journalism. This would be a fundamental blow to the already limited rights of free speech, he said.



Allister Sparks: Career ended in South Africa.

P2 scandal fabricated, Masonic leader claims

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 5

Plots within plots have marked the P2 affair and today General Ennio Battelli, grand master of the official Italian Freemasons, added another with his assertion that the scandal had been fabricated by people with the same aims as terrorists.

Both wanted to "decapitate the state", he said. So far the use made of the P2 scandal had been far more damaging than the attacks of the terrorists. Many leading public figures were included in lists of people found by the police in the house of Signor Lico Gelli, organizer of the P2 group.

The disclosures were accompanied by a "slaughter of the innocents" on the part of the press, which was conducting a campaign against Freemasonry unprecedented here and worse than in Stalin's times, General Batteli said.

English Freemasons, he said, were disconcerted at what was happening, and were asking for information. They found it impossible to think that a government would fall because two or three of its members were accused—probably wrongly—of being Masons.

He said a terrorist campaign was being conducted against Freemasonry. Referring to examples of the people on Signor Gelli's lists who had been forced out of their jobs, he said that Signor Franco di Bella would never be able to return to edit the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera* with the same authority.

Only about a dozen people out of more than 500 on the lists were facing specific charges, yet the whole of Freemasonry had been subject to accusations.

General Battelli said Signor Gelli was an evil genius who would have performed great services to Freemasonry if he had obeyed the rules. He had been suspended in 1976 and last autumn the Masonic court began an investigation into his activities. It had been halted because it had been overtaken by events.

Asked why he had not moved earlier against Signor Gelli, General Battelli said he was not then Grand Master and Signor Gelli's alleged wrongdoings had been done secretly. What appeared on the surface was in conformity with Masonic procedures. He said Freemasonry was not a secret society. Its meeting places were known and its aims were public knowledge.

He was against publishing lists of membership, as was required by the still valid articles in the penal code devised by the Fascists, but he would do so "so long as the 'Opus Dei', the political parties, the unions and Rotary do the same". It used to be a right not to issue names of members, but in the present atmosphere it was a duty.

BUNDESTAG APPROVES THE BUDGET

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 5

The Bundestag today approved the 1981 federal budget after repeated charges by the opposition that the Government had dragged the country into financial chaos.

The DM231,000m (£46,200m) budget compelled the Government to take on record new debts of nearly DM44,000m.

The 1981 budget is likely to be the last of a long series in which government spending and state indebtedness have expanded fairly uninhibitedly along with the country's increasing wealth.

Now the seemingly unlimited growth is coming to an end and the Government is—at least in German eyes—dangerously overspent. Next year, drastic cuts must be made which should affect everyone and could tear apart the coalition.

The four-day debate turned into a lively dispute about the Government's whole financial policy and what should be done in the future.

It became evident that the Free Democrats are much closer to the opposition Christian Democrats than their own coalition partners, and there has been speculation that it could be this issue which could prompt the Free Democrats to switch alliances and bring about a change of government.

The Free Democrats demanded deep cuts in welfare spending which Social Democratic members made it clear they would not accept.

Sri Lanka rulers win

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, June 5

The ruling United National Party won control of 11 of the 17 district development councils for which elections were held yesterday for the first time and under the new system of proportional representation.

The Tamil United Liberation Front won in five councils with the results at the Tamil stronghold of Jaffna yet to be announced.

The United National Party will control 18 of the 24 districts as it earlier won control of seven councils which went uncontested owing to the boycott of the elections by the Freedom Party, the Trotskyists and Communists.

The only opposition to the United National Party was from the Tamil Front in the north and east and from independent groups in the south.

The Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna (National Liberation Front), which staged the 1971 insurgency and is not a recognized political party, contested as an independent group and won 13 seats in six councils.

TURKS PLAN RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 5

Turkey told the European Community today that it is proceeding with plans for a return to democratic rule and that once this has been restored it will apply for full EEC membership.

This message was delivered at a meeting here between Mr Cenap Keskin, the Turkish Ambassador to the EEC, and his counterparts from the Ten, who form the committee of permanent representatives in Brussels.

After the meeting, Mr Keskin told *The Times* that it was Turkey's "firm intention to make an application for membership once democracy is restored". He suggested this might take up to a year and a half.

Mr Keskin told the meeting that the military junta in Ankara planned to create a constituent assembly later this year to draw up a new constitution. But he did not commit his Government to any timetable for restoring democracy.

BITTER FROGS

Peking, June 5.—In a rare battle, more than 2,000 frogs bit and tore at each other for two hours in a rice field in south China's Hunan province. A child threw a rock, and they fled, leaving 43 dead. According to an evening paper, several dozen frogs started fighting after heavy rain in April. The urgent croaking of the combatants brought reinforcements.—AP.

New British airliner wins order at Paris air show

From Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent, Paris, June 5

Thirty-five orders and options to buy have now been won by the newest British airliner, the British Aerospace 146.

The total was reached here today with a proposal to acquire at least 10 by Mr Jeremy Keegan, managing director of British Air Ferries, an independent airline based at Southend airport, which specializes in charter services to oil companies in the Arab world.

The order, if taken up fully, will be worth £75m. Delivery of the four-engined jet carrying up to 110 passengers will be over the next two years. First flight of the 146 is due in August.

Mr Keegan said at the air show here that his airline proposed to launch itself as an inclusive tour operator next year, and would use the 146 to replace its present fleet of aging Viscount airliners.

The British Air Ferries maintenance base is to be made available to any other purchasers of the 146, together with its pilot and engineering training school. The first 146s bought by the airline will be available on lease to other airlines anxious to gain experience of the airliner. It is being produced in two versions, the series 100 with 70 seats, and the series 200 with 100-110 seats.

The 146 is powered by four American jet engines. Its wings are made in the United States, and its tail in Sweden. The rest of the aircraft is made in Britain, and it is assembled in Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

A second new British airliner, the Short Brothers 360, arrived at the air show having completed 10 flying hours, including the delivery flight to Paris from Belfast.

Orders from four airlines for the new 36-seater 360 have been logged by Shorts, and the company hopes to announce further sales before the show closes at the end of next week. Shorts has now sold 250 of the family of aircraft of which the 360 is the latest member. Altogether these sales are worth £140m.

Montgomery's great test

Montgomery's first great test was Dunkirk and it was his skills and those of Alexander and Alanbrooke that enabled the successful evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force to take place in 1940. Now, previously unpublished papers show that the one-third of a million troops were nearer to death or capture than has been believed. A military thrust into France, rather than withdrawal to the coast, was about to be carried out and was abandoned only at the last moment.

The full story appears in *The Sunday Times* tomorrow.

هكذا من الأصل

Americans trying to coax Pretoria into Namibia deal

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, June 5

The State Department announced today that Mr William Clark, the Deputy Secretary of State, is to visit southern Africa next week to explore ways of finding an internationally acceptable agreement on Namibian independence.

The announcement came at the end of a week in which American newspapers have been carrying lengthy reports dealing with leaked State Department documents which contain details of the Reagan Administration's embryonic policy towards southern Africa.

The leaks, which are now the subject of a State Department investigation, have been angrily condemned as atrocious and appalling by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and have caused embarrassment among American policy makers who are just beginning to formulate a coherent policy towards southern Africa.

The reason for the leaks is obvious. The Administration's opponents believe the United States is tilting too far towards South Africa at the expense of black Africa. The documents, which include position papers dealing with last month's visit to Washington by Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, would seem to confirm this trend.

Among the main points to emerge from the documents are:

First, the Administration intends to pay less attention to the race issue in South Africa and will place new emphasis on a potential South African role as a defender of Western interests in Africa. One of the documents talks about ending South Africa's "polecat status" and encouraging the Pretoria Government to "return to a place within the regional framework of Western security interests".

Second, the Administration believes South Africa genuinely wants an internally-recognized settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa) and that there is now a real possibility of moving ahead with negotiations over the disputed territory. However, the United States is insisting that South Africa should provide positive evidence of its intention to reach a solution in Namibia.

Third, a settlement in Namibia is being implicitly linked to a withdrawal of the 20,000 Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola. The Americans also want the leftist Government in Luanda to come to terms with Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita movement, which is fighting a guerrilla was against the Angolan Government.

However, as with all leaked documents they do not tell the whole story. State Department officials, while tacitly confirming that the documents are genuine, say that some are out of date and others were prepared by junior officials for discussion purposes.

Senior officials openly admit that the United States is trying to improve its relations with South Africa in the belief that the carrot is more effective than the stick in dealing with Pretoria. This policy is known as constructive engagement and is designed to encolrage the South African Government to continue what the Americans believe to be a genuine (if overcautious) policy of racial reform, that South Africa should be coaxed rather than threatened into cooperation.

"We share the South African's belief about the nature of the Soviet threat in southern Africa", a senior congressional aide said. "We also share their belief in the country's strategic importance. However, where we differ is that we think their domestic policies create opportunities for Soviet advancement. That is why we want to encourage them to accelerate reform."

During their talks with Mr Botha, Mr Haig and Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, emphasized that constructive engagement was conditional on South Africa's shifting away from apartheid. "Our policy does not imply for one minute that the United States can accept apartheid in South Africa", Dr Crocker said this week.

The Administration's opponents are not convinced, however. Mr Arlen Erdhal, a a member of the house Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa commented that the United States was "getting a bit more cozy with South Africa than we need to be" and Mr Stephen Solarz, a member of the same committee gave warning about the problems a drift towards South Africa would create in America relations with black Africa and at the United Nations.

"We don't give a shit about the United Nations", the congressional aide said. "What we are trying to do is to develop a workable southern Africa policy. And that policy must be based on the fact that sanctions are out because they will not work."

The Americans believe that a settlement in Namibia would encourage the South Africans to accelerate internal change. That is why they have now taken the lead within the five-nation Western contact group in attempting to revive the Namibian settlement talks which collapsed during the United Nations conference in Geneva last January.

In order to overcome the reservations of South Africa and the internal Namibian parties, the United States is attempting to refine aspects of the United Nations settlement plan, notably by proposing constitutional guarantees on sensitive issues such as political freedom and minority rights.

These refinements will be at the heart of Mr Clark's talks with the South Africans next week.

Other modifications are also being considered such as the scrapping of a planned United Nations force to supervise a ceasefire in the bush war between South Africa and nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) guerrillas and replacing it by a more Western-oriented, multinational peace-keeping force.

The proposed watering down of the United Nations plan has drawn predictable criticism from Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, and other black African leaders. It is also causing some concern among members of the contact group, notably France whose new socialist Government is expected to oppose any significant deviations aiming to accommodate the South Africans.

The Americans believe South Africa could be more easily coaxed into accepting a settlement (in which Swapo would be likey to emerge as the first Government of an independent Namibia) if the Cubans were pulled out of Angola and if the pro-Western Mr Savimbi was brought into the Luanda Government.

Questions for Crocker on embarrassing leaks

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, June 5

In another attempt to stimulate the Western initive on Namibia (South-West Africa) Mr William Clark, the United States Deputy-Secretary of State is scheduled next week to visit Pretoria, and probably Windhoek, for talks with South African and Namibian leaders.

He will be accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, the designated Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who in April made a 12-nation tour in an unsuccessful attempt to win African support for the new initiative.

The visit next week will complement that to be made to Zambia, Zaire and Angola by Mr Richard Luce, British Foreign Office Under-Secretary.

He will seek support for the Western plan from key African states, which are so far insisting on the implementation without change of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (number 435) that proposed to lead Namibia to independence under United Nations supervision.

It is believed that the United States mission was agreed on during the visit to Washington last month by Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister.

Since then concern has been caused in Windhoek by reports that the United States Government was no longer proposing a constitutional conference before elections, but was seeking amendments to Resolution 435 to provide safeguards for minorities.

Some questions are likely to be directed to Dr Crocker in Pretoria about the embarrassing leaks of the confidential discussion between Mr Haig and Mr R. F. Botha in Washington, and on the preparatory memorandum by Dr Crocker before the talks.

Troops aid search of Coloured suburbs

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, June 5

Hundreds of arrests were made today when police, reinforced by troops, cordoned Johannesburg's Coloured (*mixed race*) suburbs and mounted a house to house search for people suspected of involvement in two days of racial confrontation.

It was the first time that the Army, which mainly comprises conscripts, has been called in to take a direct part in quelling a racial disturbance. A job normally left to the police.

The riots in the coloured suburbs of Johannesburg, barely two miles from the city centre, clearly have the authorities concerned. Last night, a sniper shot at a car driven by a white as he drove through the area and a petrol bomb attack was made on a shop in the adjoining white areas of Westdene.

Black riots in Soweto, home of more than one million people, have been contained because the township is in an isolated area 10 miles outside Johannesburg. The coloured districts of Newclare, Westbury and Coronationville form part of Johannesburg's urban sprawl where Coloureds live, in many cases, next to poor whites despite apartheid laws.

A Defence Force official said today the force would be willing to assist the police. But there are bound to be serious objections over what is seen in many quarters as Army involvement in a political situation.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, divisional commissioner of police for the Witwatersrand, said today the house to house search in the Coloured areas was part of "an in-depth investigation to try to get to the root of the recent trouble and to attempt to identify ringleaders."

The search today was intensive and Coloureds said the police tipped over beds, searched cupboards and even the boots and bonnets of cars. The police have given no indication about what they are looking for. Journalists were allowed to follow the police as they rounded up scores of Coloured people.

A delegation of the South African Council of Churches led by the Rev Peter Storey, its president, arrived in the Westbury suburb and demanded from Brigadier Theuns Swanepoel, in command of the riot police, an explanation for the search.

He said: "We are looking for certain people who are the leaders of these disturbances that we have reason to believe are hiding in here."

Tutu absent from prize ceremony

From Mario Modiano Athens, June 5

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, was honoured in his absence at the annual presentation of the Onassis prizes in Athens today.

Dr Marion Dönhoff, the publisher of *Die Zeit* and a member of the international jury, received the Athinai Prize on behalf of the bishop who, deprived of his passport for criticizing the South African Government, was unable to attend.

Dr Dönhoff spoke of Bishop Tutu's non-violent struggle against racial discrimination and likened the South African Government's intolerance to *criticism to that of the communist states.*

She said: "Although the two ideologies—South African and Russian—start from different perspectives, they agree on the same aim: to exclude any form of criticism."

The Olympia second prize went to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Its president, Mr Mohamed Kassas, in receiving the prize, spoke of the union's concerns about the future of mankind.

The two prizes which were accompanied each by a cheque for $100,000 (£50,000), were awarded by President Karamanlis who, himself, a few moments earlier had received from the international jury of the Onassis Foundation at the presidential palace ceremony, a specially-mounted gold medal.

The inscription on the medal read: "Constantine Karamanlis, champion of Europe and Greece." It was awarded to him for his services to the objectives rewarded by the Onassis prizes: the rapprochement of peoples and respect of human dignity, and the protection of the environment and the cultural heritage.

Teamsters' hard men ride down the opposition

From Ivor Davis, Las Vegas, June 5

Watching the powerful Teamsters transport union in action this week provided a remarkable spectacle in this desert city.

Las Vegas is an appropriate setting for the union's annual convention. Teamsters pension fund money has made the gambling city what it is. Many of the famous casino hotels—from Caesar's Palace to Circus Circus—have enjoyed a boom thanks to generous loans from the fund.

"I like to come here and visit my money", a teamster said as delegates roamed the city in multi-coloured baseball caps and T-shirts emblazoned "I love Teamsters."

Not everybody loves the Teamsters, however, even within their own ranks. In past years conventions have gone like clockwork, but this week the rebel Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU) proved to be an irritable thorn.

Allegations of corruption and undemocratic methods in the Teamsters had little effect, however, on the delegates' choice of Mr Roy Lee Williams, who won the presidency after his opposition withdrew in the face of heavy support for him.

The triumph of Mr Williams, aged 66, came as no surprise. An old Teamster member, he was made interim president after Mr Frank Fitzsimmons, the president, died last month.

Delegates also gave Mr Williams a big pay rise, taking his salary from $125,000 (about £62,500) to $225,000 a year, with a built-in cost of living raise.

His accession comes after a Chicago grand jury last month indicted him and four associates on charges of conspiring to bribe a Nevada senator to defer a bill to deregulate road transport.

A Senate investigations committee also released a report alleging that Mr Williams had close ties with organized crime, and was under the complete domination of Kansas City criminals.

Mr Williams said the conspiracy charge was "a damn lie", as delegates cheered him. Of the Senate report he said: "It is so wrong and false, I don't intend to dignify it with a response at this time".

The teamsters are relatively unscarred, despite having been prosecuted for 30 years for corruption and alliances with organized crime. Such allegations no longer appear to be regarded as a handicap and have become an integral part of the *curriculum vitae* of Teamsters considering high office.

The past three Teamsters presidents were indicted on federal charges, though only Mr Jimmy Hoffa and his predecessor, Mr Dave Beck, were convicted. Mr Hoffa, pardoned by President Nixon after serving a prison term, disappeared in 1975 and is believed to have been murdered.

The Teamsters have always had an ear in high places: Mr Fitzsimmons played golf with Mr Nixon and when the convention began this week delegates cheered a filmed message from President Reagan, who said he would team with the Teamsters to improve the country's economy.

Outside the convention centre TDU pickets marched with placards reading "Don't gamble with our pension funds" and "A new deal for the 80s". The TRU, who admit that their support is small—8,000 members—say they represent the average Teamster. Their goal is to make the union more democratic.

Mr Jackie Presser, the Teamsters' communications director, called the dissidents "an ever-changing cast of union drop-outs, college students, aimless transients, and elite-group zealots".

A delegate said: "TDU should stand for too dumb to understand."

When the rebel group tried to debate an issue a union executive said: "These windbags are getting up and talking but they are saying nothing. I tell you, vote the goddam thing down". When it was all over the official Teamsters inevitably had their way.

Reagan and Regan: President Reagan leaning over the shoulder of the Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, after announcing that a coalition of Republicans and maverick Democrats had agreed to cut personal taxes by 25 per cent over three years.

Cheysson to reassure Washington

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, June 5

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, today became the first membes of President Mitterrand's Government to meet President Reagan at the White House.

After two hours' of talks with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, yesterday and meetings with other Administration and congressional leaders this morning, M Cheysson was expected to reiterate to Mr Reagan his Government's determination that France should continue to play a leading role in the Western alliance.

"We are close allies with the United States and have been for many years", M Cheysson told reporters after yesterday's first round of talks.

On another note of reassurance, he promised that the new French Government's rules would be "international cooperation, open economy and full respect for our commitments."

Hanoi threatens Thais with punitive raids

From David Watts, Bangkok, June 5

Vietnam indicated to Thailand today that if more Cambodian refugees are repatriated without prior agreement Hanoi would again mount a cross-border attack.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is at present in the process of negotiating an agreement to send back more volunteers from the refugee camps inside Thailand.

Last June, two Vietnamese battalions struck across the border into a refugee camp and attacked the land bridge through which food and other necessities were being channelled to needy Cambodians inside the country.

Only after two days of fighting and the use of Thai helicopter gunships were the Vietnamese forces pushed back into Cambodia. Similar warnings from Hanoi preceded last year's attack.

At a press conference today after two days of talks in Rangoon with Mr Arun Pafupong, his Thai counterpart, Mr Vo Dong Giang, the Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, said that there must be full agreement between Phnom Penh and Bangkok before the repatriation could take place.

Phnom Penh has claimed during the past few days that the repatriation plan is a scheme aimed at infiltrating "saboteurs" into the country to join anti-Government forces.

An estimated 17,000 refugees have gone back into Cambodia so far this year of their own volition.

Mr Giang said he had told Mr Arun in Rangoon that it would be "very dangerous" to carry out the repatriation under the same circumstances as last year when, the Vietnamese claim, many of the refugees were either taken back across the border against their will or purely in order to join guerrillas fighting inside Cambodia.

The United Nations at that time screened all refugees wanting to go back to ensure that they were going voluntarily but undoubtedly a good proportion of them went back under duress from the Khmer Rouge.

The question of refugee repatriations has come up again as the Thais have told the UNHCR that they want to reduce the number of refugee camps in Thailand and have as many refugees go back as possible now that the situation has improved within the country.

"We absolutely do not want a repetition of the June 23 incident, when refugees were pushed back into Kampuchea without consulting the other side", Mr Giang said. He added that Mr Arun had told him there was no intention of doing that.

Mr Giang said the forces close to the Thai border were under the supreme command in Hanoi but "we can't tie the hands of our forces at the border". He was clearly indicating that local commanders were free to react to any situation and would then have to justify their action to Hanoi.

Emphasizing that he hoped the border fighting of last year would not be repeated, he said that he had told Mr Arun that Vietnam did not want to add to Thailand's problems or take advantage of its difficult position. He pointed out that Vietnam had caused no problems for Thailand during the April coup attempt.

No Cabinet posts for Communists

From Ian Murray Paris, June 5

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, made it clear last night why there could not be Communists in the French Government, at least for the moment. It was an essential rule, he said, that a government should have only one policy and that would not be possible if the Communists were included.

There were divergences between the two parties, particularly on international questions, he said in a television interview. The electorate had got to decide between the two in the forthcoming elections.

"The Communists, like other members of the majority of the left, want to be represented in the Government", he said, "but it is for the French people to decide and I cannot, as their Prime Minister, anticipate their decision".

While M Mauroy was speaking on television, M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, was addressing 40,000 supporters in the Parc des Princes, telling them that Communist ministers were necessary in a government of the left and the whole country expected it.

There were, however, a significant number of empty seats in the big stadium. It was at best three-quarters full despite a long publicity campaign for the rally in *L'Humanite*, the Communist Party newspaper, emphasizing the need for a full house.

In his speech M Marchais admitted that everything that had been done by the party during the presidential campaign had not been without fault. The lessons of that experience now had to be learnt. There had to be a massive Communist turn out in the elections, he said.

If the opinion polls are right, however, M Marchais is now easily the least popular of all the leaders of the left and Communist support remains at its lowest ebb since before the Second World War.

A Sofres poll in *Le Figaro* magazine shows that 74 per cent of the population now have confidence in President Mitterrand and 71 per cent have confidence in M Mauroy as Prime Minister. M Marchais is popular with only 29 per cent of those polled.

The same poll shows that Mme Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament, is, as she has been for so long, the most popular politician of the French right. Even though losing seven points since the last poll in April she scores 39 per cent, which puts her two points ahead of M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and six points ahead of M Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former President.

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South Korea renews peace initiative

From Our Correspondent, Seoul, June 5

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea renewed his peace initiative towards North Korea today by reiterating and expanding the scope of his earlier invitation to his North Korean counterpart, President Kim Il Sung.

President Chun was addressing the inaugural session of the newly formed Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy in Seoul.

He told about 400 Korean and foreign dignitaries and nearly 9,000 council members that it did not matter whether President Kim visited Seoul first or he visited Pyongyang first; the North Koreans could choose.

He would agree to any other venue the North Koreans chose and any date they wished, the sooner the better. He suggested that the meeting might be arranged through an authoritative international organization.

Emphasizing the importance of such a meeting, the President quoted an old Korean saying: "Hearing a hundred times is inferior to seeing once."

He called on the North Koreans to abandon their dream of communizing the Korean peninsula by military force. This could result only in a bloody conflict in which 30 years of progress and achievement built out of the debris of the Korean war, would be wiped out overnight.

President Chun's original proposal for an exchange of visits between himself and the North Korean head of state was made last January and won approval at home and abroad, even though it had no serious chance of success.

The invitation was never formally acknowledged, let alone answered by President Kim. The North Korean newspaper, *Rodong Shinmun*, called it a propaganda ploy. It said that if South Korea was genuinely interested in peaceful unification, it should move out the 39,000 American troops stationed in the republic and abolish its anti-communism laws.

This latest effort by President Chun to set up peace talks will increase his domestic and international support.

Saturday Review

Spring in Earl's Court

by Keith Waterhouse


Illustration by Michael Trevithick

Maggie didn't know where she was. That made it morning.

Even when legless, and she had been legless in her time, she always knew where she was going. But she didn't always know where she had been.

It would be a bed-sitter, unless it could prove otherwise. The curtain, no more than a rag really, of the kind of slime-green you get by mixing blue with yellow, certainly pointed that way. It hung from what might have been a broom-handle wedged lopsidedly into the window-frame. By borrowing a saw and taking — what? — an inch and a half off that makeshift curtain rod, someone could have made a really neat job of it. Neat but shabby would have suggested a proper home. Lopsided and shabby suggested a bed-sit.

It was possible, of course, to be both — a bed-sit that was a proper home, a proper home that was a bed-sit. Nothing to do with who owned the furniture, it was which person a stranger waking up in that room got the strongest sense of — the landlord or the tenant. Only the smallest touch, and one of them was there to the exclusion of the other. Take away the shelf of paperbacks and it was a bed-sit, add a potted plant and it was home.

Speaking as a bed-sit tenant herself, Maggie was not a big reader, and vegetation made her sneeze.

What she had thought was another friendly warning from her liver was not spots before the eyes after all, it was dust flecking the sunlight that penetrated the slime-green curtain where it had grown threadbare. That made it late morning, with people about, instead of that demolition-site acre of time between dawn and the first newsagents' shops opening. If Maggie ever killed herself — seriously killed herself, not just got "very wet" as on the night of "my drowning" — it would be in that two-hour vacuum between the last all-night bus and the first early-morning one.

Going not so much by the angle of the pencil-beams as by their brightness, she guessed it would be about half-past nine, Muggins Mean Time. Maggie didn't own a watch although several had passed through her hands. The only one she wished she'd kept was the little square one with the crocodile strap her Mum had given her for her twenty-first. She's sold it for eleven quid in the French Pub one morning, then got maudlin pissed on the money and felt a right bastard all next day. If she'd hung on to that watch she knew where she could have got forty for it.

Muggins Mean Time meant give or take, usually take, one circuit of the big hand starting and finishing at half past the hour. All Maggie's appointments — the appointments she made herself, not those forced on her by people who sat behind desks — were for half-past. Half-past, she always thought, was far less committed, far easier-going, than the fixed, chiming numbers that got counted out by armour-suited figures whirring out of little doors with hammers: at the twelfth stroke, boyfriends standing under public clocks all over England shot back their cuffs, checked their watches and fumed. But those on-the-hour "dates" (yukky word) that you saw typists and shopgirls scurrying to keep were at least preferable to the ones green-inked in big diaries by the people who sat behind desks, who in their finicky, grapefruit-knife fashion divided the day into dainty quarter-hour segments and wanted you punctually in their waiting-rooms at a quarter-to or a quarter-past.

Half-past nineish, then. So much for the time, now what about the place? It did matter, for Maggie had to arrange her day. She didn't like to get up until she knew what she was getting up for.

Very definitely bed-sitterland. Wardrobe you could put to sea in, bedside kitchen chair flecked with whitewash, top-heavy chest of drawers, born to be second-hand, with soup-pan rings burned into the polish. Chianti-bottle lamp on the floor, its flex tightly stretched across a jigsaw puzzle of bits of underfelt and offcuts from some other room's fitted carpet all curled at the edges like stale bread and butter, the fraying wires only just making it to a lopsided thirteen-amp socket in the skirting of a hardboard wall. Maggie could tell it was hardboard without having to reach back and rap her knuckles on the scuffed patch of buff distemper above her pillow. A plaster frieze of melted icecream flowers dripped along the perimeter of the ceiling where it met three of the walls, but vanished where it met the fourth; the melted icecream blob of laurel leaves or whatever, that must have surrounded a central light-fitting at one time, had been unceremoniously scythed down the middle by the hardboard partition. Two rooms made out of one room. It was often so.

In fact it was always so, in Maggie's experience. She couldn't remember, in all her ten years in London, ever having been in a room, and most certainly she'd never lived in a room, that wasn't really half a room. Everywhere you went had been divided, chopped up, partitioned off, with tall thin doors that you had to go through sideways, and T-shaped kitchenettes without any windows, and lavs where your elbows brushed the walls when you pulled your drawers up. The only wasted space was between the top of your head and the far-off ceiling with its lozenge of detail from some grand ballroom design of melted ice-cream grapes or melted ice-cream fleurs-de-lis, and that was only because the cowboy builders hadn't yet found a way of splitting rooms up horizontally as well as vertically.

It was like living in bloody Hongkong. Even the shops, or anyway the shops that Maggie used, had been sliced up and then vacuum-sealed like processed cheese, your average fair-sized grocer's having become a long thin launderette, a long thin dry cleaner's, and a long thin mini-supermarket where the only way to squeeze between the checkout desk and the crates of long-life milk was to hold your carrier-bag of goodies at tit-level and breathe in. Even the police station where they'd taken her after her drowning: the room she'd been questioned in had been reclaimed with roughly cemented breezeblocks from the dead end of a wide corridor. Even the Social Services day centre she had to go to, which wasn't in a clapped-out building at all but was housed in a cluster of Portakabins so you would have thought they could easily expand as the need arose, kept splitting itself up like a flaming amoeba. Maggie really thought it was a bit much when the interview rooms in a sodding Portakabin had hardboard partitions down the middle. She had sat in one sliced-off compartment facing the woman who sat behind the desk, and at the other side of the hardboard with its poster of a pregnant man had sat another woman behind another desk, and facing this one, to complete the mirror image, had been a West Indian woman by the sound of her in the other sliced-off compartment. And Maggie had been able to hear every whining word about how her man come home Saturday from that Rainbow Club and give her "this" — bunch of fives, presumably — because he want to know her but she wouldn't know him when he have too much rum. V. biblical. Maggie could still remember the juicier bits from her school scripture lessons. *And Adam knew his wife again; and she bare a son.*

"What I'm urging you to do", the woman who sat behind the desk was saying (Maggie had christened her Miss Roberts, although she was a Mrs something-or-other in real life), is to take these leaflets and a copy of the adoption memorandum form home with you to go through at your leisure, but not to commit yourself at this stage, because you've got all the time in the world."

"The usual nine months, actually", muttered Maggie, trying by her own example to make the woman keep her voice down. But Miss Roberts evidently had a lot of customers who didn't hear very well. She could no longer open her mouth without sounding as if she were trying to get through to a deaf old-age pensioner.

"Much longer than that, my dear, because no one can stampede you into making any final decision until six months after the baby is born, whatever you may have signed in the meanwhile. Now what I'm saying is that you could *very well be* in a much different frame of mind after you've seen your baby and held it."

Own fault, Mags. Before taking refuge in this broken-down borough, she really ought to have checked that they had a full-time adoption counsellor with a proper office — all right, half an office: done — where you could slink in and out unseen. Miss Roberts doubled as one of a harassed scrum of social workers, so that Maggie had to take her turn with the tower-block depressives and other urban shellshock victims who daily streamed through the Portakabins. She could see herself being stared at, next visit, for if she could hear what was going on in the West Indian chick's cubicle, the West Indian chick could certainly hear what was going on in hers.

"Look, do you mind, this is my private business you're shouting from the rooftops", she wanted to protest. But she didn't want the West Indian chick and the duplicate Miss Roberts behind the other desk in the other side of the partition to hear her voice, which was her private property.

If Maggie ever had need of a passport, she hoped they would let her enter "Private person" as her profession.

So, then: the wardrobe that looked like a family tomb carved out of railway sleepers, the Junk City chest of drawers, the kitchen chair that had doubled as a painter's ladder: she certainly hadn't strayed out of her own social class last night, that was for sure. Not that that gave her much to go on. At one time if you were in bed-sitland, it usually meant Notting Hill, Paddington, Camden Town, no more than half a dozen West or North-West postal districts. These days it could be anywhere. Clapham for God's sake, she had woken up in before now. She had even seen that wardrobe's twin brother as far out as Raynes Park. That was the only time she had ever gone home by Green Line bus — wearing, as she recalled, a borrowed black number with rather more cleaveage than she had cleft, and the ritzy pillbox hat with the royal-funeral veil that she'd found down the Portobello, on account of one of the faces she knocked around with had wangled an invite to the opening of another of those chrome-and-cocktail joints in Covent Garden. A right nana she'd felt, tottering down the bus aisle on her stilettos at half-eight in the morning, with all the punters squinting up from their crosswords to clock her purple fingernails and fishnets. She must have looked like the touring version of *Breakfast at Tiffany's*.

The anonymous room gave no clue: could be anybody's ("Couldn't we all, dear!" responded Maggie to herself in camp tones like Sean's). Anybody's, any place. Where?

There were no traffic sounds, but what did that prove? You could be in the back doubles behind the Harrow Road and there would be no more noise than in the middle of Epping Forest. And vice versa. A blackbird sang, but what did that signify? There were blackbirds in Earl's Court.

She would have to try remembering. A drastic step, Maggie would agree, but it was the only thing for it bar getting out of bed and looking out of the window. Once she knew how far off she was from base, she could make her plans.

Base was Half Moon Court ("Named after my half-brother," she used to joke, but the joke fell flat beacuse so few knew that Moon was her real name) off Berwick Street market. Maggie liked to start her day either in the Half Moon itself or in the Leather Bottle opposite if for any reason she and the Half Moon were not on speaking terms.

If it turned out that she was in somewhere like Streatham or the ratty end of Wimbledon, and that melted icecream ceiling certainly did suggest one of the farther-flung Victorian suburbs, she could get herself together at leisure and make it to the Half Moon by opening time. Maybe waste a few minutes over a cup of coffee at the Nosh Bar first — it wouldn't do to be seen pacing up and down Half Moon Court like a Soho brass on the early trick while waiting for Sid the Squirrel to unbolt the doors. But if she was in say Baron's Court, Kilburn, North Ken., somewhere civilised, she could get back to Balmoral Gardens and do — well, *things* for an hour or so before going out again. She was always telling people she had *things* to do at home and the opportunity to do them didn't come up nearly often enough, not that it was possible to pin Maggie down on what *things* there were to be done. Certainly not lining drawers with newspaper or getting a pillowcase of laundry together. Lying on the bed smoking, the same as she was doing now, was about the only *thing* when it came down to it.

The truth was that Maggie just liked going back to her room and being there. Within reason. And not for long periods.

Had she been home yesterday at any point? Well, take it in easy stages — was it home that she had set off from in the morning? Maggie twisted her head to look for her knickers, and located them half-in and half-out of the crumpled ball of tights on the floor near the window. Oh, those. Then she hadn't set off from home, because she'd definitely been wearing those on whatever day it had been the day before yesterday. Maggie tried never to wear the same knickers two days running, although it didn't necessarily follow that the ones she'd changed into had been rinsed out.

She was trying to remember where she was and she didn't even know what bloody day of the week it was. God, she must have given the vodka a right going-over last night.

Unexpectedly, like a shaft of sunlight in a cellar, his face flashed back into her mind. Sandy-haired bugger, looked younger than he probably was, with the kind of crooked grin that didn't half fancy itself. Freelance journalist, so he claimed (Oh, yes, then what was he doing out of bed before half-past nine in the morning?) Given her the eye once or twice in the Half Moon and other places, and they'd finally been introduced by Sean — where?

Simon, that was his name.

She had no recollection at all of the dirty deed being done. It could have been statutory rape for all she knew, although the disposition of her clothes — tights and knickers in one heap, corduroy strides in another, dusty velvet jacket slung over the end of the bed — suggested that at least she had undressed herself. When men undressed you, they always impetuously hung your things up.

Where was her jumper, then? She caught a glimpse of green: she was half-lying on it. Must have been feeling the cold and come to bed in it, how practical. Still: bare bum and cablestitch, quite a turn-on for a certain class of face, and he'd probably needed one after what they must put away yesterday.

Was that a love-bite or a flea-bite? Hard to say.

And it wasn't what had taken place but where it had taken place that was the important thing. Think.

Try putting it together slowly. She had presumably started in the Half Moon. No she hadn't, the first piece was falling into place, for once in her life she had never even set off for the Half Moon.

Sean. She had woken up on Sean's broken-down sofa, having zizzed off the night before. Overcome by tiredness, she'd been, after they'd staggered back and seen off two quarts of cider, after reeling out of that club in Queensway at Christ knows what hour, after —

Never mind raking up ancient history, the point was that she'd spent all yesterday morning around Ladbroke Grove. Had a bath while Sean made some of his endless phone calls, then gone across to his local boozer to cash a cheque, then all round to Hagerty's Bar in the Portobello, where they'd got in a school and stayed until closing time, although Maggie hadn't meant to.

Then where?

Maggie crushed out her cigarette in the empty packet she was using as an ashtray and wondered why she never got hangovers. Was it a good sign or a bad sign? She sometimes pretended to feel rough when she surfaced around lunch time, making the regulation comic grimaces and crooking her elbow against the glare of daylight, but she didn't feel rough really, it was just that everyone seemed to expect it after what she'd put away the night before. Could women get cirrhosis? At pushing thirty?

If there were no more ciggis in her bag she was in deep trouble. It was lying open on the whitewash-flecked bedside kitchen chair. She reached into it, found a half-full packet of Rothmans, and saw that tucked into the cellophane wrapping was a scrap of card scribbled over in felt-tip.

Ahhh, his bread-and-butter note, bless him. Magic evening, had to dash, didn't want to wake you, must have a replay, all that crap. Signed Peter called Simon.

Of course. Joke. Another flash of light in the cellar. His name wasn't Simon, it was Peter. Sean had introduced them: 'This is Peter,' and she'd said, 'You introduce people and you don't even know their names. He's not Peter, he's Simon, anyone can see that' — because he looked, or she affected to believe that he looked, more like one of life's Simons than one of life's Peters. And after some joshing they compromised. He became Peter called Simon.

It was a game Maggie played, but only with those she didn't know very well. It gave her something to say when she first met people, that was about the size of it she supposed.

"Sorry, I see you definitely as a Malcolm." Bloody tiresome they must find it, some of them, though most got so much into the spirit of the thing that she usually wished she'd never started it.

Oh, and people she didn't like — Miss Roberts, Sid the Squirrel: she did it to them too, without them knowing. Stuck labels on them. She never did it to mates, though. Not proper mates. Proper mates — Sean, Riggsy, one or two others — got their proper names. Proper mates, and proper bastards. Ken.

She fished in her bag for matches — the disposable lighter she'd picked up somewhere had flickered and died. Another bijou surprisette: this time her fingers closed on the velvety texture of high-grade paper money. Two tenners. Twenty quid.

If Peter called pigging Simon had bunged her twenty quid for his night's entertainment she would personally stuff it down his throat. The cheeky sod. She might be anybody's for a bag of crisps, but she wasn't on the game yet.

Not being on the game was an important moral demarcation line for Maggie. It was, she'd decided, her last frontier: cross it once and she might as well stagger off into the sunset with a mattress strapped to her back.

There had been several frontiers, or perhaps it was the same one that she'd kept on steadily pushing back and back. It had been a long slide from losing her virginity — losing it? She'd taken it for a walk in the woods and abandoned it — to being anybody's and perhaps she hadn't finished sliding yet. But she never did it for money, ever.

She found the matches and thought fleetingly about setting light to the two ten-pound notes, but that was against her principles too.

Cheeky sod.

Would it be possible, Maggie wondered, drawing angrily on her cigarette until sparks flew off it (serve the bugger right if she set the bedclothes on fire), to get hold of twenty quid's worth of horse manure in sacks, and somehow hump it up to Peter called Simon's room and —

Sor-ree! Take it all back. There was so much light in the cellar it was dazzling.

Slowly now. Hagerty's. Sean. That Irish mate of his, the AC-DC one who fancied both of them. Had asked them both for a quid but wouldn't tell them why. "Will you trust me now? I'm asking you, you're both lovely people, will you trust me?" he kept on saying, and Sean gave him two quid for the pair of them and he took it off to the betting shop and came back with twenty-three quid apiece for Sean and Maggie and a roll of notes that thick for himself. He'd only backed, hadn't he, a Christ-knows-what-to-one outsider called Nimrod for no other reason than that he and Sean had once won the jackpot in an afternoon drinking club of that name in Fulham Palace Road? So naturally, since it was chucking-out time by now, where else would they take a swift cab to but the Nimrod, where they drank themselves stupid on bottle after bottle of fizzy wine that Sean's Irish mate called poor man's champagne and Maggie called rich man's Andrews Liver Salts? And naturally, Sean's Irish mate thought he'd bought them both for the night (why had she still got two crisp ten-pound notes left, don't say she hadn't bought a round all day, mean bitch?), which wouldn't have been her scene and wasn't Sean's either so far as she knew; so when they fell out of the Nimrod and into that big Victorian pub across the road, and ran into Peter called Simon, Maggie made it plain to Sean by their code of little nods and winces that he could please himself but she was rowing herself out. So Sean wheeled his Irish mate off to one of those faggoty pubs of his, and Peter called Simon took her to that Chinese throw-up where the lav was so filthy disgusting that she wouldn't use it, and he said there was always his place, but she was wetting herself so they went back to the pub and had a brandy and a pee, and then he chatted her up and bought a bottle of wine to go, and there it was on the yellow-painted mantelpiece over his boarded-up fireplace, unopened.

They must have been in kip before eleven o'clock. World record?

And then it really did go blank.

This extract is taken from Maggie Muggins by Keith Waterhouse, published by Michael Joseph, price £6.95.

Paperbacks of the month

Buccaneer of imperialism

John Buchan: Greenmantle: The Island of Sheep: The Three Hostages: (£1.50 each); Prester John (£1.25) all from Penguin.

In his poem "The Arrest of Oscar Wilde at the Cadogan Hotel", John Betjeman makes Wilde say to Robbie Ross:

"So you've brought me the latest Yellow Book:
And Buchan has got in it now:
Approval of what is approved of
Is as false as a well-kept vow."

As a matter of historical accuracy, Wilde's arrest and trial took place in 1895, and Buchan did not appear in the *Yellow Book* until 1896. But certainly Buchan was approved of in the age of imperialism (and Wilde was not). Today the situation is reversed. Wilde is the apostle of Doing Your Own Thing and of keeping art untainted by political propaganda. Buchan is accepted as a master story-teller, a creator of "rattling good yarns", but is represented as a tub-thumping imperialist, a racist, even a proto-Nazi.

After reading these novels reissued by Penguin, I have come to the opposite conclusion: that Buchan is a most incompetent story-teller, but that the philosophy behind all the novels, though repellent in some aspects, at least deserves a fair hearing.

The plots of Buchan's novels are more preposterous even than those of Ian Fleming in the James Bond stories. In the case of both writers, what surprises is that they used their genuinely adventurous experience to give to their novels, not realism, but only a whiff of verisimilitude. In the dedication of *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, Buchan said his aim was to write "romance where the incidents defy the probabilities, and march just inside the borders of the possible". He achieved this aim neither in the broader plotting of the books — the far-flung conspiracies, ancient magics, stolid heroes beating fiendishly evil villainesses — nor in the detailing. For example, in *Greenmantle* we are expected to swallow that Sandy Arbuthnot speaks German "good enough to pass as a native" *and* "can pass anywhere as a Turk"; that Hannay will "talk Dutch and nothing else" when posing as a Boer from Western Cape Colony *and* "talked Portuguese fairly well"; and that Peter Pienaar (from Burgersdorp in the Old Colony) "spoke Portuguese like a Lourenço Marques bar-keeper". (*Incidentally, Pienaar addresses* Hannay: "Yon was a right notion of yours" — an odd lapse into Scots for an Afrikander).

Every summer from 1922 to 1936 there appeared "a new Buchan" — just in time to be packed in the holiday bag. Buchan wrote to a set formula, and in *The Three Hostages* (begun 1922, finished 1923) he made Dr Greenslade give a recipe which was his own:

I want to write a shocker, so I begin by fixing on one or two facts which have no sort of obvious connexion.... Let us take three things a long way apart - say, an old blind woman spinning in the Western Highlands, a barn in a Norwegian saeter, and a little curiosity shop in North London kept by a Jew with a dyed beard. Not much connexion between the three? You invent a connexion....

It might seem impossible to extract a philosophy from these stereotyped novels of action. Yet beneath the swirl of cloak and flash of dagger is a philosophy more positive than any to be found in the far more ratiocinative novels of a professional philospher such as Iris Murdoch. And we should not just shout it down, as I remember undergraduates at the Oxford Union doing to Sir Oswald Mosley. We should give it a hearing precisely *because* it is the antithesis of everything liberals stand for today. Philosophies, like governments, should have an articulate opposition pitted against them.

Buchan's philosophy was of the kind that was anathema to the Flower Children of the 1960s: it seemed to have been scotched for ever in that age of peaceful dropoutism and universal druggy love. (Who could deny that the world would be a better place if everybody made love, not war?) Buchan thought life should be lived according to a rigorous moral code; that patriotism should override personal interest or inclination; and that greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for another. ("I may be sending you to your death, Hannay — Good God, what a damned task-mistress duty is!")

Buchan's philosophy has the merit of making the best of the bad job that human nature is. Given that man is an animal and as such, part of nature red in tooth and claw, it may be right to glorify the heroism that individual men exhibit in the breakdowns of fragile civilization which inevitably ensue. Unfortunately Buchan goes further and tries to justify the blood-letting itself as a kind of purification of the race: and we know what madness lies that way. But the very reissue of these novels by Penguin — presumably a hard-headed commercial decision — may suggest that the young, un-Buchanized, unblooded generation may be thirsting for some such ideology. T. E. Lawrence, whom prim, pragmatical Buchan loved because "his dream rode him like a passion", wrote to Edward Garnett in 1933:

[Buchan] takes figures of today and projects their shadows on to clouds, till they grow Surhuman and grotesque: then describes them! Now I ask you — it sounds a filthy technique, but the books are like athletes racing: so clean-lined, speedy, breathless. For our age they mean nothing: they are sport, only: but will a century hence disinter them and proclaim him the great romance of our blind and undeserving generation?

Bevis Hillier



The rider on the white horse from the Douce Apocalypse in the Bodleian, reproduced in *The Golden Age of English Manuscript Painting 1200 — 1500* by Richard Marks and Nigel Morgan (Chatto & Windus, £6.95, hardback £12.50). Heraldic evidence indicates that it was made for Edward I before he came to the throne in 1272. Those figures that are fully painted show a mature form of the new French-fold style and pear-shaped head type with tightly coiled hair and beards.

Under the bonnet

On a Clear Day You Can See General Motors, by J. Patrick Wright (Sidgwick & Jackson, £2.95)

John Z. De Lorean was a rising star in General Motors and possibly destined for the top when he abruptly left the company, disenchanted with its ethics and behaviour. He decided to write a book, telling all, and enlisted Patrick Wright, a journalist, as collaborator. The book was duly completed whereupon De Lorean, happy with its contents but fearing reprisals from his erstwhile employer, prevaricated about having it published. Eventually, wearying of the delay, Patrick Wright brought out the book himself. When it first appeared in the United States two years ago, its revelations about how a giant company operates put fictional accounts of the motor industry, such as Arthur Hailey's *Wheels*, in the shade.

Not that De Lorean would pretend to be an unbiased witness. Temperamentally he found it difficult to toe the GM line and did all the things GM executives were *supposed* not to do — dressing in bright clothes, wearing his hair long, and dating young actresses. So long as he was successful, and he rose through Pontiac and Chevrolet to take charge of all GM's car and truck operations, this eccentricity was tolerated. In De Lorean's own words, just as GM had token blacks and token women, so he was the token hippie. But the parting was inevitable.

To the outsider GM seems like a glowing tribute to American business enterprise. De Lorean, who has been on the inside, sees it very differently. He accuses the company of shallow and insignificant policy making, lack of forward planning, and letting rivals like Ford make the running and then stealing their ideas. GM lived, he claims, off the gullibility of the customers, deluded by annual facelifts into thinking they were getting new cars and being presented with shoddily built and *actually* unsafe vehicles, like the notorious Corvair.

GM's top men are depicted as "grey and lifeless", complacently agreeing with each other and dozing off during committee meetings. De Lorean calls them moral men forced by the system to make immoral decisions. The catalogue of immorality includes not only wilfully producing dangerous or ineffective products, but paying bribes to get business, and tampering with the democratic process through illegal political contributions.

As De Lorean left GM back in 1973, his portrait of the company is historical rather than contemporary; but it is still a challenging one. GM, needless to say, has survived this book and continues, inefficient and immoral or not, to dominate the American car market. As for De Lorean, he is the man who is building sports cars in Belfast, with the help of the British taxpayer, to sell to wealthy Californians.

Peter Waymark

Orcadian roots

Orkneyinga Saga, translated with an introduction by Hermann Pálsson and Paul Edwards (Penguin Classics, £1.95)

In the beginning of history were the Vikings, sea-wolves from the North, men of blood and battles in spite of last year's whitewashing exhibition at the British Museum portraying them as early commercial travellers. When they were not pillaging and raping, the men with engaging names like Magnus Magnusson Bandy-Legs and Sigmund Silk-Beard wrote sagas. These were their secular scriptures to give them a sense of their identity and imperial mission. Their sagas had a concern with the past, a strong narrative line, a determination to put it all in, and a certain artlessness. A bit like this review.

This history of the Earls of Orkney is an immensely important historical document. It traces the lives of the Earls from the ninth century to the thirteenth. It is the only medieval chronicle to put Orkney in the centre of the stage. Without it our knowledge of the early history of the Northern Isles and Caithness would be lost in oblivion as black as half-way down a raven's throat. It recreates that distant world when Orkney and Shetland were politically and culturally closer to Norway than Scotland.

The Orkneyinga Saga was written around 1,200, not by an Orkneyman but by an Icelander associated with the saga school of Oddi in southern Iceland, which had special connexions with Orkney. Like most good sagas it starts with the mythical origins of the ruling family, and figures associated with the elements, particularly in Orkney weather, such as Frosti (frost) and Snaer (snow). It progresses through a legendary past to a historical period that seems to start somewhere in the ninth century.

You could say that the saga is a catalogue of battle, murder, and Viking raids. But there is more to it than that. A recurrent theme is the division of the earldom between two or sometimes three ambitious men, and the formation and dissolution of power groups as fratricidal as anything in our own Viking Labour Party. There is pious hagiography about the holy Earl Magnus, who whenever the urge of temptation came upon him would plunge into cold water and pray to God for aid, so giving an early example of the public school virtues of cold baths, Christianity, and cricket.

There is even a spot of romance when Earl Rognvald on piratical pilgrimage to the Holy Land stops off at Narbonne and meets Queen Ermingerd. The Earl took her hand along with the bowl, and sat her on on his knee, and for the rest of the day they had a great deal to say to one another. Strange world of paradox. Christian and pagan, savage and magnanimous, where brother kills brother but the bonds of sworn friendship cannot be broken.

There is a fair amount of poetry, much of it in alliterative short lines with enough crimsoning the carrion and bodies piled black to upset the squeamish. There are longeurs and repetitions. This is, after all, a saga. There is none of the sense of tragedy of the human condition that you find in the *Iliad* and the *Aeneid*. It is rampaging, rollicking, fascinating history. It has been translated into lively English by Pálsson Icelandic-Reader and Edwards the English-Literature at Edinburgh University, and edited by Betty Radice the Golden-Haired. May he who wrote this record, those who told it, and all who read Penguin Classics enjoy from that holy knight of God, Earl Magnus, blessings and the answer to their prayers for the remission of their sins and for everlasting joy.

Philip Howard

Powerful fiction

The Virgin in the Garden, by A. S. Byatt (King Penguin, £2.95); Lamb by Bernard MacLaverty (King Penguin, £1.95)

The setting for A. S. Byatt's densely packed and highly bookish novel is a Yorkshire school, 1953, Coronation year. The year is important, both because of her care to give the action the colour of its time, and because events revolve around a commemorative Elizabethan verse drama, Astraea, staged by a master, Alexander Wedderburn, in a small stately home, and involving the cooperation of the local community.

There are some half dozen major characters, each defined by a personal struggle that the events of the summer and the pageant will resolve. The interplay between them forms scenes and episodes cunningly interlocked by the author, so that as the eye moves to the next tableau, the last is frozen and suspended. The narrative is involving enough to draw the reader back each time for more — unfinished conversations, the outcome of which you need to know — but the style leads to a certain immobility as if the characters were puppets with no enduring identity of their own.

There is Bill Potter, a truculent teacher with a despotic nature; his three children, Stephanie, whose irresolute temperament is absorbed by the force of the curate, Daniel Orton, whom she marries; Frederica, an unhappy and precocious 17-year-old who spends the summer of 1953 trying to lose her virginity, and the adolescent Marcus, whose Blakean visions are heightened by the attentions of a manic biology master called Lucas Simmonds.

Each of these figures is strong, and strongly defined. But each, too, is very knowing and very literary, obsessed by Spenserian similes and Alexandrine metre so that Frederica cannot contemplate a possible seduction without worrying that her lover spreads his mackintosh under a "somewhat Wordsworthian thorn bush". This appeal to the world of words and literary giants is at times oppressive, particularly as A. S. Byatt resorts to a technique of inventory for setting scenes, long lists of objects to anchor people, of adjectives to give them texture.

It is both easy and wrong to insist on the flaws. *The Virgin in the Garden* is a powerful and interesting novel. It is long-winded but it is not boring; it is encrusted with much unnecessary detail but it leaves the mind full of images, both visual — *Daniel* and *Stephanie* battling against the wind on the sands near Scarborough, the wedding guests straggling home across the fields — and of relation*ships*.

There is a similar sort of boy to Marcus Potter in Bernard MacLaverty's *Lamb*: wary, troubled, and without much gaiety. In Owen's case this comes from a terrible early childhood and the casual cruelty of the Irish monks to whose Home he is sent for correction, and from which he is rescued by Brother Sebastian. Rescued, but not for long. The pair are doomed.

That they are also a bit simple minded, and the outside world a bit over black and white does not greatly matter. For Bernard MacLaverty handles the inexorability of disaster — how can a monk make off with a 12-year inmate of a Borstal and survive, even if the purpose is right? — with skill, and there is great gentleness and assurance in this first novel.

Caroline Moorehead

New series of crime

Whooping and yippeeing like so many blood-seeking Red Indians, a new crime paperback series has recently come galloping over our horizon, Keyhole Books, six of them in the first raiding party, warpaint in evil black and brilliant yellow, "95p" their tribal mark. And but a day or two ago in the Books Page of the paper I was welcoming a new hardback imprint.

What does it all mean? Is the great British public turning en masse to wicked ways? Actually, I don't think, *strain* the brain as I may, that it means anything. Except that coincidence happens more in real life than in the pages of fiction. Possibly, and this is the best I can *rake up*, *it could be said* that in hard times people do, curiously, turn to crime fiction to forget the horrors all around them. The days of the Blitz were a peak of crime fiction borrowings from libraries.

Perhaps indeed the most interesting thing about the whole operation, mounted by shrewd Mills and as shrewd Boon, the publishers who have made a tidy packet with popular romances, is that a good deal of money has been put behind a publishing venture which is having to rely on books that are not, to be frank, of the very first rank in crime fiction.

In the nature of things the richest pickings have long ago been snapped up by the many regular paperback publishers of this sort of writing. But here is a firm, not in business as philanthropists, prepared to back this level of crime book. There must be, they have calculated, a considerable uncatered for hunger.

But let me say clearly that, although none of the Keyhole Six are at the top of the crime tree, they are all well worth reading. A Dangerous Funeral, by Mary McMullen, is an American mid-stream offering, published there by Doubleday, the transatlantic equivalent of Collins Crime Club. It's lively and well written.

Live Bait, by Bill Knox, takes us in a single bound from such murder-with-mimsiness to tough old Glasgow and a police procedural told in sterling style by a former crime reporter who knows his stuff and lays it on with decent efficiency.

It's back across the Atlantic for the third in the series, A Little Less Than Kind, by the redoubtable Charlotte Armstrong, an author who died in 1969 with 29 suspense novels to her credit, almost all underpinned by a strong morality in the good old puritan tradition, which never prevented her dishing out plenty of excitement.

So Much Blood, by Simon Brett, takes us back to Scotland, though to a very different one from Glasgow toughnesses, Edinburgh in full Festival. This was the second outing for Brett's seedy actor sleuth, Charles Paris, of whom his creator has said that the aim of the books that feature him is "solely to entertain".

Another prolific American lady provides the fifth in the series, Dell Shannon, otherwise Elizabeth Linington, otherwise Anne Blaisdell, dubbed "the queen of the police procedurals", and here providing yet another chunk in the California lives of Lieutenant Luis Mandoza and his fellow officers, in Streets of Death.

And finally a British whodunit in the classic tradition, Anne Morice's Killing With Kindness, an actress detective, a villain — I give little away — renowned for courtesy but underneath horrid. The book completes a varied bouquet. Many and many a reader, many a buyer even, will be *delighted*, *I predict*, to sniff each different bloom.

H. R. F. Keating

Born again

Only One Way Up, by Kristine Gibbs (Darton, Longman & Todd, £3.95)

"Please get me to DSN 3" were the last words Kristine Gibbs said to her friends before collapsing. She knew where to go, and it may have saved her life. At the age of 26 she was having a second terrible haemorrhage.

The first had been seven years earlier and she had recovered, battling against the weakness in her right leg until she was good enough to join an international Scottish Dancing team. She was a social worker, and had just started on a good new job when the strange and ominous trickle inside the back of her head began again.

This is an extraordinary book, and Kristine Gibbs is an extraordinary young woman. Great qualities of energy, enthusiasm, humour, personal beauty and, it must be allowed, obstinacy go with a trusting faith in God and his goodness. The second haemorrhage entailed an operation, which would cause damage. She worked out she had a chance of surviving between 10 and 20 per cent and her surgeon warned that she might be more severely affected on her right side, and in her speech. The morning of her operation she wrote a letter to her parents, in case she died.

The operation lasted eight hours, and was far more serious than anyone had imagined. She realized that she was conscious, and found she could no longer move or speak or write. From then on we have the account of her recovery and the fight back to an ordinary existence, and to the recognition of herself as a person, a social worker, a citizen in her *own* right.

She learned to speak, to write, slowly and agonizingly, with many setbacks and disappointments, after some extremely painful and distressing medical treatment, with exhaustion and frustration. It was a long time before she could do two things at once, like walking and talking, which we all take for granted.

If there is one aspect of her illness which must distress the reader, it is not the clinical details but her observation of us, the ones who are not disabled. She says that some saw her blighted and impoverished, and could not hide this, and feared her presence. Her speech impairment was equated with brain damage. "I felt some sympathy with them, but saw on protecting themselves they were not only isolating me, but also themselves." It is a remarkably charitable view.

Discharged from hospital, the problems of living with a damaged arm and leg meant she had to leave her flat. The housing department found her a suitable place, and were then prepared to withdraw it on the grounds that it was for old age pensioners only.

Finding work was equally difficult, in that she was offered jobs far below her capabilities — as a filing clerk, for instance — and expected to accept with gratitude. It would have been easier to give in, but she never did. She is now a full-time social worker again for the disabled.

Today she is — and I have met her — the vital and attractive person she always was having forced herself to write the book, to address conferences, to live, making a joke of spreading butter with only one hand (try it). By her example and her book she has not only helped herself; she will inspire others to do the work, as she sees it, of God.

Philippa Toomey

Talking to Borges

There is a Borges story in which a Roman tribune discovers Homer in the city of immortals. He is a grey-skinned troglodyte who feeds off serpent *flesh and in the infinite* period of time he has spent there all things have happened to him. He has been all men.

If Borges is Argentina's greatest man, he is South America's Homer. Blind for many years, "through reading too much poetry", he lives in what he calls a "*luminous mist*". From it he has consciously dreamed his dizzy, fictional world; an algebraic maze outside time where the dreamer is the dreamed one, where Christ is Judas and where any man who repeats Shakespeare is Shakespeare. At *the centre of* this labyrinth, metaphysically restless and multiplied in the opposing mirrors of every book he has read, is Borges himself.

In the Koran there are no camels. In Borges's short stories, poems and essays he has not been restricted to national themes. He has taken all literature as his hunting ground, none more so than our own. "Ah, you are lucky to be going back to London," he told me in his Buenos Aires flat. The shutters were down for a blind man needs no light. "A great city, a nation of a city as de Quincey said. I used to live in Kensington ..... my grandmother was English, you know, which is another link with England, and" he exulted, "I like my links with England. Such a wonderful language you have. Spanish is the language of *peones* who still think in terms of an empire. That's tommy-rot," *he chuckled*. "My work translates better into English, like everything else. Take the Bible 'Desire fails me.' So true." He paused, sightless in thought. "You couldn't refer to the Bible in French — or Hebrew for that matter. Anything can be translated .... *except* Shakespeare. He cannot be translated, not even into English. It's witchcraft." He gave a bardic chant. "Joy delights in joy. It doesn't mean anything. It works in a world of its own."

Remembering something, he asked me to check a reference from *Hamlet*, "there's nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so." "Either"? That's not so good. I wonder why he wrote that. You *see*, one forgets. Memory simplifies things. I always think of that line when something worries me, when I need solace." It had evidently been on his mind of late. He had a copy of Kipling's hour-glass in his bedroom where he dropped another phrase. "My sands too are running out. I am a lonely old man. As Meredith said 'not till the fire is dying in the grate Look we for any kinship with the stars.' You remember Coleridge's habit of despair? Its a bad habit. One I've had for 81 years. When my mother died, I had a suspension of disbelief. I miss people, but it's easier to recreate them when they die than when they go away. And what do people think of Bunden these days?" He returned to *literature for a moment*. "Is he dead?"

By the restaurant a man came up and seized his hand. "Senor Borges?" he said. "I want to say you are the man I most admire, the bravest man in Argentina. What an honour it is ....." He multiplied useless *gestures and disappeared*. I reminded Borges of something he once told me, that admirers like this were from an agency and one had to pay them. They flocked to him in the the old days not because of his work but because he was anti-Peronist. "Yes, there are still five or six of them about," he recalled with a smile. "Even without Peron, though, the country is going to the dogs.. But I say what I like now. I am an institution. They won't harm me."

Leading him back to the flat I asked if things would have been better had England occupied Argentina after the filibustering expeditions of 1806-7, when, for a short time, Buenos Aires formed part of the Commonwealth. "Perhaps, yes. . . . but



then the country would be flat, like Australia — and what has Australia produced except for a *few cricketers* and *the kangaroo*?"

The Argentines are at once mythmakers and iconoclasts, as the complete disappearance of anything to do with Peron will testify. Borges is no exception. He has perfected the arts of both remembering and forgetting. As I left him in the half-dark by his door I reminded him of "The Immortal", my favourite story. He paused. "I forgot I *wrote* that." In the story it is what Homer says of his *Odyssey*.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Labyrinths, the classic collection of short stories, essays, and parables by Borges, is published this week in the new series, King Penguin, at £2.50.

THE ARTS

New talent in Hungary

It was exactly 10 years ago that Hungary founded Interforum as a launching pad for outstanding young musicians from all corners of the globe, allowing them, without competition, to introduce themselves in a programme of their own choice to an invited international audience of impresarios and critics — and millions of televiewers, too, through Hungarian TV's telerecordings of all the leading events.

The sun has shone uninterruptedly on the fifth assemblage of the decade, held, with particular aptness in this Bartok centenary year at Keszthely, at the furthermost tip of Lake Balaton, where the composer undertook some of his earliest folk researches. The frogs that made their way into his night music still croaked nocturnally for Interforum's guests in their lakeside hotels. Manuscript jottings of tunes he heard remain on show in the Palace of that eighteenth-century cultural benefactor, Count György Festetics, with its legendary library, and above all its splendid white and gold rococo music room, where this year's 21 instrumentalists and singers from 17 different countries have given their recitals — quite a few of them including a Bartok salute.



Michael Collins — the invitations roll in

In a year when serious disappointments could be counted on one hand and the best was uncommonly good, fair play more than chauvinism compels starting with the 19-year-old British clarinettist, Michael Collins. Victor ludorum at last year's Leeds National Musicians' Platform, with his gifted pianist, Nigel Clayton, won warm universal acclaim as much for fastidiously close-knit ensembles and music discernment as a duo as for Mr Collins's own virtuosity and expressively malleable fluid phrasing in Weber, Stravinsky and Bax. They were among the dozen or so asked to play at the closing television gala concert besides immediately receiving invitations from several different countries for recitals and broadcasts next season. And how they deserved it.

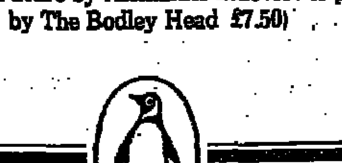
As at the first Interforum, so again this year, pianists outnumbered every rival instrumentalist. Eight different countries sent one, with Naum Grubert (28) from Russia and Jean-Yves Thibaudet (20) from France ready to step on to any platform already. Grubert was a big player, with lyrical delicacy to counter-balance strength and an intellect to offset virtuosity in his chosen Beethoven, Chopin and Liszt, even if he occasionally made you too aware of an "interpreter" at work. On Franco-Hungarian territory at any rate (the classics did not figure in his programme), I marginally preferred the aristocratic Gallic control of Mr Thibaudet, brilliant, sensitive, imaginative and intense to a degree out of all relation to his years.

Whereas at the last Interforum there were no violinists, this year brought four, with Hungary's Gyula Stuller, still only 19, as much a useful favourite as England's clarinettist. Obviously he has yet to mature as an artist, but as a fiddler he is a "natural". Show pieces were also despatched with capricious brilliance by the Romanian, Gabriel Croitoru, though understandably at 16 he has not yet found a strikingly individual voice. The Dutchman, Rudolf Koelman (22) had enviable strength and breadth even if emerging as too controlled a classicist for some tastes. All were nevertheless eclipsed by the maturer Czech, Jindrich Pazdera (27), whose passionate urgency and intensity of communication generously compensated for less than outside tone. But Mr Pazdera himself was outclassed by the week's solitary viola entry, Russia's Yuri Bashmet (28), whose gloriously mellow, burnished sonority, technical mastery and musical poise despite an insensitively heavy-weight accompanist, made it hard to understand how his concert diary could allow him time to collaborate in events like Interforum at all.

Much the same could be said of the only string quartet entry, Czechoslovakia's Prazhak Quartet, who, after nine years together have achieved the effortless give and take, tonal homogeneity and strength of characterization that made their compatriots of the Dolezal Quartet such firm Interforum favourites in 1978. It was a joy to hear Dvorak and Janacek as it were in the vernacular, the tunes so smiling, the rhythm so taut.

Joan Chissell

■ The Caribbean poet Edward Brathwaite and the Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe will be appearing at the National Poetry Centre on June 5. Other writers appearing subsequently in the regular series include Norman Nicholson, Angela Carter, Geoffrey Hill and Anthony Thwaite.



ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

WEDNESDAY NEXT 10 JUNE at 8 p.m.

SMETANA: Ov. and Dance of the Clowns
SIBELIUS: Finlandia
RACHMANINOV: Piano Concerto No. 2
ILAN ROGOFF piano
DVORAK: New World Symphony

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Mahler — DAS KLAGENDE LIED

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SVIATOSLAV RICHTER

Programme will include works by
BEETHOVEN LISZT BRAHMS

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QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

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CITY OF LONDON CHOIR
Conductor DONALD CASHMORE

VIVALDI Magnificat BACH Cantata "Gottes Zeit"
HANDEL Dixit Dominus.
BRITTEN Cantata Misericordium

Julie Kennard, Kirstine Mackenzie, Christopher Robson, Adrian Thompson, David Wilson-Johnson, John Birch
LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA
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SUNDAY, 14 JUNE at 3 p.m.
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Thursday 18 June at 7.45 p.m.

NELLY BEN-OR

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SATURDAY 20 JUNE at 7.45 p.m.

BACH: Mass in B minor

TERESA CAHILL MARGARET CABLE
WILLIAM KENDALL STEPHEN ROBERTS
LONDON ORIANA CHOIR
ENGLISH BAROQUE ORCHESTRA
Conductor LEON LOVETT
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WEDNESDAY 24 JUNE at 7.45 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
MURRAY PERAHIA
director/soloist
ECO WIND ENSEMBLE
MOZART
Wind Serenade in E flat, K.375
Piano Concerto in E flat, K.271. Piano Concerto in C, K.503
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Karelia Suite .... SIBELIUS
Piano Concerto in A minor .... GRIEG
Scheherazade .... RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Bolero .... RAVEL
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SUNDAY 21 JUNE at 7.30 p.m.
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MENDELSSOHN .... Violin Concerto
GRIEG .... Piano Concerto
RIMSKY-KORSAKOV .... Capriccio Espagnole
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Conductor ENRIQUE BATIZ
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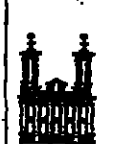
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TUESDAY 14 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
VICTOR HOCHHAUSER announces
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The legendary pianist
SVIATOSLAV RICHTER
Programme will include works by
SCHUMANN CHOPIN
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Tonight 6 June 7.30 p.m.	SCHUMANN: Konzertstück for four horns & orchestra. BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 8 in C minor. Francomb Horn Quartet. James Blair, cond. Young Musicians' Symphony Orchestra. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £2 (NUS £1.50). YMSO
Monday 8 June 7.30 p.m.	SCHUTZ CONSORT OF LONDON. LONDON BAROQUE PLAYERS. Roger Norrington, cond. MONTEVERDI: Seventh Book of Madrigals, published in Venice 1619. £4, £3, £2. SCL
Tuesday 9 June 7.30 p.m.	WREN ORCHESTRA. James Judd, cond. Antony Pay, clarinet. Penelope Walker, mezzo. Elgar: Introduction & Allegro for Strings. Finzi: Clarinet Concerto. Mahler: Kindertotenlieder. Schubert: Symphony No. 4 (Tragic). £3.20, £2.70, £2.20, £1.70. A Capital Radio Concert
Wednesday 10 June 7.30 p.m.	HEIDI NITZE soprano. Margaret Singer, piano. Strozzi: Amor, amor. Mozart: Dans un bois solitaire. Lully: Revenez, revenez, Amours. Rossini: Serate Musicale. Berg: 7 Frühe Lieder. Griffes: Four Impressions, Oscar Wilde. £3, £2.50, £1.75. John Higham International Artists
Thursday 11 June 7 p.m.	TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Bernard Keeffe, cond. Schumann: Symphony No. 1 (Spring). Stravinsky: The Rite of Spring. Admission Free without ticket. Trinity College of Music
Thursday 18 June 7.30 p.m.	MOZART CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Diana Ambache, piano. J. S. Bach: Oboe & Violin Concerto in D minor. Dussek: Piano Concerto in G minor, Op.49. Cawkwell: New Work. Mozart: Piano Concerto in A, K.488. £2.50, £2, £1.50. MCO
Friday 19 June 7.30 p.m.	ADDISON CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Terence McNamara, cond. Bach: Orchestral Suite No.3; Cantata No.170. Catherine Wyn-Rogers, mezzo-sop. Maxwell Davies: Seven in Nomine. Stravinsky: Symphony in C. £3, £2.25, £1.50. Addison Chamber Orchestra

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ST. JOHN'S Smith Sq. THURSDAY, 18 JUNE at 7.30 p.m.
MOZART CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 6 June 7.30 p.m.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC. BBC Concert Orchestra. John McCarthy Singers. I. Sutherland, M. Midgley, P. Morrison, J. Savage, Band of H.M. Royal Marines School of Music, Deal, Lt.-Col. J. Mason (cond.). Introduced by Robin Boyle. Stars of Friday Night is Music Night. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. RFH
Sunday 7 June 3.15 p.m.	NEW WESTMINSTER PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Royal Choral Society, St. Clement Danes Boys Choir, Hertfordshire County Youth Choir, Tonbridge School Choir. J. Pilbery. Verdi Ov., The Force of Destiny; Wagner Good Friday Music (Parsifal); Grieg Pno Conc.; Orff Carmina Burana. £1, £2, £2.50, £3, £4. Prevention of Blindness Com.
Sunday 7 June 7.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller (cond.) Stephen Bishop Kovacevich (piano). Beethoven Ov. Egmont: Bruckner Symphony No. 4 (Romantic) Piano Conc. No. 1. (Pl note change of soloist & prog.) £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7. RPO Ltd.
Monday 8 June 8 p.m.	KRYSTIAN ZIMERMAN (piano) Brahms Sonata in F minor, Op. 5; Chopin Ballade No. 1 in G minor, Op. 23; Chopin Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3, £4. Harrison/Parrott Ltd.
Tuesday 9 June 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Carlos Kleiber (cond.) Weber Overture, Der Freischütz; Schubert Symphony No. 3; Beethoven Symphony No. 7. (Please note change of conductor and prog.) £5.75, £7 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). LSO Ltd.
Wednesday 10 June 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Arpad Joo (cond) Ilan Rogoff (piano). Smetana Ov & Dance of the Clowns (Bartered Bride); Sibelius Finlandia; Rachmaninov Piano Conc No. 2; Dvorák Symphony No. 9 (New World). £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY). Leonard Woolf Promtn.s
Thursday 11 June 8 p.m.	LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY Philharmonia Orchestra Simon Rattle (conductor), Helen Field (soprano), Alfreda Hodgson (contralto), Philip Langridge (tenor). Elgar The Music Makers; Mahler Das Klagende Lied. £2.50, £3.50, £4.20, £5, £5.80 (only). London Choral Soc.
Saturday 13 June 7.30 p.m.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC: BBC Radio Orchestra, Roland Shaw (cond.), Marilyn Hill Smith. Magic of Mantovani introduced by Desmond Carrington. A special tribute to Mantovani by the Radio Orchestra. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 14 June 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Andre Previn (conductor), Cristina Ortiz (piano). Ravel Valses Nobles et Sentimentales; Piano Concerto in G; Ballet: Ma Mère l'Oye; La Valse. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LSO Ltd.
Monday 15 June 8 p.m.	ROSTAL & SCHAEFER (two pianos). Popular prog. Inc: Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring; Warsaw Conc.; Barcarolle (Tales of Hoffman); Rustle of Spring; Don't cry for me Argentina; Gilbert & Sullivan; Sound of Music, etc. £1.50, £2.10, £2.70, £3.30, £3.90, £4.50. Noel Gay Org.
Tuesday 16 June 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA, Seiji Ozawa (conductor), Ivo Pogorelich (piano) (pl note change). Tchaikovsky Fantasy Overture, Romeo and Juliet; Prokofiev Piano Concerto No. 3; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique). £1.60, £3.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Philharmonia Ltd.
Wednesday 17 June 8 p.m.	BRIGHTON FESTIVAL CHORUS, London Mozart Players. Laszlo Heltay, Mary MacSweeney, Janet Baker, Catherine Denley, Robin Leggate, Matthias Hölle. Mahler Blumine; Kindertotenlieder; Mozart Requiem, K.626. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY). Brighton Festival Chorus
Thursday 18 June 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Andre Previn (conductor), Yo Yo Ma (cello). Ravel Rapsodie Espagnole; Shostakovich Cello Concerto No. 1; Strauss Ein Heldenleben. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LSO Ltd.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 6 June 7.45 p.m.	COLLEGIUM MUSICUM OF LONDON CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA, Ian Watson (pl note change), Wendy Eathorne, Philippa Dames-Longworth, Christopher Robson, Christopher Gillett, John Hancorn. Handel Deborah. £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50. Collegium Musicum of London
Sunday 7 June 3 p.m.	AMADEUS QUARTET Beethoven String Quartet Cycle Beethoven Quartet in B flat, Op. 18 No. 6; Quartet in F, Op. 135; Quartet in C, Op. 59 No. 3 (Rasoumovsky). £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50 (ONLY) Ibbs & Tillett
Monday 8 June 7.45 p.m.	NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA David Josefowitz (conductor), Bernard Roberts (piano) Beethoven Symphony No. 2; Piano Concerto No. 2; Piano Concerto No. 4. £1.20, £2.60, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30. Concord Mangmnt. Ltd.
Thursday 11 June 7.45 p.m.	A CELEBRATION OF THE ART OF DAVID MUNROW. The Hilliard Ensemble and Friends. Prog. inc. works by Antoine Brumel, Jean Mouton, Josquin des Prez, Jacob Obrecht, Johannes Ockeghem. £2.00, £3.00, £4.00, £5.00. Elms Concerts/Magenta Music
Friday 12 June 7.45 p.m.	LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA, Martindale Sidwell (cond.) Bach Ricercare a 6 (The Musical Offering), BWV 1079/5; Cant No 82, Ich habe genug; Conc in C, BWV 1061; Brandenburg Conc No 2; Vaughan Williams The Lark Ascending. £2.00, £2.80, £3.40, £3.80, £4.30. London Bach Orch Ltd.
Saturday 13 June 7.45 p.m.	CITY OF LONDON CHOIR, London Bach Orchestra, D. Cashmore, J. Kennard, K. Mackenzie, C. Robson, A. Thompson, D. Wilson-Johnson. Vivaldi (Magnificat); Bach Cantata No. 106; Britten Cantata Misericordium; Handel Dixit Dominus. £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4. City of Lon Choir
Sunday 14 June 3 p.m.	JOHN VALLIER (piano) Chopin 4 Polonaises: Op 44, Op. 40/1 (Military), Op. 26/2, Op. 53 (Heroic); 2 Preludes, Op. 28 (inc Raindrop); 2 Studies, Op. 10; Nocturne, Op. 9/2; 4 Waltzes; Berceuse, Op. 57. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50 RGM
Sunday 14 June 7.15 p.m.	THE ACADEMY OF ANCIENT MUSIC, Christopher Hogwood (dir.). Telemann Suite Burlesque de Quixote; Concerto in G for 4 violins; Polish Concerto; Vivaldi Spring & Summer (The 4 Seasons); Concerto in G; Alla Rustica; L'Estro Armonico, Op. 3 No. 11. £1.50, £2, £3, £4. £5. Jane Gray
Monday 15 June 7.45 p.m.	ROBERT COHEN (cello), JOHN VAN BUSKIRK (piano). Vivaldi Sonata No. 5 in E minor; Franck Sonata in A; Beethoven Sonata in A, Op. 69; Popper Hungarian Rhapsody, Op. 68; Serenade, Op 54 No. 2; Polonaise de Concert, Op. 14. £1.10, £1.70, £2.30, £2.90, £3.50. Ibbs & Tillett
Tuesday 16 June 7.45 p.m.	THE CAMDEN CHOIR, London Bach Orchestra. Julian Williamson (conductor), Lesley Garrett (soprano), Martyn Hill (tenor), John Noble (bass), Barbara Hill (hpschd. cont.). Haydn The Creation. £3, £4.50 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). The Camden Choir
Wednesday 17 June 7.45 p.m.	GERAINT JONES ORCHESTRA, Geraint Jones (conductor/harpsichord), Winifred Roberts (violin). Vivaldi Conc. Gr. in A minor; Violin Conc. in E; Conc. Gr. in D minor; Benda Hpschd. Conc. in G minor; Bach Hpschd. Conc. in A, BWV.1055. £3, £2.50, £3. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd
Thursday 18 June 7.45 p.m.	NELLY BEN-OR (piano). Haydn Sonata in E minor, Hob XVI, 34; Debussy Images, Series I & II; Chopin Mazurka, Op. 33/4; Scherzo, Op. 20; Mazurka, Op. 7/3; Mazurka, Op. 24/4; Scherzo, Op. 31; 2 Mazurkas, Op. 30 Nos. 3 & 4; Scherzo, Op. 39. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3. Ernest Darvill
Friday 19 June 7.45 p.m.	AN EVENING WITH CARLO CURLEY Popular classical organ music played on the Queen Elizabeth Hall pipe organ plus the new Allen Computer Organ. Wks by Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Scott Joplin & Widor. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50. Alan T. Foster

PURCELL ROOM

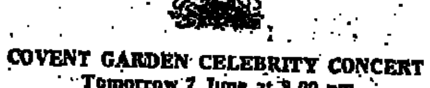
Today 6 June 8 p.m.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC. Folk on "2". Six Hands in Tempo. The Yetties. £2. Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 7 June 7 p.m.	NAOMI DAVIDOV (piano). Scott Joplin & His Contemporaries—Artie Matthews, James Scott & Joseph Lamb. Rags include Maple Leaf, The Nightingale, Rag Sentimental, Pastimes, Magnetic Rag. £1.65, £2.25, £2.75. Emperor Concerts
Monday 8 June 7.30 p.m.	PAUL GREGORY (gtr) ANN CHERRY (fl) Giuliani Sonata, Op. 25; O Hunt Sonata (1976); J Woolridge Nocturnal Dances; Debussy Syrinx; wks by Falla, Fukushima, Honegger, Castelnuovo-Tedesco. (Pl note change of artists & prog.) £1.20, £1.80, £2.40 Music Film Press Agency Ltd
Wednesday 10 June 7.30 p.m.	THE KROSTA TRIO. ANDREA HESS (cello), DAVID RUSSELL (guitar). Programme includes works by Loeillet, Vivaldi, Paul Parkinson, Roger Steptoe, C. P. E. Bach, Granados, Villa-Lobos and Reizenstein. £1, £1.50, £2. Westmorland Concerts/Royal Acad. of Music
Thursday 11 June 7.30 p.m.	THE COLISEUM WIND QUINTET, Peter Allen (bass clar.), Julian Dawson-Lyell (pno.). Milhaud La Cheminée du Roi René; Roy Douglas 6 Dance Caricatures; Mozart Quintet, K.452; Ibert Trois Pièces Brèves; Danzi Quintet, Op. 56/2; Janacek Mladi. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. T. Biggins Mngmnt.
Friday 12 June 7.30 p.m.	DUO PALMIER-RIGAL piano duet (fortepiano & modern pno.). Clementi Sonata No. 3 in E flat; Beethoven 8 Vars. on a theme by Waldstein; Mozart Sonata in F, K.497; Rachmaninov 6 Pieces, Op. 11; Ravel Ma Mère l'Oye. £1, £1.60, £2.30. Choveaux Management

Bloomsbury International Festival 1981
PATRON: HRH The Princess Margaret Countess of Snowdon
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The Triumph of Racial Harmony
Reconciliation and Concern: in words and music—arranged and presented by IAN HALL
ST JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY W1
(at the kind invitation of the Rector, The Reverend Donald Reeves MA)
Wednesdays in June and July, 1—2 p.m.
involving
June 10 — HE The High Commissioner for Guyana, DR CEDRIC GRANT, HE The High Commissioner for Zimbabwe, PROFESSOR ROBERT ZWINORIA, JOAN LESTOR MP, *VIRGINIA MCKENNA, *DAME ANNA NEAGLE, SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, THE VERY REVEREND THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, DR EDWARD CARPENTER, *DR CONOR CRUISE O'BRIEN
June 17 — HE The High Commissioner for India, DR SEYID MUHAMMAD, HE The High Commissioner for Malaysia, HAJI TAN SRI AZNAM, *BARONESS JANE EWART-BIGGS, BILLIE WHITELAW, CLEMENT FREUD MP, *LORD HARLECH, STUART HOLLAND MP, GEORGE MELLY, SIR IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK BART, *LORD PITT OF HAMPSTEAD, RT HON TIMOTHY RAISON MP
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Prog. includes: Rossini, Schubert, Mahler, Fauré, Vaughan Williams
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Wigmore Hall
Manager: William Lyne
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St. W1. Tel: 01-935 2141. Mailing list £1.50 year
Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

Tonight 6 June 7.30 p.m.	GABRIELI STRING QUARTET. Kenneth Essex viola. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20.	3 Quintet Programme. Beethoven: Quintet in C Op. 29. Mozart: Quintet in G minor K516. Dvorak: Quintet in E flat Op. 97. 1980/81 Composers' Series: Dvorak Harold Holt Ltd.
Tomorrow 7 June 3.30 p.m.	GERALD LECLERC cello. Gordon Back piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Beethoven: Sonata in C Op. 102 1. Bach: Solo Suite No. 5 in C minor. Stravinsky: Suite italienne. Kodaly: Solo Sonata Op. 8. Helen Jennings
Tomorrow 7 June 7.30 p.m.	CARLOS BONELL guitar. £3.50, £3, £2.20, £1.50. Harold Holt Ltd.	Bach: Partita in A minor BWV997. Sor: Marlborough variations. Granados: La Maja de Goya. Rodrigo: Fandango. Malats: Serenata espanola. Sonatas by Tedesco & Stephen Oliver (1st perf.).
Monday 8 June 7.30 p.m.	JOHN VAN BUSKIRK piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings	Brahms: 2 organ Chorale Preludes. Mozart: Sonata in D, K311. Franck: Prelude, Chorale & Fugue. Bartok: 6 Dances in Bulgarian rhythm. Works by Schubert-Liszt, Schumann-Liszt, etc.
Tuesday 9 June 7.30 p.m.	ELISABETH SODERSTROM soprano. Martin Isepp piano.	Bartok: Village Scenes. Songs by Grieg, Sibelius, Liszt, etc. £4.50, £3.50, £2.50 (only). 1980/81 Composers Series: Grieg, Sibelius final concert. Ingpen & Williams Ltd.
Wednesday 10 June 7.30 p.m.	BALINT VAZSONYI piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Wigmore Summer Nights/B. Douglas Ltd.	Mozart: Fantasia in C min K475; Sonata in C min K457; Rondo in A min K511. Schumann: Kinderscenen Op. 15; Faschingsschwank aus Wien Op. 26.
Thursday 11 June 7.30 p.m.	IGOR KIPNIS harpsichord. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Bach: Prelude, Fugue & Allegro in E flat; French Suite No. 5 in G; Chromatic Fantasia & Fugue in D min. Soler: 9 Sonatas. Wigmore Summer Nights/Alexia Kairsten.
Friday 12 June 7.30 p.m.	MARTIN VISHNICK JEREMY WHITE guitar duo. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Ranger.	Dowland: My Lord Chamberlain, his Galliard; My Lord Willoughby's welcome home. Bach: French Suites Nos. 2 & 5. Martin Vishnick: Hebrew Suite Op. 3. Jeremy White: Haiku.
Saturday 13 June 3.30 p.m.	YURIKA violin. Richard Greenwood piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Ibbs & Tillett	Vivaldi: Sonata in A. Mozart: Sonata in E min. K304. Brahms: Sonata in A Op.100. Bach: Solo Sonata in G min. BWV1001. Prokofiev: Sonata in D Op. 94a. Bazzini: Ronde des lutins Op. 25
Sunday 14 June 3.30 p.m.	LENORE SMITH fl. NICHOLAS GETHIN clo ROBERT BOTTONE pno. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1	Haydn: Trio in F. Schumann: Adagio & Allegro Op. 70. Prokofiev: Flute Sonata in D. Debussy: Cello Sonata. Gaubert: Nocturne & Allegro scherzando. Martinu: Trio.
Sunday 14 June 7.30 p.m.	BALINT VAZSONYI piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Wigmore Summer Nights/B. Douglas Ltd.	Mozart: Sonata in F K332; Sonata in E flat K282. Schumann: Fantasiestücke Op.12; Etudes symphoniques Op.13.
Monday 15 June 7.30 p.m.	LONTANO cond. by Odaline de la Martinez. Melissa Phelps cello. Karen Jensen soprano	Nicola LeFanu: Trio (1st pf.). George Crumb: Sonata for solo cello. Madrigals. Anthony Gilbert: Vasanta with dancing (1st Lon. pf.). £2. Juniper Arts Music
Tuesday 16 June 7.30 p.m.	ELIZABETH HARWOOD soprano. Geoffrey Parsons piano. £3.50, £3, £2.20, £1.50	Songs & Arias by Handel & Mozart. Songs by Richard Strauss. Britten: "The Poet's Echo". Delius: Four Old English Lyrics. Wigmore Summer Nights, Ibbs & Tillett
Wednesday 17 June 7.30 p.m.	MEDICI STRING QUARTET/Alexander Ensemble conducted by Lionel Friend. Gary Kettel percsn.	Music by Donald Fraser: Sonata 1 (1981) (1st pf.). String Quartet (1967): Three (1968): String Quartet (1980) (1st pf.). £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Ingpen & Williams Ltd.
Thursday 18 June 7.30 p.m.	TRIO ZINGARA. Annette Cole piano. Sophie Langdon vln. Susan Dorey cello	Mozart: Trio in C major K548. Shostakovich: Trio in E min. Op.67. Ravel: Trio in A minor. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. Barbara Graham Management
Friday 19 June 7.30 p.m.	ACCADEMIA ARCADIANA. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1	Sally Bradshaw sop. Charles Metcalfe ten. Elizabeth Hunt bar. Jane Ryan vla da gam.; bar cello. Nicholas McGegan hrpschd/pno. The Life of Casanova in words & music.

WIGMORE HALL TOMORROW at 3.30 p.m.
London debut of the American Cellist
GERARD LECLERC
"Mr. Leclerc is a violoncellist of great talent." Pierre Fournier
with GORDON BACK piano
BEETHOVEN, KODALY, BACH, STRAVINSKY
For full details see Wigmore Hall panel
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Composers Series—Final Concert
Elisabeth Söderström
soprano
Martin Isepp, piano
Bartok: Village Scenes. Songs by Grieg, Sibelius, Liszt, etc.
£4.50, £3.50, £2.50 (all others sold) from Box Office (01-935 2141)

WIGMORE HALL. Basil Douglas Ltd. presents
BALINT VAZSONYI piano



WEDNESDAY NEXT 10 JUNE at 7.30 p.m.
MOZART: Fantasie in C minor, K.475
MOZART: Sonata in C minor, K.457
SCHUMANN: Kinderscenen, Op.15
MOZART: Rondo in A minor, K.511
SCHUMANN: Faschingsschwank aus Wien, Op.26
SUNDAY 14 JUNE at 7.30 p.m.
MOZART: Sonata in F major, K.332
SCHUMANN: Fantasiestücke, Op. 12
MOZART: Sonata in E flat major, K.282
SCHUMANN: Symphonic Studies, Op. 13
£2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents

WIGMORE HALL. SATURDAY NEXT 13 JUNE at 3.30 p.m.
YURIKA violin
with RICHARD GREENWOOD piano
Sonata in A .... VIVALDI
Sonata in E minor, K.304 .... MOZART
Sonata in A, Op.100 .... BRAHMS
Sonata in G for solo violin, BWV 1001 .... BACH
Sonata in D, Op.94a .... PROKOFIEV
Ronde des Lutins, Op.25 .... A. BAZZINI
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Songs and Arias by HANDEL and MOZART
Songs by RICHARD STRAUSS
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NIEL IMMELMAN piano
Sonata in D, Hob.XVI/37 .... HAYDN
Nuages Gris .... LISZT
En Rêve .... LISZT
La Gondole Lugubre (2nd version) .... LISZT
Two Polish Songs .... CHOPIN-LISZT
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Next Tuesday June 9—Wed. June 10—Thurs. June 11 at 6.30
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R.C.M. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Friday, 12 June, at 7 p.m.
Overture: Der Freischütz .... Weber
Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini .... Rakhmaninov
Soloist—Piers Lane
Symphony No. 1 .... Mahler
Conductor—Sir Charles Groves
A few tickets still available from Ticket Sec., R.C.M., on receipt of s.a.e.

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Applicants for this public masterclass—which will be filmed by London Weekend Television—should write to: Master Class, c/o Ibbs & Tillett Ltd., 450-452 Edgware Road, London, W2 1EG, giving details of age, tuition, concert experience and repertoire.

ENTERTAINMENTS
CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
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OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 STUTTGART BALLET Until June 13. Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed & Sat 3.30. Today: Traume, Hedda Gabler & Forgotten Land (Sinfonia). Mon to Thurs: Swan Lake. Fri & Sat next: Presence, Return to the Strange Land & Rite of Spring.

COLISEUM. June 15 to July 11 NUREYEV FESTIVAL June 15 to 20 GISELLE with London Festival Ballet. Rudolf Nureyev will dance at every performance.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 a.m. on the day of perf.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Few tkts still available some August perfs only. Tonight & Wed 4.55 Le nozze di Figaro. Tomor 4.50, Fri 5.55 Il barbiere di Siviglia. SOLD OUT. Tel for possible returns. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411 813424.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. Tel 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Last Perf Tonight at 7.30 The Marriage of Figaro. Tkts £1 to £4.50. Monday to June 20. Evs 7.30. Sat Mats 2.30. MERCE CUNNINGHAM DANCE COMPANY makes a welcome return with a programme which includes three London Premieres. Tkts £1.50 to £7.

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET Ton't at 7.30 Paquita, Checkmate, Elite Syncopations. Tues at 7.30 Sinfonietta, The Two Pigeons. Wed at 7.30 Brouillards, The Two Pigeons. Fri at 7.30 Sinfonietta, Checkmate, Paquita.

THE ROYAL OPERA Mon & Thurs at 7.30 Luisa Miller.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S ... Evgs. at 7.30 ... Mats. Thurs ... TONY BRITTON JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—... "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now Booking through ... For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 ... or 01-379 6061.

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AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO cc Shafts Ave 437 2663 OPENS JUNE 10 at 7.00 FOR 5 WEEKS ONLY CLIVE JAMES PAMELA STEPHENSON RUSSEL DAVIES in CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES An epic with 1,000 voices. Red. price preview June 9 at 8.0.

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COMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578 Panton St. S.W.1. cc The award winning musical hit BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR "HIGHLY ENTERTAINING ... BRILLIANTLY SIMPLE ... SPECTACULAR", Daily Tel. "DAZZLING ... CONSTANTLY ALIVE", Guardian. "BREATHTAKING ... MAGICAL", Fin. Times. "SENSITIVE ... SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED". Times

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These are some of the books and manuscripts offered for sale by booksellers from all over Europe at this year's Antiquarian Book Fair at the Europa Hotel in London. It will be opened at 11 am next Tuesday by the Duke of Devonshire, thus reaffirming the long association between the great collection at Chatsworth and antiquarian booksellers, and lasts three days. There will be books for all tastes and all purses from Gould's *Humming Birds* with 360 hand-coloured plates for £24,000 to the first edition of the Good Food Guide for a fiver.

Who could resist a copy of Eleanor Farjeon's *Short Stories for Children* given to the author by the illustrator, Ardizzone, in which he has added a portrait of himself in pen and ink, perched above his drawing table, inscribed "thanks for writing such a lovely book to illustrate" (Robert Vaughan has it for £280)? Or George Macdonald's *Dealing with the Fairies*, 1867, with a dozen illustrations by Arthur Hughes?

Forrest Reid in his *Illustrations of the Sixties*, published more than half a century ago, says he searched for it for years. "In the end in a shop in Eastbourne dumped on the floor among a heap of Sunday School prizes, I came upon a perfect copy which cost me nine pence." Ian Hodgkins has one ("two sections slightly sprung") for £185.

The Gentle Art of Illustration is the theme of a Book Fair catalogue issued by Clarke Hall. The title is from Walter Crane's *A Floral Fantasy in an Old English Garden* published near the end of his long working life. In it are 15 Walter Cranes varying in price from £45 to £120 for his *New Toy Book*, Heath Robinson and his brother Charles, Cecil Aldin, Louis Wain, Frank Brangwyn and many others of that period. And not only illustrated books, for they also have what must be almost the complete writings of the prolific Mrs Henry Wood in 39 volumes for £195. George Meredith turned down her *East Lynne* for Chapman & Hall. "Foul", he called it.

Of the atlases and maps at the Fair, Raymond O'Shea offers those most coveted by English and Welsh collectors. He has 20 of the maps made for Christopher Saxton's Atlas of 1579. They are the earliest survey maps of this country and were paid for by Thomas Seckford, Master of the Court of Requests, and by the authority of Queen Elizabeth I. In all probability they were drawn by using a plane table and taking angles from "Towre, castle, highe place or hill" and are very accurate. The engravings are works of great skill and beauty. Prices range from £800 for the Welsh counties to £2,500 for Cornwall.

A volume of absorbing interest contains the inventories of 20 directors of the South Sea Company at the time the Bubble burst in 1720. The collapse brought widespread bankruptcy, not only to those involved in speculation but to the many tradesmen and others even distantly dependent on them. The report on the first of the directors, Sir Theodore Janssen, runs to 87 folio pages. He was having a large house built at Wimbleton (sic) by Colen Campbell which was still unfinished and shortly afterwards pulled down. The inventory covers everything, including the titles of the books in his library.

Among the other directors was Edward Gibbon, linen draper, and the grandfather of his famous namesake. He lived in Crosby Square and in 1720 was worth £112,543 but apparently he did not possess one single book worth listing. Thomas Guy sold out his considerable shareholding on a rising market, as is to be expected of a perspicacious bookseller. He was never a director and does not figure in this volume, but he it was who made the largest honest fortune out of the Bubble, and the hospital he built with the profits is a lasting memorial to the affair. The volume is at Demetzy Books for £380.

Eric Morton has *Macpherson's Annals of Commerce*, a massive history in 4 volumes published in 1805, for £325. The author was a hard-working antiquarian and writer on many subjects. His publisher was the first John Walter, who had started *The Universal Register* in 1785, later to be renamed *The Times*. Both newspaper and books were printed at Walter's Logographic Press. This was an ingenious method of casting words instead of single letters, thus saving time.

One of the reasons for collecting books is to capture, even to encapsulate the past. This is vividly done in a group of suffragette pamphlets which once belonged to Emmeline and Frederick Pethwick Lawrence. There are some political movements which cut across party loyalties and class divisions. Once it was Anti-Slavery; today it is Ban the Bomb; in the first decades of this century it was Votes for Women.

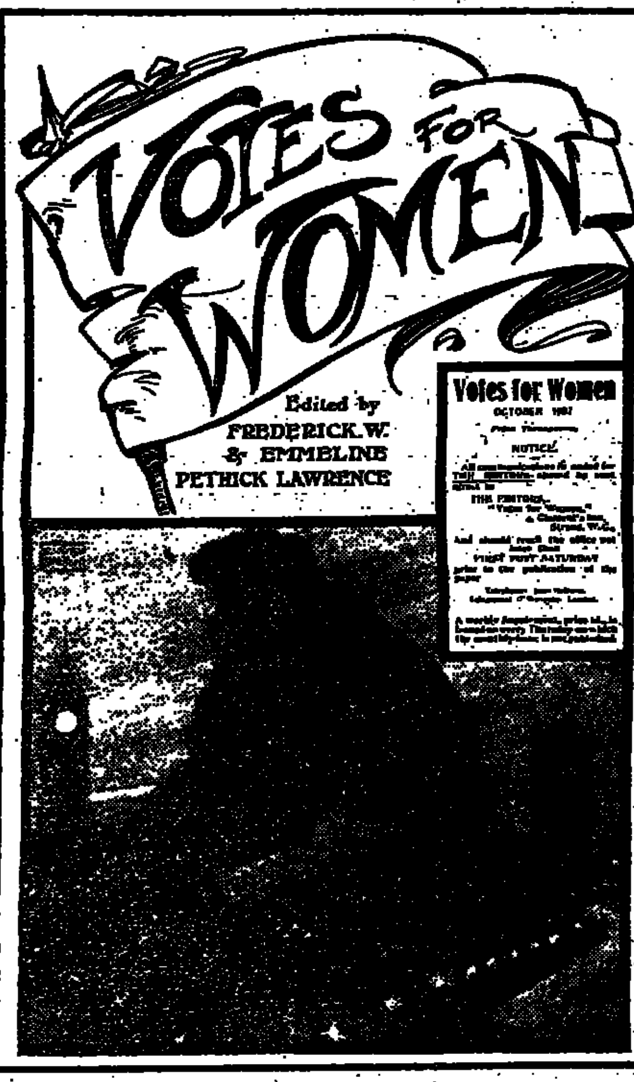
Although there were many divisions within that vigorous movement the disagreements had little to do with class or status and a demonstration or meeting would consist of peeresses of the realm, MPs, clergymen, writers and women garment-workers. What leaders they had! I have been re-reading the autobiography of Henry W. Nevinson, a noble and almost forgotten book.

In it he writes of Emmeline Pankhurst, "In speaking, her voice could move an immense audience by its quiet passion and subdued pathos"; of Christabel, ". . . in face and form a figure of attractive power that always seemed to welcome friends and foe with a smile . . . her influence over a hostile crowd was almost irresistible"; and of Mrs Pethwick Lawrence ". . . the inspiration of extraordinary courage".

These and others such as Lady Lytton and Mrs Despard all went to prison and were forcibly fed. Here are the pamphlets they wrote and the reports of their speeches, and not only theirs but those who believed in their cause, such as John Galsworthy, Laurence Housman, Israel Zangwill, Keir Hardie and Nevinson himself, together with programmes of processions, a report on *The Treatment of Women by the Metropolitan Police*, accounts of the struggle abroad as well as all over Britain. H. M. Fletcher has it in an unassuming cardboard box for £850.

Wheldon & Wesley have a copy of the Latin edition of the first German herbal *De historia Stirpium Commentarii Insignes*, printed in Basel in 1542 (slightly imperfect). It has 512 woodcuts, each with a description, and the price is £4,500. I know the German edition published a year later for it illustrates there a vine named *Weinreb* which it describes: "On zal findt man Weinreben geschlect/an welchen auch mancherley art wein wechst/hie on not zuerzelen." This may be translated: "The way of finding out the Weinreb's sex, which changes with the different types of wine, is not to be told here." How happy I was to find such evidence of my family's antiquity and their propensities.

Ben Weinreb



The past recaptured in a suffragette pamphlet

Gardening

That's show business



When I was 14 my father wrote to my headmaster to say it was time my education started and that I would not be at school on the following Tuesday because he was taking me to the Chelsea Flower Show. Years later the head told me he was so flabbergasted by the letter he did nothing about it.

My father was right up to a point, because if you have the time to study all the Chelsea exhibits you can pack a lot of gardening education into a couple of days. Over the years we have seen the disappearance of the huge exhibits of forced annual flowers, the large groups of rhododendrons and other woodland plants from private garden owners and the vast arrays of orchids.

Greenhouse and house plants are still there in large numbers and I am glad to think that even with the present high cost of heating, gardeners are still growing fuchsias, pelargoniums, cacti, orchids, carnations and other greenhouse plants.

But in the past few years we have seen at Chelsea more and more hardy herbaceous flowers and ground cover plants, and I was delighted to see that Bressingham Gardens, Diss, Norfolk, and Beth Chatto, Elmstead Market, Colchester, Essex, both received a gold medal for their groups of herbaceous plants.

These plants, especially those that make effective ground cover, suppressing the weeds and eliminating hoeing, must become increasingly popular. As we get older, if we cannot find or afford garden help, or don't have all the time for gardening we would like, these plants are good friends.

The hostas, for semi-shade but not too dry a site, are splendid. So too are the lamiums, the ornamental dead nettles. Where there is plenty of room *L. galeobdolon* is excellent, but far neater are the varieties of *L. maculatum* such as 'Beacon Silver' with silvery leaves and 'Chequers' with green and white variegated leaves; both have pink flowers.

Much of the Bressingham Gardens exhibit was devoted to conifers, tall and dwarf. The dwarf, and particularly the prostrate conifers such as the savin, *Juniperus sabins*, are in the top flight of weed smotherers. Bressingham Gardens also offer dwarf bamboos — *Arundinaria pumela*, about 3ft and *A. pygmaea* about 1ft high. They are charming plants, good for ground cover.

For some reason bamboos are very scarce in the trade. The tall varieties make wonderful windbreaks. They produce new stems generously and thus give us free bamboo canes for staking our plants. When you think that the bamboo cane to hold a gladiolus upright now costs almost as much as the gladiolus corm, it is obviously worth planting a few bamboos in an odd corner. Bressingham list about a dozen varieties.

I was greatly impressed by an exhibit of 100 climbing and wall plants on a kind of maze of walls by Notcutts Nurseries, Woodgridge, Suffolk. For years I have been saying how much more use the Continentals make of their walls and how much more pleasure we could give ourselves, our nieghbours and passers-by if we clothed our empty walls with plants.

The Notcutts' selection of plants included *Fremontodendron (Fremontia) californica*, 'Californean Glory' laden with its golden flowers, a splendid plant for a sunny south wall, clematis, roses, raphiolepis and a pyracantha, still amazingly carrying last year's berries having been kept under a net all winter. This is a subject I will return to; not only are well covered walls most attractive but they give us the chance to grow shrubs that would not be happy without the shelter.

The Chelsea Show has changed greatly over the years. The gardens, apart from Paul Temple's rock garden, were pretty poor stuff, but the *Sunday Times* garden for the disabled was well done and offered many ideas for helping the handicapped gardener.

Jobs for June: Once the planting out of bedding plants, dahlias, tubs, window boxes and hanging baskets, marrows, outdoor tomatoes, sweetcorn and cucumbers has been done we can lean back and give a sigh of relief.

In theory we should be able to take things a little easier. But if there are weeds in the lawn this is the time to apply a selective lawn weedkiller. Again in theory you should apply a lawn fertilizer to encourage the growth of both grass and weeds and after two weeks apply the weedkiller. The reason, of course, is that the greater the area of weed foliage the more it will absorb the weedkiller and the quicker the weeds will disappear.

If you cannot be bothered to apply a feed and then a weedkiller, apply what they call a "weed and feed" — a lawn fertilizer impregnated with a selective weedkiller — and hope it will do as a good a job.

Staking and tying are urgent jobs. They should be done when plants are small. If left too late a storm can knock them down and then it is difficult to get them up again. For those in a hurry, or a bit fumble fisted with string, plastic covered wire ties are a boon. They come in 4in lengths or in a reel pack with a built-in cutter so that you can snip off any length you like. These plastic covered ties may be used many times as they are rot proof.

■ Keep up the watch for diseases and pests — mildew and soon blackspot on roses, greenfly on roses and many other plants and blackfly on broad beans. Apply the appropriate spray. Ants are particularly prevalent this year so have an ant killer handy and use it before the ants can undermine and ruin precious plants.

Sow biennial and perennial flowers. Sow beetroot, autumn and winter cabbages, carrots, kohl-rabi, lettuce, parsley, perpetual spinach, turnips; also an early variety of pea, runner and French beans, early in the month.

In the greenhouse, ventilate freely and damp down the floor and benches several times a day in hot weather. Remove side shoots of tomatoes. Ensure pollination by shutting the house down around 9 am and damping down the floor to create a humid atmosphere. Tap the strings or canes supporting the tomatoes to distribute the pollen and after an hour open the ventilators again. Prune forsythias, winter jasmine and chaenomeles (Japanese quince) if not already done.

Remove dead heads from azaleas, rhododendrons and lilacs. Lift tulip bulbs and heel them in to dry off if the room is required for summer bedding plants.

Lift and divide large plants of primroses or polyanthus after flowering. Plant temporarily in a cool shady spot and transplant to their flowering quarters in the autumn.

Roy Hay

Cookery

Choosing your cheesecake

Whitsun has been variously marked at different times, most recently by a bank holiday which has now been taken from us. Cheese-rolling was a popular ceremony to establish grazing rights at Brockworth, near Gloucester, and boisterous parties called Whitsun ales were held in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to raise funds for parishes all over the country.

John Aubrey, the seventeenth-century diarist, describing the Whitsun church ale of Kingston St Michael in Wiltshire, wrote: "In every parish is (or was) a church-house to which belonged spits, crocks, etc, utensils for dressing provisions. Here the housekeepers met, and were merry and gave their charity. The young people were there too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at butts, etc, the ancients sitting gravely by, and looking on. All things were civil and without scandal."

Whitsun cakes featured in various local festivals. At Woodstock in Oxfordshire they were like small Banbury cakes, and in Yorkshire, Whitsun curd tarts, also called cheesecakes, were traditionally served.

During the eighteenth century the custom of holding church ales died out in all but a few villages, but we can still make the cheesecakes. The first recipe is a Yorkshire one for a baked cheesecake which is larger and flatter than most made nowadays. The second recipe is for a very light, sponge based cheesecake which is set in the refrigerator.

Yorkshire curd tart
Makes one 25 cm (10 in) tart

225g (8oz) plain flour
1 tablespoon caster sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
110g (4oz) chilled butter
1 egg yolk
Iced water to mix
For the filling:
340g (12oz) curd, or sieved cottage cheese
85g (3oz) caster sugar
2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
3 large eggs, separated
2 tablespoons melted butter
3 tablespoons sultanas
Freshly grated nutmeg

To make the pastry, sift the flour, sugar and salt into a bowl. Cut the butter in dice and toss the pieces lightly in the flour. Rub in the fat, using a pastry blender or your finger tips, until the mixture looks like fine breadcrumbs. Beat the egg yolk with two tablespoons of iced water and sprinkle over the flour mixture. Mix lightly together, adding a little more water if needed to make a firm dough. Press the dough lightly into a ball, cover and chill it for 30 minutes.



Lightly grease a 25cm (10in) shallow cake or flan tin. Roll out the pastry thinly and rest it for five minutes before lifting it on the rolling pin and laying it on the tin. Ease the pastry gently into shape without stretching it, trim the edges and chill it for another 10 minutes.

Just before baking, prick the pastry base and line the shell with greaseproof paper. Weight it with rice or baking beans. Bake, on a baking sheet, in a pre-heated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for 10 minutes. Take it from the oven, remove the weights and lining paper, lower the heat to moderate (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and bake the shell for another 10 minutes before filling it.

To make the filling, combine the curd or sieved cottage cheese with the sugar, grated lemon rind, egg yolks, melted butter, sultanas and nutmeg, and mix them thoroughly together. Whisk the egg whites until they hold stiff peaks and fold them into the cheese mixture. Spoon the filling into the pastry case and spread the top even. Return the tin to the oven and bake it for about 35 minutes, until the filling has set. Serve cool or cold.

For the base of the uncooked cheesecake I use a Victoria sandwich mixture.

Basic uncooked cheesecake
Makes one deep 18cm (7in) cake

1 sponge base 1cm (½in) thick
340g (12oz) fresh cream cheese
3 large eggs, separated
170g (6oz) caster sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla essence
250ml (8fl oz) double cream
15g (½oz) gelatine
5 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons water

Line an 18cm (7in) loose-bottomed cake tin about 7.5cm (3in) deep, with greaseproof paper. Drop in the sponge base.

Beat together in a large bowl the cream cheese, egg yolks, half the sugar, vanilla essence and cream. Sprinkle the gelatine on the lemon juice and water in a small pan, and leave for a minute or two to swell and soften. Heat the gelatine mixture gently until it has melted completely, but do not allow it to boil. Beat the gelatine into the cheese mixture.

Whisk the egg whites until they hold a soft peak, add the remaining sugar and continue whisking until they hold a firm peak. Fold the meringue into the cheese mixture and mix carefully until it is well blended.

Spoon the cheese mixture into the prepared tin, level the top and chill for at least two hours before serving.

Shona Crawford Poole

Jumbo Crossword winners

The winners of the Whitsun Bank Holiday Jumbo Crossword are:

Mr D. E. Morris, 3 Plovers Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Mr Ronald Willesden, 3 Grey Towers Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex
Mrs Kay Dunn, 94 Princethorpe Way, Binley, Coventry

They will each receive £15. Here is the correct solution:

(continued on page 25)

Travel

All aboard for Las Vegas

Eight years ago I wrote in *The Times* about a dear and distinguished old lady. She was elegant, patrician and dignified; and she was an anglophile. It is true that she was on the portly side, turning the scales at 66,348 tons. She had been christened as France, and she was proud of being so.

I sailed on her—with 250lb of caviar, 400 tins of foie gras and 25,000 bottles of wine—from Southampton to New York. Those, indeed, were the days; it was a rapturous crossing.

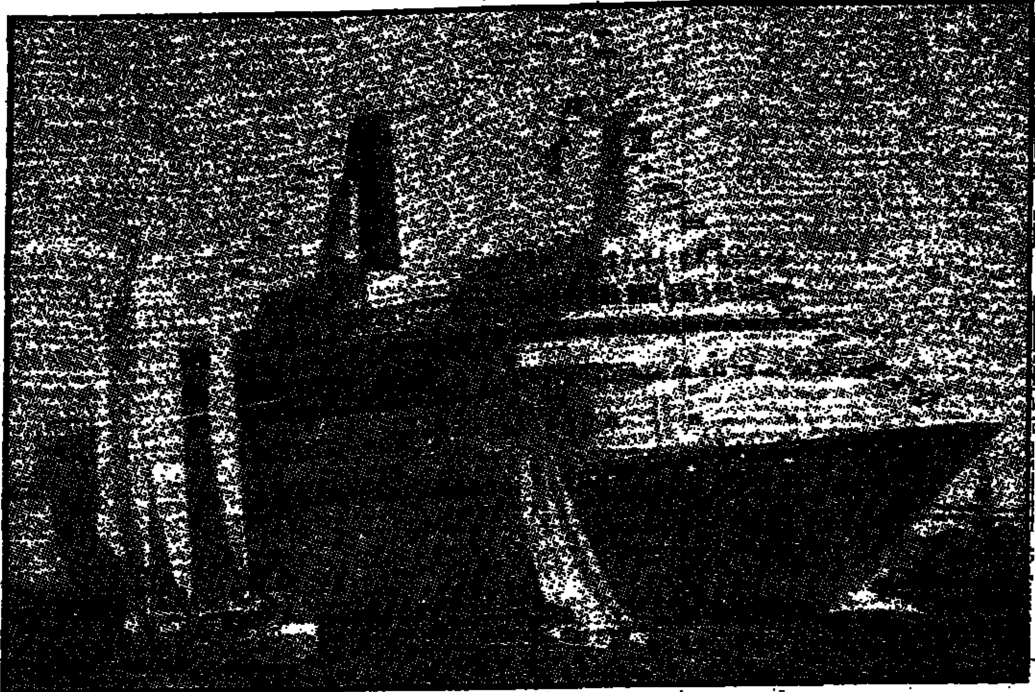
Not long after, she retired. She went out not with a whimper but dramatically, as regal personages should. And no one heard of her again, until quite recently when she emerged from seclusion completely rejuvenated.

In the interval she had been docked in Bremerhaven, where a wealthy admirer, Norwegian Caribbean Lines, lavished millions on her. She left the nautical beauty parlour transformed: the marchioness of impeccable breeding had become something of a showgirl. They gave her a new name, ss Norway, and élan enough to go on for years and years.

I call her a "showgirl" affectionately; I would call her so to her face and she would enjoy the joke. Where once she took life a trifle seriously, today everything is a bit of a giggle. She is loud and she is obvious and she sails each Sunday from Miami for seven days' hilarity in the Caribbean. All you do is fly British Airways to Florida, then abdicate from every responsibility more onerous than deciding between a Virgin's Kiss cocktail or Jungle Juice, roast Vermont turkey or Filet Mignon for dinner, pleasures you will share with 1,999 fellow passengers.

For the Norway is big, the largest liner in the world. She has three swimming pools, 92,500 pieces of china, 12,000 bath towels and a crew of 785 to prove it. She is also greedy, devouring 5,760 hamburger buns, 540 gallons of ice cream, 1,800lb of lobster and 14,700lb of potatoes each trip. Her 1,000 cabins are air-conditioned and each has a closed circuit television. She is so stabilized that it would take collision with an iceberg to make your daiquiri dance in one of the 32,880 glasses.

So there you are, drifting away from the marzipan towers of Miami, aboard an aquatic Las Vegas . . . just in time for dinner and the first floor show. It is important to recognize priorities: entertainment is a priority admittedly, provided it interferes in no way with the serious business of eating. The intensive eating programme begins at 7 am and goes on until the close of the midnight buffet 1 am; and when you are not actually eating, you can watch films about eating — *Nutriton — fuelling the human machine* and *Food Follies* are screened regularly.



The Norway: new life in the old lady

In rare non-eating moments, passengers suffering from withdrawal symptoms may tune in to the next meal's choice shown on their closed circuit television. I did hear that one 85-year-old honeymooner suffered a coronary while laying into a third helping of blueberry pie; but this may have been gossip.

There are 11 bars on the *Norway*, and the 665-seat Saga Theatre stages live shows nightly. I saw *Hello Dolly*, *Sea Legs Revue* and *Al Martino in Concert*. I saw Dustin Hoffman in two films and Clint Eastwood in one. I attended a lecture on the proper function of the human body and dodged the renewal of my matrimonial vows with the priest in residence because I am not married. I lost money in the casino, which prevented me patronizing the shops lining Fifth Avenue and the Champs Elysées on International Deck. I made something of a hit with a girl from Gary, Indiana, in Dazzles discotheque, and missed ten out of ten at a clay pigeon shooting contest.

On the second evening at sea I put on my dinner jacket and took my place at Captain Torbjorn Hauge's table. Much of dinner was spent talking to a dress designer, a rather baroque little figure with an hermaphroditic face and beautiful manners. The stuffed eggs *à la Russe* were good too.

The following morning we arrived at Charlotte Amalie, which sounds like the girl next door but is in fact capital of the American Virgin island of St Thomas. It is a lush island, mountainous, welcoming; Magens Bay claims to be among the world's ten best beaches. St Thomas is noted also as a "tax free paradise" and baroque friend returned to the ship with 17 silk shirts.

Two days later we went ashore at San Salvador, Norwegian Caribbean Lines' uninhabited private Bahamian island — for swimming, beach barbecue and calypso music, a final fling before docking at Miami and a more conservative dietary existence.

A fortnight later I was in Greece boarding the Royal Viking Sky at Piraeus for a 13-day cruise to the Holy Land, calling at Corfu, Kusadasi, Rhodes, Alexandria, Port Said, Haifa and Heraklion.

The contrast could not have been greater: if the Norway is an aquatic Las Vegas, the Sky is a cruising Claridges. If the Norway perpetuates an atmosphere of Mardi Gras, the Sky simulates the reasoned calm of the Reading Room of the British Museum. The Norway is raucous, a trifle tinselly; the Sky is self-composed and self-assured, *knowing* that she represents the ultimate in luxury cruising—which, indisputably, she does.

In comparison with the Norway's robust 66,000 tons, the Sky weighs in at 22,000; she carries a maximum of 500 passengers, with a crew of 300 to care for their every need. There is even a ship's philosopher, penning homilies for *Skald*, the daily newspaper, thoughtfully composed to steer each passenger towards a nautical Valhalla: "Can you find within yourself sunshine for two?" "The smallest package on earth is someone wrapped up in himself."

The swimming pool is heated, the Dom Perignon chilled, the caviar is Sevruga Malasol; and everyone changes for dinner in the way of guests at a country houseparty. (During the day crowds seem to vaporize; you simply do not fall over people. It is as though everyone arrives just for dinner.) After dinner there are bridge fours, the aroma of Havana cigars. *Les Miserables* is shown in the cinema: at Haifa there is a chamber music concert.

There are cocktail parties in staterooms and dancing in the Trondheim Lounge; but these are decorous affairs, no one gets asinine on aquavit. Passengers and crew are solicitous of one another.

In a way Royal Viking Line belongs to another era; it is cruising in aspic, the aspic of the 1920s and Thirties in the style of Scott Fitzgerald and his mad Zelda. It is a slow foxtrot of a voyage, from Piraeus to Port Said—or San Francisco to Acapulco, Honolulu to Bora Bora, for Royal Viking sails the world.

Dull? No. People come together and part; there are shipboard romances, but they are not overt as in the cruising clichés . . . it is difficult to remain in isolation for long on board ship.

I am not at all convinced that this form of travel broadens the mind; with so much sitting around it probably broadens the buttocks. Undeniably, it broadens one's circle of acquaintances.

Travel Notes: Further information about Royal Viking line from Communications Strategy, 25 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HG, tel 01-637 8481; Norwegian Caribbean Lines from Intercommunication PR, 11 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3DU, tel 01-353 7831.

Michael Watkins

Chess

The stylish Dutchman

The May issue of the Dutch chess magazine, *Schakend Nederland*, which is the official organ of the Royal Dutch Chess Federation, is chiefly devoted to celebration of the 80th birthday anniversary of the former world chess champion, Dr Max Euwe, on May 20.

The articles have been cunningly chosen to display the varied talents and the great knowledge of the man they rightly celebrate as someone who not only put Dutch chess on the map but also played an important role in the development of world chess.

As a player it seems to me his best period was that from the early 1920s to 1946. As a writer his effective career was even longer, stretching as far as the 1960s, after which time he tended more and more to fall into the practice of putting his name to work that had been largely done by others.

An instance of the advantages pertaining to this malpractice occurred during an Anglo-Dutch match after the Second World War. C. H. O'D. Alexander, who was due to play him on top board, had studied a line in the Two Knights' Defence which was advocated by Dr Euwe in his *Theorie der Schaakopening* and found a complete refutation. He duly played the moves leading up to the line in question but, to his acute disappointment, Dr Euwe failed to play the move he had recommended in his book and chose another line altogether which led to a win for the Dutch grandmaster. In the post-mortem Alexander said he had been hoping for the line given in Euwe's book, without specifying that the move was in fact in Euwe's book. "Oh," said Euwe, "that's a new move, I've never seen it before."

As a player he was undoubtedly extraordinarily gifted. A great student of the game, he had studied and profited from the study of the writings of Steinitz and Tarrasch and later the influence of the Hypermoderns, in particular of Réti, affected his style of play to a great degree. How greatly is shown by an interview he had with Hans Bouwmeester that appears in *Schakend Nederland*, where he says: "From Réti I learnt much about central strategy."

So the style in which he was playing in the 1920s was a classical one, enriched and refreshed with hyper-modern ideas. It was a style that enabled him to meet and play with the best of the world's masters on equal terms. Thus, for example, in 1925 he had a hard match with Alexander Alekhine which he lost by the narrowest of margins, winning two, losing three and drawing five games.

The games of this early match are not so well-known as they deserve to be. I can well remember as a boy frequenting the nearest public library that stocked the *British Chess Magazine*. This happened to be the Tate Library at Brixton, a stone's throw from where the recent riots took place. There I would copy out the games of the Euwe-Alekhine match and study them as I was taking down the score. How much, as a boy of 14, I understood them, I cannot now determine. But the present riots are nothing compared to the riot of ideas that fed and enriched my imagination then.

Six years later he lost another hard-fought match to Capablanca, but in 1935 he achieved his ultimate ambition by defeating Alekhine in a match for the World Championship, winning 9 games, losing 8 and drawing 13. *Schakend Nederland* gives a delightful photograph of the scene at the end of the match with Alekhine, in full evening dress, crying "Long live the new world champion!" He is standing by the chess-table and right in the centre of the picture is a notice *"Stilte"* (Silence). This was probably the last occasion in the history of such matches on which defeat was so generously acknowledged. There exists the unworthy suspicion that Alekhine was drunk at the time, but at all events the photo is delightful and well may *Schakend* say: "The moment is perpetuated by the photograph."

As a writer his best books are didactic—*Judgement and Planning in Chess* and *The Development of Chess Style*—and *Schakend* has an interesting article by Yury Averbakh, the Soviet grandmaster who is interested in endgame theory, in which he writes about *Dr Euwe as chess teacher and endgame virtuoso*.

Another aspect of Euwe's life-work, concerned with computers, is treated in the magazine and it is interesting to see that he is not of the opinion that the chess-computer can rival the master player.

Another interesting touch is the presentation of the 25th game of the World Championship match which Euwe won with annotations by both players. It is, unfortunately, too long for me to give here. Instead I have chosen a game from The Hague, 1928, where Euwe won the World Amateur Championship.

This was a short-lived title that has no parallel nowadays when there is little distinction between amateur and professional.

White: Araiza. Black: Euwe. Larsen-Nimzowitsch Opening

1 N-KB3	P-Q4	4 P-K3	B-N2	
2 P-QN3	N-KB3	5 P-Q4		
3 B-N2	P-KN3			

Playable, but I prefer 5.P-B4, to this inelastic and committal move.

5	0-0	6 P-B4	P-N3

A rash move that might have turned out badly since now White could have played 7. PxP, and if 7 . . ., NxP; 8.P-K4, N-KB3; 9.B-Q3, B-N2; 10.Q-K2, or if 7. . ., QxP; 8.N-B3, Q-QR4; 9.B-Q3, B-N2; 10.0-0, QN-Q2; 11.N-QN5, in both cases with advantage to White.

7 QN-Q2	B-N2	9 Q-B2	
8 B-K2	N-K5		

Waste of a move. Better was 9. PxP; NxN; 10.QxN, QxP; 11.0-0, P-QB4; 12.KR-Q1, when White has a good game.

9	NxN	11 P-KR4	
10 QxN	P-K3		

Araiza, next to Carlos Torre the best Mexican player of the period, was better equipped tactically than positionally and here he indulges in an attack with insufficient positional basis. Correct was 11.0-0.

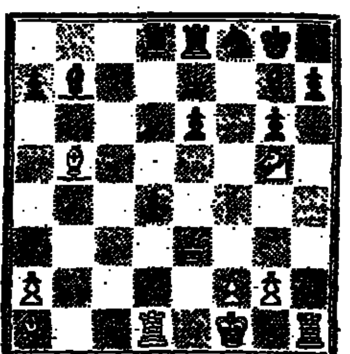
11	PxP	14 KPxP	Q-B3
12 PxP	P-QB4	15 K-B1	
13 P-R5	BPxP		

An uncomfortable move to have to make. 15.0-0-0 looks bad on account of the weakness of his QPB. Best perhaps was PxP followed by 0-0.

15	N-Q2	19 PxP	BPxP
16 R-Q1	QR-Q1	20 N-N5	N-B1
17 B-R1	Q-K2	21 P-B5	
18 Q-K3	KR-K1		

This obvious threat to win the exchange by B-N5 is a little too obvious. I prefer Q-B4, threatening Q-R4.

21	PxP	22 B-N5	PxP



(Position after 22 . ., PxP)

23 Q-KN3

Possiby overlooking Black's reply which is quite deadly. If instead 23.Q-B4, P-KR3; 24.N-K4, N-Q2 or if 23.Q-Q2, BxP ch; 24.KxB, Q-N2 ch and Black wins in both cases.

23	R-Q4	26 K-K2	BxR
24 BxR	RxN	27 RxB	R-K4ch
25 Q-R4	BxPch	Resigns	

Harry Golombek

Bridge

Finding the ideal partner

Wanted. Partner capable of learning and remembering complicated system. Must be a good defender.

Available Now. Expert dummy player, sparkling defender, aggressive bidder. Former partner gone abroad (I hope).

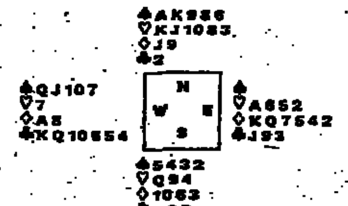
These are imaginary samples of my Bridge Computer Dating Service. I must admit that for the present there is a snag. Whereas a balding man with a paunch could scarcely describe himself as "young and athletic", the bridge looking glass is well known for its flattery.

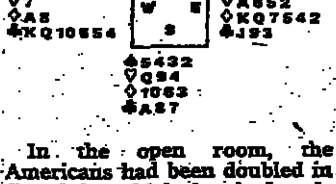
The importance of partnership understanding in both tournament and rubber bridge can hardly be exaggerated. If you study the famous partnerships, you will often find that the most successful have worked on a "pitcher catcher" basis. The combination of two brilliant "pitchers" may produce some sparkling coups but will suffer too many expensive losses. When two "catchers" play together, their inherent caution leads to underbidding. Their losses may be few and far between, but so will their gains.

In the late fifties, Reese and Schapiro were regarded as one of the most dangerous pairs in the world. Schapiro supplied the thrust, Reese the impenetrable straight bat. The picture was the same with the Italians. Forquet was an immaculate foil for Garrozzo's virtuosity, and Avarelli's dogged accuracy was a safety net for Belladonna's fearless acrobatics.

This hand, at World Championship level, shows how damaging partnership misunderstandings can be.

France v USA, the Round Robin of the World Championships, Taiwan, 1971. East-West game. Dealer North.





North: ♠ A K 9 8 6 ♥ K J 10 8 3 ♦ J 9 ♣ 2
West: ♠ Q J 10 7 ♥ 7 ♦ A 8 ♣ K Q 10 6 5 4
East: ♠ — ♥ A 6 5 2 ♦ K Q 7 5 4 2 ♣ J 9 3
South: ♠ 5 4 3 2 ♥ Q 9 4 ♦ 10 6 3 ♣ A 8 7

In the open room, the Americans had been doubled in five clubs, which they had made with an overtrick. French supporters were not totally despondent, because if their East-West pair could bid the slam, France would still gain on the board.

This was the bidding in the Closed room, with France East-West.

West	North	East	South
—	1S	2D	2S
Double	No	2NT	No
3NT	No	No	No

This ungainly contract went three down, so France lost a total of 1,250 points, equivalent to 15 *IMPs*. East's bid of 2NT was intended to convey that he had four hearts. He argued that it could not be a natural bid, for with such a hand he would either pass the double or bid 3NT. The loss did not prevent France from qualifying for the final, but the French captain did not allow the pair who had made this unhappy muddle to play for the first 80 boards of the final. At the time it was suggested that France lost the Championship because of fatigue, so it is impossible to calculate the real cost of this misunderstanding.

S. J. Simon gave the best recipe for success at rubber bridge. In his classic, *Why you lose at Bridge*, he wrote, "Try for the best result possible. Not the best possible result." In other words, be satisfied with half a loaf.

There are many opportunities for skilled and delicate bidding, but the good psychologist will be careful not to stray outside his partner's bidding vocabulary. On this deal, which is a distant echo of my first hand, West was an expert playing with a partner who was normally reliable.

Rubber bridge. Game all. North-South 30, East-West 60. Dealer South.

North: ♠ J 10 9 8 5 ♥ Q 2 ♦ A Q 10 4 ♣ 10 3
West: ♠ — ♥ A J 10 8 6 ♦ K 9 8 6 5 ♣ J 7 6 4
East: ♠ K Q 7 2 ♥ 9 4 3 ♦ 7 2 ♣ A 8 5 2
South: ♠ A 6 4 3 ♥ K 8 7 5 ♦ J 3 ♣ K Q 9

West	North	East	South
—	—	—	1S
Double[1]	2NT[2]	Double[3]	3S
No	No	Double[4]	No
3NT[5]	Double	No[6]	No
Redouble[7]	No	No[8]	No

(1) Obviously speculative, but justifiable.
(2) Describing a hand with the values for a genuine raise to 3 spades as opposed to a barrage raise.
(3) A legitimate move to show some strength.
(4) This is a mistake. When all the players are bidding it is evident that West's double must be based almost entirely on shape. KQ72 is an inadequate trump holding to make a unilateral decision.
(5) Preparing the parachute.
(6) East should bid 4C. When North doubles 3NT, there cannot be sufficient high cards in the pack for West's 3NT to be a natural bid.
(7) East's pass of 3NT doubled should have been a warning.
(8) Roman candle.

I dislike violence and the sight of blood, so I will not describe the play. It cost 2,800.

Jeremy Flint

Travel extra

Staying stately

Privately-owned and managed hotels have great appeal to long-stay visitors who wish to avoid the anonymity of hotel chains. Even more attractive are those hotels which were originally large, private residences of archtectural note.

Scotland has a number of hotels which have been in the same family for generations. Cromlix House lies equidistant between Edinburgh and Glasgow off the A9 in an estate owned by the Eden family for over 400 years. There are four double rooms and six suites, and the prices start at £25.30 for bed and breakfast for a double room: tel. 0786-822125. Tiroran House on the Isle of Mull claims to be more a family home than an hotel, regularly serving home-grown vegatables and fruit. Prices here start at £16.50 for bed and breakfast: tel. 068 15 232.

Little Thakeham in Sussex was a private house built by Sir Edwin Lutyens and has a Palladian Hall which can be hired for functions and receptions. The restaurant is open to non-residents and room prices (double with bed and breakfast) start at £35: tel. 090 66 4416/7. Also in Sussex, near Wadhurst, is Spindlewood, a restaurant and hotel under the supervision of the Fitzsimmons family. Built in 1896 and set in woodlands, golf, fishing and riding can be arranged for guests. It costs £24.00 for a double room: tel. 0580 200430.

Further west is the Manor House, Castle Coombe in Wiltshire which is of much older origins. Owned by the Clegg family it is featured in Rene Lecler's *300 Best Hotels*. There are comprehensive facilities and prices for a double room start at £55.63 inclusive of VAT and service: tel. 0249 782206. The Cottage in the Wood in Malvern provides hunting and golfing facilities in addition to the service of a private country home. Prices at this Georgian Dower House start at £30 without bath or £36 with bath: tel. 068 45 3487.

Ashwick House, which opened last summer, is situated in the Exmoor National Park. It only has five rooms, all with bathrooms, and the food is prepared by a resident Swiss chef. For those wishing to escape from children and pets, this might be an ideal refuge, as there are no facilities for either. The price is £39 per day for a double room: tel, 0398 23868. Nicholes Nymet House, North Tawton, is concevient for an over-night stop en route to Cornwall. This is also run by a family, and the hotel is listed this year, its third of operation, in the Michelin Guide. The cost is from £25.30: tel. 083 782 626.

Finally, a small hotel, ideal for walking holidays situated to the east of Snowdonia, is the Golden Pheasant Hotel. This has been run by the Turner family since 1947 and it offers shooting, riding and fishing opportunities. The price per person is £15 for bed and breakfast. Tel. 069 172 281.

Historic House Hotels Limited is a recently formed national company which specializes in the acquisition and rescue of large country houses of historic and architectural interest. Next month they are opening Bodysgallen Hall Hotel in Llandudno and in 1982 they plan to open Middlethorpe Hall in York as a high-class hotel. Information on hotels promoted by this organization can be obtained from Historic House Hotels Limited, 62/4 Moorgate, London EC2R 6EL, tel: 01 588 1488.

Jennifer Teale

Drink

Enjoying the grape outdoors

For midsummer parties a pleasant, generally attractive drink of not-too-high a price is usually required. Ideally, this should also have a definite bouquet and flavour that will not be dissipated if the party overflows to a terrace or the garden. A white or rosé wine will usually be the best single choice for this.

A bargain white to suit even the smallest budgets might be the Blanc Anjou of Monique Verdier (£1.49 for a 70cl bottle at branches of Waitrose). This is lightly fresh of smell, the flavour moderately fruity and ripe.

If a buffet meal or moderately substantial canapés are served, however, a wine with more assertiveness is likely to be a more memorable choice. A charming Sauvignon 1979 is Vin de Pays du Jardin de la France, which has the attractive, greengage-like fruity crispness of many wines from this classic grape. It costs £2.49 from the Beaconsfield Wine Cellars, 38 London End, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, or shipper Harvey Prince, The Broadway, Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire, can advise on other local stockists on request.

From the Bergerac region there is the 1979 Château la Borderie of Dominique Vidal, which has slightly more firmness and an expansive fruitiness evocative of dessert gooseberries; the "lift" given by the limestone of much of this attractive region even to the red wines is pronouced and those who already know the white Bergerac, Château de la Jaubertie, will enjoy the Borderie which is, I think, slightly more robust.

The Borderie costs £2.72 from Ashlyns-Trestini, 20 Chancel St, SE1, and Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. The Jaubertie, also 1979, costs £2.55 from The Malmaison Wine Club, St Pancras Chambers, Euston Road, NW1, and c/o North British Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Wines made in countries where much entertaining can be done out of doors often have the fragrant, well-defined style that makes them versatile with many foods.

One is the 1979 Boschendal Boquet de Fluers, estate-bottled, from the South African Paarl property.

The granitic soil in the vineyard, below the Groot Drakenstein mountains, gives the wine a base that makes it a satisfying mouthful after the wafting, flowery bouquet has been appreciated (£3.24 from Russell & McIver, The Rectory, St. Mary-at-Hill, EC3).

'In' the Cape, most lunch dishes, however robust and satisfying, are usually partnered by a white wine, the reds being served later in the day.

A sparkling wine instantly creates a party atmosphere but in a gathering of people of mixed ages and especially if a toast is being drunk at the end of a meal, anything bone-dry is inappropriate. Two new and inexpensive sparklers come from Seely Fine Wines (the Glebe House, Braxted Road, Kelvedon, Colchester, Essex), whose neat, well-balanced list offers many reasonably priced classics as well as novelties; they can supply only by the case lot, but will make up mixed cases.

The Crémant de Loire, a fairly new appellation, is a Brut Rosé, bottled at Thouarcé; it comes from the Cave Cooperative at Brissac, whose reputation is known to several British shippers. Tourists should try to see the medieval kitchen here.

The Champagne method is used, the wine being made from the Chenin Blanc and Cabernet Franc grapes, the latter tinting it a delightfully pale copper-pink. It has the pleasant smell of a warm greenhouse, redolent of vegetation and herbs, and the flavour is light but moderately fruity.

A blanc de blancs called Primevère comes from Varichon & Clerc; at Seyssel. The region's dry sparkling wines are appreciated in Britain, but this one, also made by the Champagne process, seems particularly successful, having a clean, fresh bouquet and rounded full taste. Both these wines cost £3.83 each from Seely Fine Wines.

Another novelty is the Rosé de Marlenheim 1979 of Michel Laugel. A lot of red and pink wine used to be made in Alsace but there are a few today and the Pinot Noir is used exclusively. So this pink wine has more the tone of a light red rosé, almost a hunting pink, the insinuating fragrance of the great black grape and a mouth-filling, enticing taste (£2.90 from Laytons, 28 Midland Road, NW1).

Pamela Vandyke Price



Radio

Hope in the afternoon

I can see that Wade's Weekly Prophecies as set out in *The Times Critics' Guide* could earn me the odd gift-wrapped tarantula through the post if too many items no better than Arthur C. Clarke's *A Fall of Moondust* should feature in it. Basically this turned out to be no more than that old trouper, rescue-from-claustrophobic-incarceration-on-the-seabed, except that in this case the sea happened to be lunar, with fathoms of dust instead of water, the stricken ship a tourist cruiser overtaken by a moonquake. That excellent cast and the director, Glyn Dearman, did their best, but you can't revive the still-born.

I would do better for the future to pin my hopes on to *Afternoon Theatre* if the standard of two recent productions is going to be maintained. *There May Be a Need for Mourning* (director, Margaret Etall) was the somewhat leaden title of a play by Paavo Rintala translated from the Finnish by Diana Tullberg, but it belied that title by being only properly sombre in its evocation of a conflict now hardly remembered the Russo-Finnish War of 1939. "Gallant little Finland giving the Russian bear something to think about . . . .": That, if I recall, was the stereotype promoted at the time until the bear became our great ally and the Finns in consequence a slight embarrassment. Mr Rintala gave us the substance behind the stereotype in this story of a Karelian family where the father goes off to fight only to be killed in the very last days of the war, while mother, grandmother and child become fugitives from a land to which in the peace settlement they too never return. A sense of loss hung over the play, loss never accepted. The Karelian locality was suggested by having the cast adopt a light Geordie accent, though this was absent in Michael Spice's Narrator who once, as played by Susan Sheridan, had been the child of the family — a successful device which helped to reinforce the idea of a strong regional individuality fading over the years.

Christopher Venning directed Mike Walker's *The Dragon in Heaven*, another brooding and uncommon piece of work. Nimble Jack Spratt (Crawford Logan) deserts from Cromwell's army and comes to roost at at lonely farm where Kate (Elizabeth Bell) lives with her two children. Where is farmer Gerard? Gone for a soldier and now dead, apparently, leaving behind him a memory not altogether reassuring. Slowly Jack moves into Kate's heart and her bed. Then suddenly Gerard (Michael Spice again) is back, huge, wayward, mad for God, disgusted at the world's corruption — which included his wife and children. Yet quick-witted Jack can make some contact with him and, though it nearly costs him death by drowning, he is able to part poor Gerard from his dangerous mania for purity and send him off instead to preach what he believes to be a vision. Jack is able to return to Kate, the children and the farm. It was as if some grim, elemental disaster had been narrowly averted in a play whose strong, strange presence seemed almost too big for a quiet midweek afternoon. The acting in both these productions is very good indeed.

I feel less embarrassed by another of last week's tips: *The Other Walk of Life* was an extended location interview by Ted Harrison with Curly Burnett who lives rough in London. Mr Harrison did well with a character by the sound of him, somewhat reserved, extracting in half an hour a remarkably full account both of the subject and the way of life. Living hand to mouth and often on the wrong side of the law, Curly has relatives somewhere, but to take up with family again would be too much of a responsibility. The past seemed shut off, the present — with or without responsibilities — by no means care-free. If you have no worries over how to pay your rates and taxes, then where to get a cardboard box to sleep in will do instead.

With the half-way mark in sight, how has *The Lord of the Rings* been making out? By now this giant supertanker has gained such momentum as it is going to, but it isn't quite enough because those half-hour episodes, whatever they may do to encourage overseas sales, remain a great impediment to onward sweep. One reason why they are so damaging becomes clearer as we go: radio presentation draws attention to the quantity of "history" always needing to be explained. As you settle down to read three volumes, that can be absorbed: translated into sound it is distinctly indigestible, yet how to leave it out? Perhaps inevitably, those famous, brooding Tolkien landscapes have substantially gone missing; on the other hand — though I suppose faithfulness to the original demands it — some of the more awful and overblown periods of the Great Man's dialogue have not. Really the whole thing presents a very difficult job of adaptation and in spite of everything I've said to suggest the opposite, I think Brian Sibley has done well with it. Certainly I find myself reluctant to miss an episode and Stephen Oliver's rich music arouses pleasurable anticipation, if always of something longer than is coming to us.

David Wade

Super seats ■ Sliding comfort **Shoparound** Numbers game ■ Royal embroidery

with Beryl Downing

Now for the Viking furniture invasion

Raping and pillaging is about to take place in the furniture trade. The Norwegians are out to prove that Scandinavian design is not all Danish teak and Swedish glass and are girding their loins to make a second Viking invasion — by container truck.

Having spent the first three days of this week in Norway as the guest of their Export Council I can tell you there are quite a few loins to gird — well over 200 furniture manufacturers employing 8,500 people. The standards of workmanship and materials are high, so perhaps it is just as well for our own struggling industry that only one or two companies are sufficiently well organised to market their products effectively.

Their methods are worth studying. Norway has a 14 per cent inflation rate and the standard of living is high — the average annual wage is £7,000 — so production costs cannot be low. And though making upholstery against a backdrop of fjords and mountains may be soothing for the workers, it does not make for cheap transport.

But the more go-ahead companies, instead of moaning about the high cost of the kroner and the low productivity of the workers, are overcoming first their production problems by staggering their hours, second their transport difficulties by making as much as possible pack flat and third the international competition by concentrating on one distinctive material — leather.

The use of leather is partly in response to the home demand for robust, easy to clean furniture — Norwegian children are not noted for their discipline — and partly because the bottom has dropped out of the low-priced market so all manufacturers are concentrating on quality.

No doubt this is due, as in this country, to high living costs which result in a demand for longer-lasting furniture, but it may also be that 53 per cent of Norwegian women are wage-earners, so joint family incomes are high and 20 per cent of the people have second holiday houses. The working day is from 8.30 am to 4.30 pm, which gives a lot of scope for part-time work; when the husband comes home he can look after the children while his wife does an evening shift until 8.

Ekornes, one of the largest furniture manufacturers, took advantage of this social pattern by introducing flexible hours five years ago — and their productivity has gone up by nearly a third. Their drive into the United Kingdom market began three years ago and already their turnover, at trade prices, is £1m. Managing director Jens Petter Ekornes expects to double that figure within two years.

His marketing methods include providing one million catalogues to retailers this year, help with local advertising on a 50-50 basis and, when they have achieved certain levels of sales, free in-store displays, fully accessorized as in a living room which, as more retailers should realize, is the only effective way to sell furniture.

His catalogue includes several leather suites which come in the typical Norwegian groups of matching three-seater, two-seater and single chair from about £1,000, but one of his greatest successes in the world markets had been the Stressless reclining chair, originally made on a metal base and now on an even more handsome stained beech.

There is no ugly mechanism to mar the lines and the chair adjusts from upright to almost horizontal by a slight shifting of the body weight. It is so comfortable that, with the footstool, it could even be used to put up an overnight guest. It comes in seven shades of standard leather at £465 for the set and three shades of specially soft Batick leather at £490. For information on the range contact **Ekornes, 1 Barrett Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey (telephone Bookham 58150).**

If other Norwegian companies are to do as well in the UK, which is regarded as a conservative market, they must learn from Ekornes and specialize. Westnofa is the umbrella name for several manufacturers also making a determined thrust into Britain and they have two of their country's most brilliant designers — the young Peter Opsvik and Norway's eminence grise of furniture design, Ingmar Relling.

Peter Opsvik is the first Scandinavian designer to concentrate on ergonomics and all his work is now channelled into designs for the support of the spine — developments of the Balans chair, which holds the body upright in a semi-kneeling position (first reported on this page on February 7).

As I commented when I first tried the chair, the unusual shape is surprisingly supportive, but the height was limiting for office workers. An adjustable version is now being developed and will soon be available here. The chair has already been sold to hospitals in this country as it has been proved to help sufferers from back pain and as it comes in a flat, ready-to-assemble pack, it is easily mail ordered. More details and leaflets from **The Back Chair Company, South Chailey, Lewes, East Sussex. 0273 400 720.**

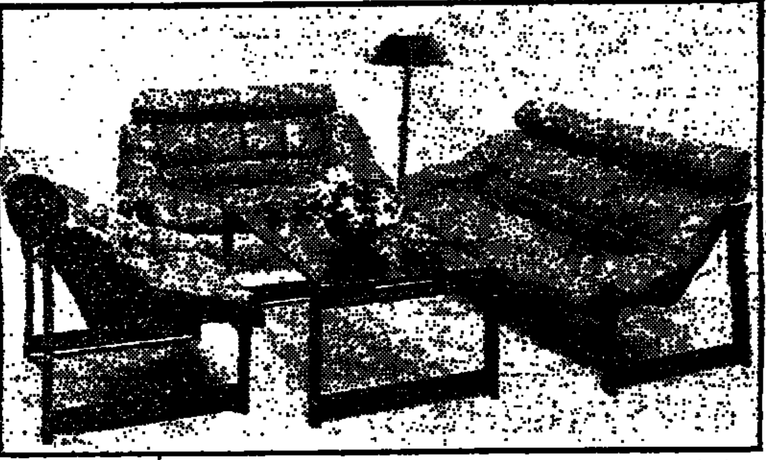
So much for practicality. But if style plus comfort is your criterion, you must look at the designs of Ingmar Relling. His Tiara chair, designed in 1967, has won several international awards and is among the classics of modern design now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The latest version, Flex, in 12 colours of leather, is a folding style with similar lines and the high back version is one of the most comfortable of all the chairs I tested. You can try it at **Allard House, 18 Verney Road, London, SE16.** Ask for Jo Churchill, 01-639 8746.

If Norwegian manufacturers concentrate on the qualities which set them apart from the rest of Scandinavia — the combination of technical inventiveness, durability and comfort — there is undoubtedly a place for them in the market, for their prices are not excessive. Three-seater sofas are from about £395.

The rest of Scandinavia is rather condescending about Norway and there is a saying that furniture should be made by the Swedes, marketed by the Danes and sold to the Norwegians, whose oil-money makes them an easy target. I have a feeling that saying will rapidly be proved an old troll's tale.



Above: A specially soft Batick grained leather is used for the Ekornes Stressless Royale armchair which adjusts from sitting to reclining positions by the movement of the body, £395, footstool £95. Both from Houndsditch Warehouse, M. B. Design, Croydon and Inter-Dec, Redruth, Cornwall.



Top left: Flex, a folding chair with three seating positions, is the latest variation on the theme by designer Ingmar Relling, who created the award-winning chair, Tiara, above left, now in the V & A Museum. Tiara £264.55 is available at Maples; Charles Page Interiors, Swiss Cottage and Edgware; Indesign, Chester; Hatchetts, Totnes, Devon. Flex £331.90 to order through Allard House, 18 Verney Road, London SE16. Both are by Westnofa Furniture. Above right: The new, softly folded look in furniture, translated into leather and deep, reddish-brown Jatobah wood from Brazil. Armchair £295, two-seater £395, three-seater £525. Called Amazon by Ekornes from Houndsditch Warehouse, London, Hull and Glasgow.



Above:
Easy-fitting dress to flatter many figure types is in cream raw silk with rows of toning embroidery and braid and coffee coloured applique, £55. Also available without the applique, £45. Both by Kate Rumens at Living Art, 35 Kenway Road, London SW5. Any size to order.

Right:
Hand-made white crepe de chine blouse with ruffled neck, £40 by Kate Rumens at Living Art.

Silken style: the secret is simplicity

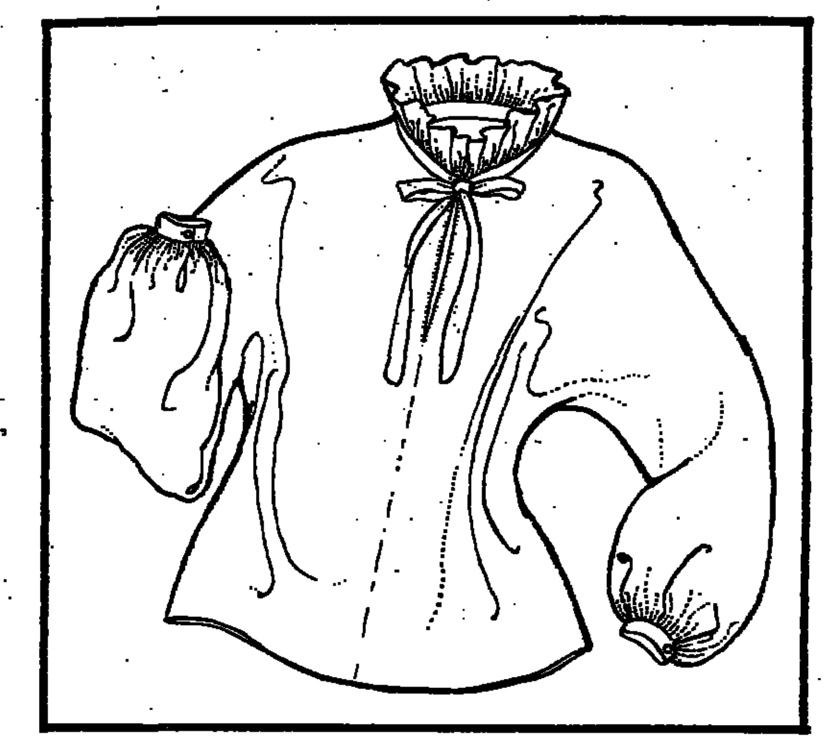
As silk is this season's fashion favourite, those in search of something for a special occasion may like to look at the work of Kate Rumens, whose exhibition of embroidered and appliquéd silk dresses and separates opened at **Living Art, 35 Kenway Road, London, SW5,** this week.

She specializes in high quality silks — crêpe de chine blouses, silk twill skirts, raw silk dresses. And while she enjoys designing what she describes as "airy fairy" carnival clothes (a navy shiny satin skirt appliquéd with ivory with an underskirt of caramel satin pleats, for instance) she also has an extremely successful range of simple shapes, beautifully embroidered, that can be made to order and sent anywhere.

These included the cream raw silk dress illustrated, with a panel of embroidery and appliqué down the front, £55, and a lined, wrap-over skirt in the same heavy silk, with one simple line of embroidery outlining the wrap, £38. This is worn with an ivory crêpe de chine blouse with a ruffled collar, £40.

Shadow appliqué — where the colour is applied to the back of the silk and shows through like a delicate watercolour — is used on a white silk twill skirt with an elasticated waist (no fitting problems). This can be teamed with one of three blouses with a choice of pie frill collar, mandarin or pierrot. In each case a sash in the same colour as the appliqué joins the skirt and blouse. £82 the set.

Every item is completely hand-made and beautifully finished and the range is available through Living Art until the exhibition closes on June 20. They are open Tuesday to Friday 11 am to 7 pm, Saturday 10 am to 4 pm, closed 1.15 pm to 2 pm each day. Special comissions can be arranged with Kate Rumens at 18 St Quinton Avenue, London W10 6NU, telephone 01-969 1078.





Two royal wedding samplers to embroider.
Left, by Mary Gostelow in stranded cotton on linen, £7.59.
Above, by The Coleshill Collection, in wool on canvas, £14.95.

These stitches carry royal approval

There is still time, even for the least galvanized needlewoman, to embroider a memento of the royal wedding, so here, from a fileful of designs varying from the attractive to the atrocious, are two of the best for your consideration.

The first is a cross-stitch sampler designed by Mary Gostelow, whose Glamis Castle sampler offered on this page last August, was accepted as a birthday gift by the Queen Mother.

The new wedding sampler measures 10in x 5¾in and is one of the few "souvenir textiles" officially permitted to include the royal cypher. The Prince of Wales's feathers are worked in blue, with a matching border of flowers and the crown and lions rampant are in gold, with national emblems in purple, pinks and green. The wording is in dark blue.

The kit includes fabric, stranded cottons, needle and a colour photograph, instructions for the stitches and for incorporating your own initial. It costs £7.59, including p & p from **Sew-a-Sampler, 43 Milton Abbas, Blandford, Dorset.**

The second is from the Coleshill Collection, whose designers are graduates of the Royal School of Needlework and the London Central School of Arts. Their sampler shows a double gold ring 11in across, encircling the national emblems embroidered on deep purple. In the centre are the Prince of Wales's feathers and St Paul's Cathedral. The background is light purple.

The pack contains the double thread canvas, 10 stitches to the inch, needle, all the necessary wools, colour picture and instructions. £14.95, including p & p, from **The Coleshill Collection, Ash Cottage, Coleshill, Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP7 0LE.**

How to call the bluff of the bleeper brigade

By Caren Meyer

Only after acquiring a telephone answering machine did I discover its most useful function. At last I'm able to have a bath without flooding my flat.

Like bread falling buttered-side down, the phone invariably rings while you're wallowing. But the days of dolphin leaps are over. Nowadays I mop myself — not the floor — then discover who rang while I was soap bubbling.

This unexpected bonus does not apply to loathers of answering machines. They simply hang up when they hear my ghost voice and inform me later: "I hate your thing and refuse to speak to it." Luckily they are few and even some of them overcome their aversion when they want something badly enough.

Although I splurged out on my machine for potential business reasons, it is my personal life that has gained a sparkling new dimension. No longer am I deprived of the knowledge that someone — or two or three — sought my company, advice and/or solace while I was gallivanting elsewhere.

I need not even return home to find that out. In the bowels of my handbag I now carry a bleeper the size of a cigarette packet. And from anywhere — King's Cross or Kuala Lumpur — I can ring home, fish out my bleeper, and thus monitor by remote control who rang me and why.

"You have unlimited time to speak to my machine", my ghost voice encourages my callers. British Telecom — do smile!

Initially, like equally redundant colleagues, I rushed off to Harrods, dazzled by a £150 machine, cheapest bleeper model on the market. Unlike them, I didn't buy it. A mere 30 seconds for callers to record who they are and what they want? Add a hesitation here, a suitable phrase dredging there — and even brevity is cut off in mid-stream. Not for me, I decided. I want to keep my friends, not alienate them.

Thus began my search for the best buy. When I'd finished, I was three months older and even the slickest salesman could no longer bamboozle me. They don't come any slicker than in this particular jungle of red tape, ludicrous lies, foul play, idiocies and blatant misrepresentation.

Shop assistant: "This model, Madam, gives off a bleeping tone when you record a conversation. It's got to do that. GPO regulations."

Absolute rubbish. Model manufactured in America. Regulations applicable to their country, not ours.

Stockist: "That model? Not available anywhere because it's not GPO-approved."

Utter nonsense. Next stockist has it, wants to know how many I require. "I might reduce the price if worth my while."

Distributor: "You want a GPO-approved model? Costs you £100 more than the non-approved version and there's really no difference between the two. Why bother?"

Why indeed? The relevant half of the GPO, now known as British Telecom, couldn't care a fig about the excellence of your machine or who services it when it goes wrong. They don't even care if yours explodes — as long as it doesn't blow up the local exchange as well.

There are dozens of models on the market NOT approved by British Telecom — simply because they're still waiting in the testing queue.

I finally bought a non-certified model after carefully weighing up its merits versus the risk of British Telecom's wrath. Four weeks later my model received their seal of approval.

The risk wasn't enormous. "Do I buy a non-approved machine and go to prison?" I asked British Telecom. An evasive waffle. Actually no such penal law exists. You can't even be fined.

British Telecom phrased it thus "If we know you've got a non-certified model, we test that via the local exchange, then ask you to remove the offending article. If you don't, we insist. How? We have the power to disconnect your telephone."

How many people have thus saved on phone bills? No figures available. Very few, I gather.

It's only since April 1980 that we've been allowed to buy instead of rent telephone answering machines. Approved ones, naturally. Yet I know some highly respectable people who've owned a machine for many years. But since that grand gesture just over a year ago, the market has been flooded with machines, approved and non-approved.

Only innocents like me, certainly not British Telecom, care about the relative merits of one machine over another. As everybody in the industry totally exaggerates the virtue of the machine they stock, the best machine is always the one belonging to whoever you last spoke to. And price variations are ludicrous.

All this produces not only stalemate, but exhaustion, helplessness and apoplexy.

But wait. Who came riding up like a knight on a charger, just when I'd decided I'd give the whole idea up? A monthly magazine called *What to Buy For: Business*. No adverts at all, on subscription only. Containing what I can only call an explosive exposure of the telephone answering machine industry, the frankness of which made me write to its editor "I've fallen in love with you unseen."

This is what I read: *"The telephone answering market is not just competitive, it is also nasty into the bargain . . . We have never come across a field where sales rely quite so heavily on passing false or unpleasant information .. false claims about inadequacies on rivals' models . . . complete misstatements of fact, deliberate or otherwise . . . Rivals accused of being about to go bust or of being dishonest and of just about every sin short of murdering their grandmothers . . . A lot of nonsense is talked by both approved and non-approved suppliers as to what Post Office approval actually means . . . Pirates dismiss all the modifications that approved suppliers must make as worthless . . . A lot of unapproved machines have a much better overall pedigree than a lot of approved brands."*

More? Certainly. *"The myth needs destroying that the Post Office has roving squads of pirate spotters, eager to seek revenge on those who dare to put unapproved equipment on the line . . . Under normal circumstances the PO will never find out . . . PO engineers are, for all their virtues, not known for their incorruptability . . . A lot of cant is talked by approved suppliers, and some of the worst comes from yesterday's pirates who have just passed the test to become 'honest suppliers . . .'"*

More delight in the next nine pages. There, just like *Which?* were tables showing all those familiar dots and columns denoting what technical features the 74 machines in the survey had and didn't have, adding unlike *Which?*, a pithy summing up of the merits or otherwise of each machine.

This was my breakthrough after three frustrating months. Curiously enough I had independently come to the conclusion that one of the magazine's "Best Buys" among the bleeper machines* was the very one I wanted — the Record a Call 90A. My hesitation had only been due to the fact that it was not certified. Armed with the magazine's equally firm conviction that this mattered not a jot, I set forth to buy it.

And found yet another hurdle. Who would sell it cheapest yet inspire sufficient confidence of after-sale service? I rang the magazine to plead for advice. "Cheapest price in Shepherd's Bush, but supplier not mentioned in your survey. Also available in Regent Street firm you did mention, but more expensive there. Where should I go?

A charming voice the other end made me decide to plump for Regent Street.

And thus came to pass my first ever barter by phone. Mr W. in Regent Street said the price for the machine I wanted was £310.35. I said in Shepherd's Bush they'd quoted me £275. Mr W. said he'd have to consult his managing director. He'd ring me back. He did. The price had dropped to £280.60.

I said I'd think about it. Mr W. said he'd ring back in the morning. He didn't. I rang him. He was out. His managing director Mr H. apologized profusely for that discourtesy. What could he do for me?

"You're quoting £280.60", I said "I can get the machine for £275 in Shepherd's Bush."

Mr H. pondered the matter, then decreed "All right, we'll make it £276." I said "I'll have it. I'll ring you when I know which evening to instal it."

Mr H. thought that was it. So did I. Until someone mentioned they had a sale on in Edgware Road. The price there — £250.

So I bought my machine in Edgware Road, then rang Mr H. in Regent Street to break the nasty news. Mr H. wasn't in. Mr W. wasn't in. Mr B. was. I told him my apologetic tale and when I'd finished, Mr B. said "Can't you take your machine back to Edgware Road?" But why? "Because we might be able to match the price you paid. . . ."

PS. In spite of inflation the cost of my "illegal" machine has dropped by £25 since I bought it in the same shop three months ago. The newly-approved version? That's £37.50 more than I paid originally.

PPS. A fellow journalist with a machine of his own said: "You bought a bleeper one? Do you realize how dangerous that is? If someone manages to obtain a bleeper with your own frequency, he can then listen to all your incoming calls." True, I said, "But until I join MI5 that won't matter."

* *The other best buys recommended by* What to Buy for Business *were the Answercall Director (bleeper) and the Answercall Executive (non-bleeper).*



Are you picnicking at Glyndebourne or shooting off to Bisley?

If we can believe the calendar, it is now the summer. Not that you could tell by looking out of the window. Owing to some celestial air traffic control dispute, the clouds are still stacking up in a backlog caused by a premature week of good weather in Easter. However, the summer it is and, in accordance with tradition, the British will be on the move.

Barry, Scott and Troy will be revving up their Lambrettas outside my house for a good hour before taking Debbie, Tracey and Maureen on a spin down to Brighton, there to give the middle-aged on the beach someone to moan about between the Thermoses of stewed tea and Spam sandwiches with real sand.

But there are others who take off in the summer, the well to-do who use the longer daylight hours to extend the bounds of sociability. In the summer there are a succession of events designed not to be enjoyed but to be commandeered by what we might call the Summertime Blues, for whom, as the late, unknighted William Haley used to yodel, there ain't no cure.

From now on the SB calendar will be full to the brim, darlings, with things to do. They prefer exclusive events—not so exclusive that they themselves might be excluded, you understand—where those who can afford it without a thought can be easily spotted and separated from those who have had to save up. Such an event is Glyndebourne, where operas are to the Summertime Blues little more than musical bookends to the main attraction: the interval.

The picnic is the perfect meal for the socially ostentatious and the menu should be planned for conspicuous consumption. Best choose a place before curtain-up at which to gargle a little sparkling wine and nibble some slices of smoked salmon, thinly veneered on each side with a hint of brown bread and butter. At the interval the chauffeur, who has been watching the television in the Bentley, should deliver the hampers. No single hampers should be seen, but a hamper for every course and a wine hamper all of its own. (A ready-filled hamper, even from one of the grandest grocers, is considered a trifle dreary.)

Music lovers can be easily spotted by their shabbier dinner-jackets and their habit of eating their picnics without an envious glance about them. Sadly for the SBs, Glyndebourne is becoming stuffed with desperate exporters impressing their clients and Japanese by the coach-load on the high culture tour of Britain who are surprised to find that the British have already miniaturized opera.

Later this month is Royal Ascot, which looks like a Moss Bros convention, the only place in Britain since the war where everyone wears a *hat*. Royal Ascot is solely for the SBs. The racing, even the royal-spotting, is secondary. The main dilemma is where best to miss the horses, incarcerated next to the drinks table in a private box or behind the grandstand saying good afternoon to other strangely dressed couples.

For a man, the dilemma is how to raise a top hat when holding the race card and a glass of g and t in one hand and the field glasses and his wife's handbag in another. For a woman, most of the time is spent holding on to the hat which looked oh so pretty in the shop, yet somehow on the journey down to Ascot has learnt how to fly. The fun starts when a pair of such couples meet on the way to the paddock and have to find a free hand for shaking.

Then there is Wimbledon. At this time of year young stockbrokers and solicitors can be expected to slope off from work shortly after lunch to take advantage of the ticket their mother was awarded in the lottery. Young secretaries go ill for weeks on end, yet can be seen each evening in Cadogan Place gardens, thwacking tennis balls at white-kneed young suitors inspired by the Centre Court example.

And at the beginning of July comes Henley Royal Regatta, the only place outside the King's Road where a pink and purple striped blazer looks congruous. SBs are not expected to take part, because that entails a great deal of abstinence, and if there is one thing a Summertime Blue can do without it is doing without. What would Henley be if it were forbidden to eat strawberries and cream and down pewter mugs of Pimms, that glorious drink which tastes like sucking Tizer through a hedgerow?

A little drunkenness is allowed at Henley, as long as it is well outside the Steward's Enclosure. It is perfectly permissible, however, to zig-zag along the townside bank, a couple of boys gallantly trailing their arms in the water while their girls row hopelessly towards a pink gin-palace full of tipsy freeloaders. Few SBs remain for the best part of the Regatta, the fireworks display on the Saturday night.

The shooting at Bisley during July and August is usually considered a little too earnest for our happy hedonists, as is the polo at Cowdray and Windsor. But August means Cowes Week and a swift restoration of relations with the boating bores. It also means a rare confrontation between the SBs and the British coast. As far as most of them are concerned, the sea is only really attractive if it is warm enough to water-ski on, which rules out most stretches of water north of St Tropez.

Scattered throughout the summer are parties galore and especially weddings, where marquees on lawns are full to bursting with SB friends of the happy couple. Such outdoor events are the only occasions when they may be expected to queue—to be welcomed by the bride's father, who at least likes to see the faces of those who are making him bankrupt, or standing *in line* for the Palace garden parties. Otherwise, the self-elevated likes to think that he comes first by nature. For them, better to travel First than to arrive.

Nicholas Wapshott

Legs are made for walking

I used to hate walking. I was a tiresome child who would hang on to my mother's arm like a dead weight, or complain of asthma and persuade my father to carry me on his shoulders.

The idea that walking was boring remained lodged in my mind for the rest of my youth, and in those days if someone had suggested going for a walk, I might well have replied: "Where to?" or "Why?" or "What's the point?" It would not have occurred to me that any pleasure lay in just walking.

But now walking has proved to be like spring greens and spinach—things I hated as a child, but have grown to like so much that they have almost become a passion.

Once a keen golfer, I now find myself almost completely uninterested in the process of getting the ball into the hole. It is fun to swing a club, but all this crouching over putts, all the concentration, then the inevitable disappointment and frustration that results—it all seems so unnecessary.

Walking offers much more variety. You can inject a competitive element if you like, such as aiming to reach a certain pub a certain number of miles away before closing time. Or you can set off with no end in view. And it is an entirely different experience depending on whether you go on your own, with one other person, or with a group.

You may not be the sort of person who likes the idea of walking by yourself. I happen to enjoy it very much—but then I like going to the cinema on my own, too, and I know lots of people think that odd.

Walking by yourself is rather like fishing: you can let the imagination work. Just as I think of all sorts of fishing monsters lurking in even the soothing brown water of the Thames, so I give my imagination free rein on a walk in the country.

How many other people have walked through these woods, and what lovers' trysts were made or dark deeds done? Did wolves once roam over these hillsides.

There is nothing like a good daydream and, although you can have a pretty good daydream just looking out of a window, it is much better when you are walking, sensitive to so many different sights, sounds and smells.

I shall never forget one walk, up Sheepstor, on the edge of Dartmoor, a wonderfully wild spot, where I felt a compulsion to take all my clothes off and leap from rock to rock like a wild man of long ago (I think I had just been studying Chateaubriand and the French romantic movement). There was no-one around at the time, so I succumbed to the impulse.

I hasten to add that I have not made a habit of this type of activity, and there are few places in Britain where it is advisable for fear of prosecution or frostbite. If you have occasional naturist longings, better go to the Greek Islands.

I also enjoy walking in winter, with plenty of clothes on. Not long ago I was on Dartmoor again, walking through frost and snow to a gorgeously welcoming pub near Ashburton. Occasional stone circles were a reminder that thousands of years ago, wild primitive men stood on the same spot. A cold, clear river would yield trout later in the year.

A place in my heart will always be reserved for the Croesor valley in North Wales. Impossible not to dream as one walks up towards the mountain called Cnicht, through magical glades where the trees are coated in moss and ferns, and the stream runs from waterfall to pool to waterfall again.

Surrey or Oxfordshire have magnificent woods; there is a wonderful melancholy in walking through fallen leaves.



In Wales and Scotland there are mountains. In the Lake District there are lakes. In Yorkshire there are moors in Lincolnshire and Suffolk plains and creeks. All have their peculiar effect. Superfluous to attempt any further descriptions.

You do not have to take it seriously, with back packs, maps and compasses. Just buy a pair of boots and walk. It is the most relaxing thing in the world.

Rupert Morris

SUMMER TIMES '81

Ah, those dreamy days of leather on willow —and the pain and the pity

There are American publishers who make one remove all references to cricket in one's book before they will publish it, on the ground that it is the one subject that American readers find both boring and incomprehensible.

Cold stopped play at Fenner's at the beginning of this season; but if it is not the cold, it is the wet: all those dripping days spent waiting for the umpires to make their next pointless inspection. Even with helmets, batsmen live dangerously these days. Some day somebody is going to be killed, and I just hope that it does not happen this year at *Punch's* annual match against the village side at Stowmarket.

Almost my earliest cricketing memory is reciting "hexameter, pentameter . . ." as an incantation against fast bowlers and the other school's umpire while walking out to bat. It seldom worked. I was made to apologize publicly to the headmaster (known to us as Golgotha) of Summerfields, Oxford, because our XI had failed to reach double figures.

A little later my box was turned inside out in the nets by the quickest off-break I have ever seen. I was inside the box at the time, and the agony is still vivid on frosty days. My latest cricketing memory is being put at square leg for the Ramblers against the Wine Trade last summer, with our only class bowler (Robbins junior) bowling leg-breaks and googlies.

It came, out of the sun and through the branches of the oak tree from a great height, and I caught it—a glancing but painful blow with my head. The batsman went on to make a century. I put the sun and the oak tree in to make *it sound better*.

In between there are those processions of ducks, those outrageous lbw decisions, those catches that whistled through our legs in the slips to the boundary, those long, lonely walks back to the pavilion. At a smart village match at Broad Clyst once my arm locked in terror (well, I hadn't bowled for a few seasons), and I bowled six wides in succession, the closest to the stumps being one that made gully throw himself to the ground. In the pavilion afterwards I overheard our captain ask: "Has the fellow ever bowled in his life before?"

It is the most unforgiving of games. At any other game one gets a second chance to redeem a mistake. I agree that at golf one usually makes things worse, but one day one might not. But at cricket for one tiny error, for one small lapse in concentration, the moving finger is raised, and that is your lot for the afternoon.

So, why in the names of Hambledon and Marylebone do we carry on exposing ourselves to so much grief, pain, pity and terror? Well, it is the most beautiful of games. A perfect cover drive or late cut, even if not played by oneself, has for a second the timeless beauty of the Discobolos.

It is the most classless of games: on the cricket pitch all that matters is luck and skill at the intricate arts, and we can forget for an afternoon the trivial things that divide us.

It is the most satisfying of games: there are few pleasures in life as intense as the feeling of making contact with a perfect stroke. O, you should have seen that six back over the fast bowler's head at Stowmarket last summer, and the time we spent looking for the lost ball.

It is the most literary and artistic of games, having inspired more good writing and painting than all other sports taken together, including the bogus sport of hunting.



From English Cricket by Christopher Brooker, published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson

It is the funniest of games. Umpiring for *Punch* last summer (and "for" is the right preposition), Richard Gordon, wearing an MCC blazer and boater, insisted on standing at right angles to the bowler's wicket, in order, he said, to see no-balls more easily. When the opposition were batting this eccentric stance did not inhibit his finger from shooting up if any fielder so much as coughed. Terrible retribution awaits us this summer.

It is the most argumentative of games. In William Goldwin's Latin poem of 1706 about a village cricket match:

Mox iurgia miscent
Civilisque iras, quod vult
imponere ludo
Quisque suas leges.

There are still terrible rows because we all have our own interpretation of the rules that we want to impose.

It is the most mysterious and almost the oldest of games. Is it derived from the Old French *criquet* (a kind of club), the Flemish *kricke* (stick), or the Old English *cricc-crycc* (a crutch)? Was cricket the *creag* that the wardrobe accounts of 1300 refer to Prince Edward playing? A decretal by Pope Gregory IX (c.1230) has an illumination showing a boy with a straight bat and a ball, and a man demonstrating a stroke with a long stick.

Enough chit-chat. Bring me my *cricc-crycc*. I have immortal longings in me, or at any rate a feeling that I can make a hundred before lunch. And this year I really am going to get my head right over the ball and watch it on to the middle of the bat.

Philip Howard

The fiercest fish live on dry land

A great many books and learned tracts have appeared in recent years to help fly fishermen to identify the insect life on which their prey feeds and hook them with a suitable imitation. The right identification at the right time, so trout lore goes, is essential to success.

Yet few authorities have dwelt on the many strains of human life to be found hovering on bank or boat in the vicinity of the fish. It is a strange omission, for the properly-educated angler should never unwind a reel without a sound knowledge of his fellow predators.

Take *Bailiffi Trouta*. This is a very common species usually found at the gate of many still waters or along river banks. *Bailiffi* feeds on entrance fees and will always assure the angler that fishing has been very good recently and only that morning several thousand gullible young fish have been poured into a new, wide, watery world for his enjoyment.

Bailiffi should be treated with caution. He has probably forgotten to mention the cold north wind which has sent the lot to the bottom like stone, and he will sneak up on you later in the day to make sure you are not using live bait. Not that you would.

There is rarely any danger of *Yobbi Trouta* sneaking up on anyone unawares. Although the experts recommend a camouflage of rustic greens and browns for the devout angler to merge into the scenery, *Yobbi* has been known to turn up in a bright pink coat.

The are around him is littered with empty beer cans and his triumphs are broadcast to the heavens. *When the water is quiet he* will exchange loud laughter with his companions, splash around the margins in his waders and destroy the atmosphere like Concorde over Turner country.

The best way to deal with *Yobbi* is move, but in doing so be careful not to be attracted to *Gentlemanni Trouta*. This species, which is usually slumming before taking to the banks of an exclusive beat, exudes quiet, restrained confidence.

Everything of importance in conversation is emphasised with a capital letter, as in "The Trout", "The Fly" or "The Water": like a dialogue with one of the more florid angling books which come with such titles as *Leafy Eddies: Great Trout and I*, or *Me, the Water and the Worm-Fly*.

To be honest, *Gentlemanni* is often very pleasant but he is guaranteed to diminish one's confidence at the flick of a made-to-measure carbon fibre fly rod.

He is not alone in that capacity. *Limita Trouta* is equally notorious. This is the angler who has caught his limit with apparent ease and can be spotted sauntering home with a bulging bag. There are two sub-species. One will tell you how he caught his fish and the other will not.

In the latter case the use of a priest, the little weighted cosh used to kill landed fish, is not advised. You may overdo it and never find out why he was so successful: unless you come up before the right judge the chances of a sympathetic court are unlikely.

A slight variation is *Memata Trouta*. In this case it is not the angler himself who has done well but his friend—"me mata"—just a few hours, days or months ago on exactly the spot where you have been pounding away for a whole afternoon with no success. Memata is harmless but not very helpful.

If fortune does go well with you then be careful when approached by *Anylucki Trouta*. Often this man has tramped backwards and forwards for hours watching to see who has a catch and where. He has been known to elbow his way into a cramped line unless warned off.

The best approach is to hide any catch and blithely shake a negative to any questions. Be Machiavellian. Shoud a fish rise and he points it out with a gleam in his eye, curse the ducks which keep diving round you.

This subterfuge may seem mean but *Anylucki* could be a *Compcta Trouta* in new colouring. It is often difficult to know whether this latter species is battling with the trout or with other anglers. If you were playing tennis or squash you would assume he was trying to "psyche" you out.



His line goes out so far that it is almost lost to view. There is a determined bunch about the shoulders and the eyes watch the water incessantly through a pair of thick sunglasses which cut out the gleam from the water but add a sinister perspective to his figure.

When in doubt about any of the various species, slip away to a solitary spot. It may be lonely but at least your ego will still be intact and if you catch no fish there is only yourself to blame. This is an experience familiar to a species called *Frustrati Trouta*. I know him well.

Stewart Tendler

Sail away time for beginners

Asked to choose the time at which they would most like to stop the clock, many people would happily settle for breakfast time on a sunny Saturday morning in early summer. And without doubt a fair proportion would add that the best place to spend that eternal idyllic moment would be on a boat.

There is a particular magic about a harbour full of small craft at such a time. In practice conditions are all too seldom ideal, and it is far more likely to be blowing a gale or pouring with rain. Yet the best moments, and the contrast they afford with the wet, cold and discomfort, are what give sailing its appeal.

Despite the enormous growth in the sport's popularity in the past 50 years, a surprisingly large number of people still feel it is too expensive or exclusive for them. They may be deterred because they do not know how or where to start. Perhaps they envisage timidly entering a clubhouse to be confronted by a disdainful secretary, immaculate in white cap and navy blazer, who informs them that the membership list is full and that, in any case, the club can hardly be expected to be interested in people who have never been in a boat.

Really, it is all quite simple and unintimidating. By far the best way to start is to attend a course at a sailing school. Choose one that has been approved by the Royal Yachting Association; a list can be obtained from the association, which is the governing body for the sport in Britain, at Victoria Way, Woking, Surrey GU2 1EQ.

A glorified school, which can be particularly recommended, is the Island Cruising Club at Salcombe, Devon. Its great virtue is that it provides for both novices and experienced sailors, and owns a remarkable fleet of boats from dinghies to historic and beautiful cruising vessels. It specifically offers the opportunity for regular or occasional sailing to those who cannot or do not want to own their own boats.

Boat ownership is not a prerequisite for membership of other clubs. The great majority are dinghy clubs which stage regular racing at weekends, often throughout the year, and new and enthusiastic crews are usually in demand.

Dinghies are divided into dozens of different classes, with names like Enterprise, Mirror and Fireball. The largest cost tens of thousands, and each club adopts a fleet of, say, three or four classes of its choice. It is not really interested in members with boats from other classes; so if you are going to buy your own boat the golden rule is to choose where you want to sail and which club to join first.

Most dinghy sailors race at weekends for the same reason that golfers play in club competitions: it is more fun that pottering around familiar territory. For those who are not interested in racing the prospects are more restricted, since cruising people are less "clubbable" and tend to sail with their own friends and families.

Cruising or ocean-racing yachts also cost a great deal more than dinghies. To help those who are not in a position to buy outright, a number of "time-sharing" schemes have been recently introduced, along the lines of holiday cottages, and you pay for the exclusive use of a boat for one or more weeks a year. But it is too soon to say whether they are likely to have a significant impact.

John Young

Finding the first edition moneyspinners

Kenneth Baker (right) replies to Lord Rothschild, who wrote last week on the poor returns paid by investing in rare books



Dear Lord Rothschild,
In your article on May 26 you showed quite convincingly that your investment in eighteenth century rare books had not been such a good investment as buying Royal Dutch Shell shares. The books which you bought for £4,242 have appreciated to £52,500 whereas a similar sum invested over the same period would be worth £140,000.

As you also point out, a very perceptive investor could have put £1,000 in IBM in 1935 and have seen it grow to £500,000.

Mathematically, alas, I must admit that you are right. As a book collector myself, untouched by any Rothschild chrysogene, I regret your conclusion, but my wife has welcomed such an authoritative assertion of her long held suspicions.

However I must draw to your Lordship's attention that with different books over a different period a different result emerges. I collect principally modern first editions, and I have included in the attached table some of the books I have bought over the last 10 years.

I have compared the purchase price with the depreciation of sterling and also with what would have happened if I had invested a similar amount in the purchase of Shell shares on January 1 in each of the years I bought the book. As some of the amounts were modest and would not have bought even one share in some of the years, I have assumed nonetheless a pro-rata investment. I have been helped in this by my friend James D'Albiac of Rowe and Pitman: and Anthony Rota, the doyen of the modern first edition book trade, advised me on the current values.

First editions against sterling and shares

Book	Purchase price/date	Value 1981	Sterling	Shell
Babbling April by Graham Greene; his first book originally published 1925 for 5/-.	£50/1972	£300 (x 6)	£167	114
Under the Net by Iris Murdoch; her first novel.	£8/1973	£50 (x 6.2)	£25	26
Burmese Days by George Orwell; 1st American which precedes the English.	£30/1972	£200 (x 6.6)	£100	68
Animal Farm	£21/1972	£85 (x 4.0)	£70	48
Lord of the Flies by William Golding.	£20/1972	£100 (x 5)	£67	46
The Collector by John Fowles; his first novel.	£15/1976	£150 (x 10)	£28	30
Dolores by Ivy Compton Burnett; her first book without dust jacket.	£60/1978	£200 (x 3.3)	£88	87
Vile Bodies by Evelyn Waugh; without the dust jacket.	£8/1972	£60 (x 7.5)	£27	18
Prometheus on Acrag by Ted Hughes; (Signed limited edition. Rainbow Press)	£18/1974	£80 (x 4.4)	£50	39
Passage to India by E M Forster.	£20/1977	£60 (x 3)	£32	33
Totals	£250	£1,285 (x 5.1)	£653 (x 2.6)	£509 (x 2.7)

The value of modern firsts is very dependent upon their condition and the books I have listed are all fine copies in their dust jackets, unless otherwise stated.

I happen to have hit what for the moment is a rising market. The investment of £250 has risen five times to £1,285 whereas a similar amount in Shell has risen only 2.7 times to £680 and during this period sterling has depreciated by more than 60 per cent, which means that the real value of £250 should have risen to £653.

I must hasten to add that I have made no allowance for the dividends from Shell shares, which would have added, depending upon one's tax level, maybe £200 or so to the value of the shares.

Even so, over the last decade books have been a good buy However, I must point out that, if a perceptive investor had put his money into the smaller, innovative and technologically based companies, as I would encourage him to do today, the picture would be very different.

The book which has appreciated most is John Fowles's first novel, *The Collector*, because in the last three years he has become a cult figure. A really perceptive collector could have bought this in the year of publication, 1963, for 18s. showing an appreciation of 150 times—shades of IBM, my Lord.

It is also fair to say that several of the books I have selected are the first ones which the author had written. Only 300 copies of Graham Greene's book of poems, *Babbling April*, were printed and I believe that some of these have been destroyed. The later Greene first editions, published in their thousands, are much less rare.

The same goes for Dickens—*Oliver Twist* is much more valuable than *Edwin Drood*. Orwell has done well. *Animal Farm* was published in 1945 for 6s. and now changes hands for £85, but mine cost £21.

Not one of my purchases has shown the appreciation which you obtained with your first edition of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*—some 70 times, but I have some hope for *Animal Farm* in the fullness of time.

The important thing for a collector of modern first editions is to buy what you like to read and to back your own judgment. I have not included those books of up-and-coming writers which I have bought, and who have neither "upped nor come", but in any portfolio there are shares which disappoint and some which disappear.

And there are, of course, these that got away. Tolkien's *Hobbit*, at £100 in 1971 now goes for £600 and the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy over the decade has risen from £150 to £850.

The first limited and signed edition of *Ulysses* published in Paris in 1922 was sold for a few francs and had risen by 1971 to £1,800 and now costs £8,500. More recently, Seamus Heaney's first book, called *Eleven Poems* (published in Belfast in 1965) fetched £5 in 1971, and now, if you can get it, £100.

There are always special rarities and a signed or subscribed copy will be more valuable. You may have noticed how many famous novelists started by producing a slender volume of poems, which they subsequently virtually disowned—Joyce Carey, Graham Greene and William Golding. The volume of Golding's poems published in 1934 in the Macmillan one shilling *Poets* series now sells for £600, for there is a special attraction in the very first appearance in print of a literary giant.

Literary fashions change. Your copies of Pope and Swift and Wordsworth will be treasured as long as the English language survives. Some of mine may fare less well. I would have done much worse with Victorian writers. Browning has been a disappointing buy, and I have not included one of my favourite writers, Max Beerbohm, whose works have shown only a modest appreciation. His time will come!

The sums, after all, are not very important. The awareness of monetary values is something that should not be applied to the abiding decencies of a good life. In the 1930s you chose some fine and excellent books by some of the greatest English writers. Over the years you have been able to read them, handle them, and rest content in the sheer delight of owning them. The pleasure which they must have given you cannot be measured by the exacting standards of the counting house.

Only the Silas Marners of this world could derive any pleasure from reading and holding their share certificates. Book collectors, my Lord, are people who fortunately have not succumbed to the fate of that person described by Chesterton:

"Who saw life equal like a chart, and kept his head and kept his heart.
and only lost his soul."

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH BAKER

The author is Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology.

Geoffrey Smith

Why the wets are not yet ganging up

A long-standing complaint of the Cabinet wets has been that they hardly ever have a chance to discuss broad economic policy. They were presented with the Budget too late for them to do anything more than express their unhappiness. Nor was that an isolated example dictated by the traditional obsession with Budget secrecy. The Cabinet did not get an opportunity to discuss the recent extra finance for British Leyland and British Steel: this was settled in a Cabinet committee. The decision to end exchange control did not come before either the full Cabinet or even a Cabinet committee.

Mrs Thatcher has surrounded herself with economic ministers of like mind to herself, and together they take most decisions on economic policy without the embarrassment of too much of a dialogue with their colleagues—with the notable exception of public expenditure cuts, an area where the economic ministers cannot take the decisions on their own and where they have found themselves singularly unable to get all their own way.

So it might seem that the decision to have a series of full Cabinet debates on economic strategy, which was first reported in *The Times* on Monday, should provide the perfect setting for a major clash between the wets and the dries. Is this not the opportunity for which the wets have been waiting? Yet there are no signs that they are preparing for a major clash on June 17, when the first of these debates will be held. They are not looking for any abrupt or fundamental change of policy. All they hope for is to prepare the Government's mind for one or two adjustments in due course. Nor is there any evidence that the Cabinet wets intend to coordinate their approach beyond the normal, and possibly even rather casual, discussions between individual colleagues.

This reluctance of the wets to combine is not explained by the modesty of their objectives. The more limited their target the more necessary it would seem for them to aim for the same one. Should they concentrate on resisting further cuts in social expenditure, on securing more public sector investment, on changing energy pricing policy or reducing the National Insurance surcharge? Should they agree to oppose putting future tax cuts high on the list of priorities? Unless they know what they want most, they will stand much less chance of getting anything.

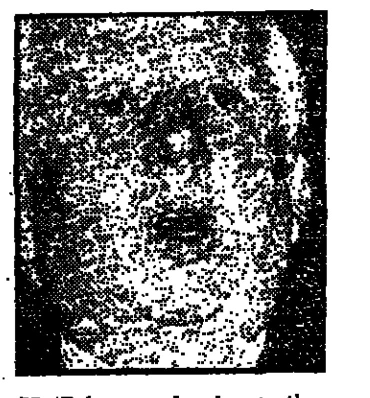
It might be suggested of course, that they will be even more effective if they plan jointly but carefully cover their tracks. Nothing could be worse for them than allowing it to be know that they are forming a cabal. But it is all the easier to believe that the Cabinet wets will not coordinate their efforts now because they have failed so signally to do so throughout the lifetime of this Government.

One obvious explanation for this might be that the wets really are wet. But they have certainly not been in defending their individual departmental corners. Mr Prior has been extremely robust in resisting the attempts of Mrs Thatcher and others to push him to go farther and faster than he wishes in reforming industrial relations law. Mr Pym so effectively blocked efforts to curb the defence budget more than he thought acceptable that the Prime Minister felt it necessary to switch him to another post. Mr Whitelaw has quietly, but very astutely, slid out of commitments on immigration into which he was bounced by Mrs Thatcher in the days of opposition. Whatever happened to a register of dependents? Was there also something about quotas? The Home Secretary has presumably forgotten—and very sensibly too.

Nobody would accuse Lord Carrington of being a weak Foreign Secretary, but Mrs Thatcher did not think of her U-turn on Rhodesia all by herself. Sir Ian Gilmour has caused a flurry more than once by his readiness to make his opinions public, even though he tends to present his current thoughts as the fruit in a substantial dish of political philosophy. Mr Walker has been a vigorous Minister of Agriculture.

So here is a group of resolute men, experienced in the political arts, adroit and sometimes tough in personal combat. Their views on the essentials of Government policy have much in common. Yet collectively they have been remarkably ineffective. They have failed to coordinate their efforts. Not infrequently they have reacted to events and proposals in much the same way. Yet that is not at all the same thing. They are lumped together under the title of "wets", but that is simply because it is a convenient label. They are not a unified group within the Cabinet.

One reason is that they do not have a leader. The two most senior Cabinet wets, Mr Whitelaw and Lord Carrington, have no inclination for this role. Mr Whitelaw may be a wet in many of his attitudes, but he gives priority to acting as a loyal deputy to Mrs Thatcher. It was significant that in the Cabinet discussion on the Budget he finally came down firmly on the side of the Chancellor and the Prime Minister. Lord Carrington is immensely influential, and there is no doubt where his sympathies lie. But his role as an active wet is often exaggerated.



Mr Prior: no bowing to the dries on union reform.

Another explanation of why the wets are not a unified group is that they are not putting forward a single, coherent strategy. That follows from both the logic and the weakness of their position. As they believe that the present strategy is too systematic, it would not be consistent for them to seek to replace one comprehensive system of economic proposals with another. But they would not be well placed to do so anyway. Only Mr Walker and Mr Prior among them are assured in handling economic issues, and as none of them has an economic department—with the possible exception of Mr Prior at employment—they cannot look to their civil servants for much help in this respect. When he was at defence Mr Pym could not ask the chiefs of staff for an alternative economic strategy. Nor can Lord Carrington get one from the Foreign Office.

There is, however, another factor of more lasting significance. The wets are not a unified group within the Cabinet because they do not believe that forming a cabal is the way that things are done in a Tory government. They are right. No matter how strong personal rivalries have been, cabals have not been a feature of Tory cabinets. The pressures of team loyalty have been so strong that to have formed a cabal would have attracted more suspicion than support.

What is new is not that there are no cabals. It is that there are now such divisions within the Cabinet as to make one expect there to be cabals. When one looks at the present Shadow Cabinet one sees the value of this Conservative tradition of loyalty to the team. But when one looks at the present Cabinet one wonders how long this tradition can last.

Yet another Gandhi on the way to victory

Trevor Fishlock goes on an election tour with the Indian prime minister's elder son Rajiv, who seems certain to win his late brother's parliamentary seat in the by-election eight days away.



Gandhi supporters in Amethi greet their future MP.

Far across the scorching plain you can see Mr Rajiv Gandhi approaching. From first light to dusk he criss-crosses the land in a bouncing blue Jeep, his progress to Parliament marked by a swirling plume of dust and the yells of excited children scampering in his wake.

Mr Gandhi, son of the Prime Minister, is on the stump, laying the foundations for the political life into which he was inevitably drawn after the death of his brother Sanjay last June, an event he refers to as "the trauma".

Having come to terms with the dramatic twist in his fortunes, he is legitimizing his position of increasing importance at his mother's side by standing for election in the constituency Sanjay held.

It is not, as has been suggested, that he is being made to walk the plank. He thought for a long time that it would be intolerable to remain a key intermediary at the court without offering himself to the voters. He also thinks his action is the appropriate answer to those who mutter about "Nehru family dynastic succession".

He will win the election easily, as Sanjay did. But the prize is no jewel. The Amethi constituency, 80 miles south-east of Lucknow, is the poorest and most backward part of a poor and backward region of northern India.

It has more than a million people, mostly farmers and labourers living in thatched mud houses on a plain more than one third barren, punctuated with scrub and green groves. Roads are few and poor. Villages are linked by rutted tracks, dusty at this time of the year, flooded in the rainy season. People travel mostly by foot, ox cart, pony cart, camel and bicycle.

What they want is improvement: hospitals, roads, wells and schools. Those were the benefits promised by Sanjay during his brief tenure, and people look to Rajiv to pick up the broken thread.

Although the Opposition parties are weak, Mr Gandhi is not taking it easy. He is wholehearted and his electioneering stamina, like his mother's, is remarkable.

"I want to know the people and their needs. I have much to learn", he said. "Visiting every part of the constituency is a process of education for me."

He is up before 6 am, dresses in white homespun *kurta* shirt and narrow white trousers, and is at his first village meeting by 7 am. By nightfall he has done 20 to 30 meetings.

He started on May 16, a few days after paying the one rupee (about 5p) membership fee to join his mother's Congress Party, and is campaigning every day until the election on June 14.

The days are dusty as well as long. Mr Gandhi invited me to do as he did and suck a clove to keep the throat moist in the acrid dust as his Indian-built Jeep dashed across the plain.

When he arrived at a village a large crowd was waiting in the merciful shade of broad-leaved trees and shouted "*Rajiv Gandhi Zindabad*" (Long live Rajiv Gandhi) as Mr Gandhi made his way to an awning, his hands raised in the prayer-like gesture of greeting.

After introductions and tributes to Sanjay, Mr Gandhi made his speech. He spoke softly and clearly, his style low-key and slightly earnest. The crowd, including a fair number of women peeping shyly from shawls, listened attentively. Under a tree nearby an elephant lazily curled and uncurled its trunk, and the *mahout* craned forward to catch Mr Gandhi's words.

There are no extravagant promises. "I tell them that the key to improvement is participation", he said. "That they cannot sit on their butts and expect the Government to do everything."

At the end of the meeting men and women came up to talk about their need for a bridge or a tubewell, or trouble with a scheming landlord. Mr Gandhi listened, accepted petitions, boarded his Jeep and with cries of "*zindabad*" ringing in his ears, set off in cavalcade with his aides.

The Congress Party is making a big splash. Its banners and posters are everywhere. So is its election symbol, an open hand. Most of the posters carry Mrs Gandhi's picture and a few show mother and son. The banners say in Hindi: "Strengthen the country. Vote Indira."

As the Jeep bounced along Mr Gandhi tossed out lapel badges bearing Mrs Gandhi's image to the people along the way.

"Yes, I do feel excited about going into politics", he said. "But daunted, too. Look at the people in this constituency. They have so little and there is so much to be done. How do you begin to make improvements? It will be satisfying to make progress, but I have no illusions about the difficulties."

Generally, Mr Gandhi keeps his political views on a tight rein. He is, after all, evolving, learning his trade. "And we know how words can sometimes be misunderstood, don't we?" he said, smiling.

His distaste for politics' shadier aspect is well-known and there is no doubt he will strive to make it cleaner. He is pragmatic, cautious and practical, not the sort of man who would ever be gripped by ideology. He believes a public sector is necessary and the development of free enterprise vital.

On the problems of India, he talks of "our knotty bureaucracy, people too concerned with every full stop, who lack confidence and are afraid they will be scapegoats. We should make changes in this field."

His political development is a matter of intense curiosity and speculation in India. To many people he seems to have been tugged by the *Kurta* out of his flying career and into politics.

The key to it all was that his mother needed him. It is part of the way things work in India, and of her personality, that she needs an organizer, confidant and filter, a trusted go-between who can protect and inform. Her experience in politics and her suspicious nature make it hard for people outside the family to fit the role. Mr Gandhi is not only her son; he is evidently no self-seeker.

Moreover, and this must be to Mrs Gandhi's advantage, he is a man of rectitude. His much-talked-of integrity seems to be the marvel of a political world in which so many dance to the music of graft. The supplicants and lobbyists who call at his desk are finding a man who sets high standards. He may be unassertive, but he is no walk-over. He has already shown a certain steeliness in some of his decisions and in the sort of men he allows into his circle. "One of Rajiv's strong points is that he is choosy," a colleague said. "Sanjay was not."

Mrs Gandhi's authority is now enormous and the election of her son will increase her sense of security. Indians will have to wait to see if Rajiv Gandhi's outlook will lead to changes. But many hope his presence might lead to a new breeze blowing.

That's not snow, it's summer

Moscow
The fluff season is just beginning in Moscow. Look out of the window and it could be winter: a snowstorm of fluff fills the sky, and the ground is covered with a soft white blanket. For the next month Muscovites will have to clean the stuff from every corner of their homes, while children delight in starting flash fires in the gutters.

The culprits are the city's thousands of Lombardy poplars which scatter their down in the wind. The handsome trees were all planted a generation ago before anyone realized what a nuisance they would be. People call them Stalin's revenge.

The fluff marks the start of the summer season. Summer comes to this country like an explosion. Grey stretches of mud suddenly glisten with fresh green grass. The trees burst into leaf, birds into song and middle-aged women out of tight, flowery dresses. Large boats ply up and down Moscow's meandering river, their earnest commentators expatiating on the capital's history and monuments.

Convoys of buses, headlights ablaze, ferry singing red-scarved children to the Pioneer camps outside the city. Fleets of tanker trucks, which only two months ago were scraping snow from the streets, prowl around in the evenings squirting jets of water to keep down the dust and drenching any unfortunate passerby — a task they happily perform even in the middle of a thunderstorm.

Summer is also a busy time for Moscow's foreign community. Weekends are reserved for the obligatory trips to the diplomatic beach—a stretch of river-bank 20 miles from the city centre, fenced off and protected from intruding natives by a posse of police, where you can build your own barbecues and sandcastles, play softball on the grass and set up rival encampments amid the diplomatic-plated Mercedes belonging to Finns and Iraqis, Japanese and West Germans.

Here you can freely swill your imported beer and listen to capitalist cassettes without fear that a well-meaning local citizen will strike up a conversation that ends with the inevitable hopes for universal peace, friendship and jeans.

The weekday parties are more formal. As well as the clutch of embassy national days that fall in the summer, there are garden parties and farewells to departing diplomats and journalists, who turn over with bewildering frequency. It is much nicer now that we have changed to summer time: the evenings are light almost until 11. If you go up to Leningrad at this time of year you catch the celebrated "white nights", when there is only a brief twilight around midnight and you can read a book the whole night through.

In many ways life for foreigners in Moscow is strangely like life at an Oxbridge college. We are now in the summer ball season. The fund-raising rag was held last week at the Anglo-American School; it offered a rare chance to throw a wet sponge at a voluminous commercial counsellor, a raffle for a free trip to France, hot dogs, bingo and skittles, plus the latest speculation about Poland from knowledgeable sources eating popcorn and clutching their children's balloons.

The feeling of being at university is reinforced by living in special blocks assigned to foreigners. You cannot choose where you want to live in Moscow: embassies and foreign business organizations have designated accommodation in some 30 compounds scattered throughout the city. These "colleges" vary in size, but all have police acting as porters at the entrances, saluting as you go in and out and chasing away any unauthorized Russian visitors.

You quickly get to know those living on your staircase. In some blocks the community spirit is so developed that they organize jogs through Moscow, children's parties and receptions that seem to spill all the way down the staircase.

One successful innovation is the International Women's Club, which began three years ago as a change from diplomatic coffee mornings. Its regular and serious interest groups get people involved in painting, French conversation, German choral singing, Russian art and drama, yoga, swimming, slimming and so on. Groups of women have gone on expeditions to China and the farthest corners of the Soviet Union. Others have scoured the city's museums and galleries and cajoled friends into getting outside the foreigners' ghettoes to explore the surrounding Soviet world.

Perhaps it is children who best reflect the distorted vision of a foreigner's life in Moscow. In one form at the Anglo-American School a poster showing a tin of baked beans was pinned up. "Look", said one African boy, "caviar".

My own six-year-old surprised me a few days ago. He asked, as I said goodnight, what I was going to do the next day. "Work, of course", I said. "Work, work, you're always working", he complained. "Why can't you be a diplomat instead?"

Michael Binyon

The other code in Argentina

Sportsview

The global appeal of Rugby Union has seldom been better illustrated than over the last 18 months: apart from home internationals, Africans of all hues have been seen in this country, along with Romanians, club parties from North and South America, Australians and Spaniards. The international seven-a-side tournament in Hongkong last March drew teams from Indonesia and Papua, Tonga and Thailand, Sri Lanka and Western Samoa.

Today there are important games in three continents: England play Argentina in Buenos Aires, the last match of their South American tour; the Irish tourists play South Africa in the last game of their ill-starred journey; and Scotland meet the New Zealand province of Canterbury in Christchurch. Yet if the current crop of rugby players are children of the jet age, their forerunners did not lack adventure, even if it took them longer to find it.

Today's England players, for example, may not have been told before boarding their plane at Heathrow that they were pursuing an unbeaten path hewn by British teams in 1910, 1927 and 1936. In those three years the Rugby Football Union sent teams to Argentina which were basically English but included Scots and Irishmen.

The party led by John Raphael in 1910 won six matches out of six; that of 1927, led by the Scottish cap, David MacMyn, won nine out of nine, with only nine points scored against them; and Bernard Gadney's tourists of 1936 won all 10 games, conceding only 12 points. The 1981 vintage have maintained that record, since they go into today's game unbeaten.

England were due to visit Argentina in 1973, following tours there by the other home countries in the previous five years, but the visit was cancelled because of political violence. The current tour has indicated, however, that while Argentina's social and political climate may have changed and the rugby improved since 1936, other circumstances remain much the same.

Billy Beaumont's players have visited the same centres, endured the same hard grounds and difficult light, met with the same warm hospitality that Gadney's 1936 party did. The tourists of 45 years ago, however, took three weeks to reach their destination, travelling on the Blue Star liner Andalucia Star. En route the players used up their entire supply of English-made footballs, each one finding a watery grave after an over-zealous punt on deck.

The consequence of such prodigality was that, in their first game the visitors had to play with an Argentine ball with distinctly sharper ends.

Gadney, at 6ft 2in and weighing 14 stone, was one of the biggest and best scrum halves to represent England and his authoritative play made him one of the stars of the tour. Others were the Russian prince, Alex Obolensky, on the wing, and the hooker, Owen Chadwick, now a distinguished theologian and Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge.

Gadney, now 71 and living in cheerful retirement in Aldeburgh, described his party in a memorable phrase as "elegantly tough. It was a very humorous side, extremely high-spirited, but also very learned. I cannot recall any unpleasantness at all."

Initially, though, the tourists were written off as rude and uncooperative. Having landed at Santos and retired for the night, Gadney was woken at 3 am by the tour manager, Douglas Prentice, to talk to the local press. He stayed resolutely in bed, so the newspaper welcome when the party arrived at Buenos Aires was less than warm. However, the hospitality they received in subsequent weeks showed they had been forgiven.

Both the 1927 and 1936 parties took with them their own referee, the esteemed Welshman Tommy Vile and Glyn Hughes respectively. Diplomatically, however, the 1936 management decided to give local talent a chance midway through the tour and Hughes, a distinguished president of the Barbarians, was able to enjoy the rest of the tour carefree.

Not that the tour was completely free of bias *off* the field: it must have been a surprise to Gadney and his men when, after beating a local combination 55—6, they saw this headline in the *Buenos Aires Herald*: "Six points from penalties. Old Georgians score against British."

The tourists were also warned that if the crowd started whistling, it was a bad sign. Near the end of the final match Gadney was amazed to see his stand-off half, Wilson Shaw, standing in front of him at a set scrum. Admonishing Shaw for his obvious error, Gadney was told by the wily Scot: "The crowd are whistling. I'm getting ready to run for it."

David Hands

THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SEVEN PER CENT FULL STOP

More fouling up of the public services and public revenues can now be expected, but in spite of that there is much encouragement to be drawn from the Government's refusal to be pushed beyond its 6 per cent cash limit for the pay increase of the civil service. Pay is a very large component in total public expenditure. The huge inflation of its cost in the first year of this Government's life is one cause of its failure to fulfil its economic intentions. If it cannot bring that item under control it cannot make good the rest. The 7 per cent offer to civil servants was tight, but in the circumstances and in the light of movement in their pay over the previous two years it was fair, and so it must have seemed to most wage-earners and to two and a half million unemployed. It is decidedly in the public interest that ministers should stand by that judgment and resist the sectional aggression of its employees.

It is in the public interest for another reason too. Many strikes and forms of disruption short of that cost the strikers little though they may cost the employer, or his customers, or the random public, much. Yet it has come to be assumed as part of the rules of the game that if people withdraw their labour they are entitled to be given something for their trouble before they go back. There have been some recent salutary exceptions. It would be a good thing if another exception were made of the civil servants, whose disruptive tactics so far have been devised so as to require very little sacrifice on their part while doing much temporary and some permanent damage to the public revenues, and imposing acute inconvenience on some travellers and shippers and other classes of victim. It is too easy, by a strike or its variants, to do great harm to others at very little hurt to oneself. To be automatically recompensed at the end of it is asking too much.

The reputedly moderate leaders of the civil service unions have been given to consistently immoderate language from the beginning of this dispute. Mr Kendall yesterday talked of a gross insult (being told for the twentieth time that 7 per cent is the limit) and of ministers actuated by malice and irresponsibility. That is playing to the militants. The momentum of self-righteous injury now dictates at the least a phase in which these securely positioned employees of the state take it out of the unemployed by disrupting their payments, and out of those newly eligible for child benefit. They will not easily convince their victims that it is all the fault of the Thatcher government.

If the leaders of these unions are the moderates they profess to be, instead of recommending wider strikes they should now be looking forward to the moment to advise their members that this is a government that means what it says in a matter of this kind; that 7 per cent is all that is going; and that they must content themselves with the more important objective of getting the best pay fixing arrangements for the future that they can — something about which ministers are showing a fairly open mind. If the union leaders lack the confidence to do that on their own authority, let them ballot their members.

THE FRENCH LEFT LINES UP

This week's agreement between the Socialists and the Communists in France is remarkable not so much for what is in it as for what is not. The agreement provides for a system of withdrawals between the two rounds of the parliamentary elections by which the candidate of the party which is less likely to win stands down in favour of the candidate of the other one; and it contains a list of policy issues on which the two parties agree, mainly in such areas as job creation and the length of the working week. But it stops well short of being a joint programme of government of the sort which the two parties have had in the past, and it leaves out altogether a number of critical issues on which they have not been able to agree — among them the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Poland, the Soviet SS20 missiles, the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, and the extent of the nationalizations that should be carried out in France. Most important of all, there is no commitment to having Communists in any government that is formed after the elections.

The Communists have been insisting on being in the government, and would have liked a more far-reaching agreement. But the Socialists have been in much the stronger position since the poor showing of M Marchais in the presidential election and the subsequent victory of M Mitterrand. The latest polls suggest that they will continue on this wave of success in the parliamentary elections, to be held on June 14 and 21, and will win a large number of new seats, many of them from the Communists. So they have virtually been able to dictate terms to the Communists. The agreement that has now been reached enables them to claim that they are indeed committed to the unity of the left, which they need if they are to pick up votes on their left. But it also shows that they are not in thrall to the Communists, which will help them to win votes in the centre.

President Mitterrand and his Socialist colleagues will, therefore, only after the elections have to decide on the question of whether or not to have Communists in the government. Much will depend on the outcome of the elections and the relative strengths of the various parties. Basically, M Mitterrand needs a majority that he can count on in the National Assembly, and the assumption is that the Socialists will not win an overall majority on their own — though there have been suggestions in the past few days that they might even achieve that. But the stronger the Socialists emerge from the elections — even without winning an overall majority — the greater their freedom of action will be; and it is not inconceivable that they might be able to put together a government without the Communists, by attracting support from the centre.

The advantages of this would be obvious. It would free M Mitterrand and his Government from the need to take any account of Communist policies; and it would be a great relief to France's friends and allies. The new French government would probably be something like the present one, moderately leftist. But there is another point of view, which will presumably be put forward in any discussions on the issue after the elections. This is that M Mitterrand would do better to have the Communists inside the government rather than outside because they would then be less likely to cause trouble. Inside the government, with a few relatively unimportant positions, they would be inhibited from attacking the government or stirring up industrial unrest. Outside, they would be free to criticize the Socialists for selling out the working class, and they might recover the popular support they have lost. However, M Mitterrand should be wary of this argument, particularly in view of the opportunistic record of the French Communist Party.

A SENTENCE TO MATCH THE CRIME

In passing a sentence of life imprisonment on the armed robber who shot Police Constable Olds, Mr Justice Skinner has taken some of the sting from the immediate and perhaps over-hasty reaction to the jury's verdict that Stuart Blackstock had not been guilty of attempted murder, the main charge against him. Far from being worthy of criticism, the jury's finding appears to demonstrate (we do not, of course, know details of their deliberations and motives) that they took their duty seriously, and based their decision on the evidence as they saw it, and not on their, or anyone else's, emotions. Their verdicts, though not the most obvious, were perfectly proper for them to have reached.

The public's and the police's initial shock was understandable. Here was a man who had set out on a criminal enterprise with a loaded revolver. It may be that he did not want to or mean to use it, and hoped he would not have to use it. But that cannot be an excuse, moral or legal. He must at least have contemplated firing it if things went wrong — an uncooperative shopkeeper, or an intervening third person, whether policeman or not.

Apart from murder itself (where there are often extenuating circumstances) no crime so revolts the public as that of shooting an unarmed policeman doing his duty. It is right that such a crime should attract the most severe sentences of imprisonment. It does not much matter whether it is classed as attempted murder, or an apparently lesser offence, provided that the sentence can fit the circumstances of the crime. But it must be ensured that a sufficiently wide range of appropriate charges is available. Otherwise there is a danger that those who attack the police may get off lightly, or altogether.

Blackstock was convicted of wounding with intent to resist arrest, a crime found in the Offences against the Person Act of 1861, which has up to now escaped repeal. Last year, however, the Criminal Law Revision Committee, in the course of a comprehensive review of all the law, from murder down to common assault, on crimes against the person, recommended that a number of offences under the 1861 Act should be simplified and redefined. Fortunately, nothing has yet been done to implement the report, for a change in the law according to the committee's proposals would benefit future Blackstocks.

The committee recommended the replacement of the Victorian definition with "causing serious injury with intent to cause serious injury", still punishable, however, with life imprisonment. No mention is made of resisting arrest. The jury's approach to the charge of attempted murder shows how difficult it is to predict the result when the question of intent is in issue. A jury trying the proposed new crime might be tempted to convict on the lesser charge of "causing serious injury recklessly", carrying only five years as its maximum.

The 1861 definition made it clear that the intent to resist arrest — usually easy to prove — would be enough to bring a wounding within the most serious category, that punishable with life imprisonment. If the law is to be modernized, that element of it must be retained.

MOPPING UP THE BROADS

Drained fens make exceptionally productive farmland. As landscape, they are uninspiring. They no longer support the distinctive flora and fauna of the wetlands, like the fen orchid, the bittern and the swallowtail butterfly. The process of draining still goes on, though more slowly now, in the remnants of the fens and the semi-drained marshy pastures which, although partially cultivated, preserve much of the traditional character of the East Anglian landscape, and give refuge to fenland animals and vegetation in their network of dykes. The largest remaining stretch of such land, Halvergate Marshes, is now under threat of being turned into dull, dry prairie.

The economics of drainage are less straightforward than they used to be. Grants from the Ministry of Agriculture are available to encourage such projects. The Halvergate plan would normally attract a grant of almost one million pounds, or half of its cost, and would not promise a worthwhile return without it. But the plan has aroused loud protests, and yesterday the Norfolk Broads Authority decided not to give its approval without a further attempt to reach a more satisfactory compromise with the body representing local farming interests which has proposed the scheme. Before the Minister finally decides about a grant, opponents including the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Countryside Commission want a public inquiry into its consequences and its predicted profits.

The marshes lie between the Yare and the Bure, the two main rivers of the Broads, where they wind towards their confluence at Yarmouth. They are not the last large area of their kind, and others are at least as important as habitats for wildlife. But, extending over nearly 6,000 acres, they are the largest single such area, and the effect such places make on the observer has much to do with the impression of space. The Nature Conservancy Council believes that wide areas of grazing marshland outside its Broads reserves are needed to safeguard the threatened local species.

The competition between farming, conservation and recreation is as acute in the Norfolk Broads as it is anywhere in the country. The departmental division in Whitehall between Environment and Agriculture makes it difficult for governments to balance the weight of these interests. Not only in the Broads, but also up on the moors and in lowland hedgerows, the distribution of grants for *"improvements" of dubious* benefit except in the distorted farm pricing system of the EEC goes ahead with only cursory regard to environmental factors. The fate of Halvergate Marshes would probably have been settled as a matter of routine and without publicity if the Government had not agreed quite recently to seek comments on such proposals from the Norfolk Broads Authority, which has for 20 years been a kind of National Park Authority in waiting. The case shows how important it is to have a body able actively to defend conservation interests in the Broads, and also of ensuring that controversial agricultural schemes involving major public subsidies can regularly be scrutinized by public inquiries able to consider both profitability and environmental effects.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liberals' view of Social Democrats

From the Chairman of the Liberal Party

Sir, I should be unwise to comment too directly upon Tom Ellis's timely warning to his Social Democratic colleagues (June 5) not to import the *habitually partisan style of Labour* Party politics into their dealings with the Liberal Party.

In both parties, and in their wider support, there is almost unanimous acceptance that an alliance is essential in the interests of the nation. It is also the only way to take full advantage of immense latent support in the electorate. But building an effective and credible alliance is going to require a degree of sustained good will, good faith and forbearance unparalleled between two distinctive political parties even in wartime. Nor will it be sufficient to seek to establish a formal alliance principally at national level. The key to success lies at the local level. It is there that the strength of our two parties must flow together.

As regards the Liberal Party it must be absolutely clear that the national leadership cannot and will *not try to dictate local decisions.* We can do no more than offer guidance, if asked, and seek to establish a framework of nationally acceptable procedures within which local decisions can be made and, hopefully, local collaboration will flourish.

It really does not help to speculate about the total number of seats each party is going to fight at the next general election. The overall result is much more important. The fact that we shall have "first refusal" of the next by-election after Warrington certainly does not mean that we have agreed to divide the country equally between us.

The first priority is rather to establish our common aims and to declare our determination together to offer the electorate *not* only policies for national recovery but also by example a style of politics engendering a spirit of unity and common purpose in the nation. *Without this spirit the most ingenious policies for recovery will fail.*

On the national level our talks have made an excellent start, but we must not for one moment forget the need to be sensitive to local opinion in each other's parties as well as in our own. In that context my Liberal colleagues in the Merseyside region and Warrington constituency have *shown* considerable political maturity in the face of what many felt was a rather pre-emptive strike by our Social Democratic friends when the by-election was announced.

Effective collaboration at Warrington, which means so much to the developing alliance, still depends upon local Liberal response once the Social Democratic candidate has been named.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PINCHAM,
Chairman of the Liberal Party,
1 Whitehall Place, SW1.
June 5.

Adjustment to Chiefs of Staff powers

From Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William F. Dickson

Sir, Most reluctantly I feel compelled to write to you again on the subject of defence. I can understand the feelings of some of your readers: he is old, out of date and out of touch. Why not lie down and *leave it to those who serve today?*

But they are not free to speak. So someone like myself has to decide whether the strong views you express on defence organization *need to be challenged. I think they* do.

I refer to the leader that appeared on June 2 under the title "Time to say goodbye Buggins". It started by *commending the Government's* recent ministerial adjustments within the *Ministry of Defence, but it went* on to urge the Prime Minister to "finish the job" while she "had the chance".

The job it saw was to suppress the pressures of the Service Staffs and the voice of their chiefs by giving greater power to the Chief of the *Defence Staff. This may sound like* a logical conclusion, but it is not as easy as that, and since you mention surgery I would remind you that drastic and over-ambitious surgery is not always the answer. It can finish the patient as well as the job.

What is at risk is the invaluable asset which our constitution has in its Chiefs of Staff Committee and its supporting organization. It was the wise concept of Lord Hankey. It proved its value in the war and subsequently and it is a model which most democracies have copied.

It brings together the expertise of the three Services and the functions of sea, land and air power and it forges and submits joint military advice to the Government. The strength and value of the Chiefs of *Staff Committee is that jointly and* individually they are responsible for carrying out the advice they present.

I have served closely under nine *Ministers of Defence* and from Churchill onwards there was not one who did not value and respect the Chiefs of Staff Committee. They prodded it, they argued with it and *often overruled it, but there was not* one of those ministers who would have been happy without it or would have wished to emasculate it.

Of course the Chiefs of Staff have difficulty in presenting agreed advice in the course of urgent reviews of defence policy involving major changes in the shape and size of the Services, and their reactions may cause irritations. But a wise minister knows how to make the best use of those reactions by judicious questions put to the committee by the Chief of the Defence Staff. This helps him to weigh the pros and cons of the many options he has to consider.

The Chief of Defence Staff has an essential coordinating and advisory role, but the strength and value of his advice derives from his membership and chairmanship of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. It is a dangerous suggestion that he could be someone who has not previously served on the Chiefs of Staff Committee and that he be given overriding powers.

It may seem a logical conclusion to tidy minds to narrow the base to a strong minister and one military adviser, but what might befall if they happened to have the wrong ideas or were not quite the right men for the job? It should be the constant endeavour to improve the *working of the defence machine,* but we must not remove its central cog.

Yours faithfully,
W. F. DICKSON,
Foxbriar House,
Cold Ash,
Newbury,
Berkshire.
June 4.

The case for Trident

From Air Chief Marshal Sir Nigel Maynard

Sir, Lord Gladwyn argues against *the retention of an independent* British strategic nuclear deterrent, particularly in the form of Trident (May 28). Lord Boyd-Carpenter answers him with his very succinct and imaginative "short question" (May 29).

Let us retain this vital capability, but why must it necessarily be exercised through a force of very expensive special submarines? The submarine certainly has the great advantages of mobility and security, and presently probably provides the best launching platform. But too often have we allowed the best to be the enemy of the good, and surely we could provide ourselves with a nuclear deterrent sufficiently secure and potent to be credible, at a fraction of the cost, using aircraft equipped with *air-launched cruise* missiles which we have already planned for the future?

And *pace* the Admirals, this might result in more hulls being available to meet the anti-submarine task.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL MAYNARD,
Manor House,
Piddington,
Bicester,
Oxfordshire.
June 4.

Local authorities' financial freedom

From Professor Peter Self

Sir, According to your report (June 3) Mr Heseltine stated that the basic relationship between central and local government rested on the right of the Government to lay down *overall spending levels.* May I ask, through your columns, where and how Mr Heseltine acquired this belief? The usual view of this relationship is that local authorities are entitled to spend money for any legal purposes at their own discretion, provided that they are prepared to collect the extra expenditure from local rates.

Probably Mr Heseltine is influenced by a Treasury view to the effect that all rate increases are inflationary. It is hard to find the logic behind this belief. If, for example, a local council decides to subsidize public transport (as the GLC now plans to do to a greater extent), the cost is transferred from passengers to ratepayers. The result is not inflationary, unless the local authority increases its loan borrowings.

Surely the question of whether money should be spent on better *public services (or rather in the* present context on preventing services from getting much worse) or whether money should be left in the pockets of local consumers is a legitimate issue at local elections. In this sense local councils elected to *protect public services have as much* mandate to do so as Mr Heseltine has got to effect economies, a mandate which also rests on electoral choice.

The irony is that government ministers, including Mr Heseltine himself, have been less successful at controlling the expenditure of their *own departments than local government* in the aggregate has been over controlling its expenditure. There seems to be no historical or rational basis for the view of local government which Mr Heseltine is now putting forward, and I suspect that the actual result will be increasingly erratic and inefficient central interventions with local government *processes. Surely we have now had* enough of that particular trend?

It certainly remains true that some local governments are unnecessarily extravagant. It is also *the case, as your leading article* points out, that the rating system at present is inadequately designed to enforce local financial accountability. The path forward for good *sense and democracy now* lies through an improvement of the rating system and a strengthening of local government responsibility, not through the increasingly hasty and rash interventions which Mr Heseltine is at present pursuing.

Yours, etc,
PETER SELF,
Professor of Public Administration,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
June 3.

Hunger strike morality

From Mr Alain Woodrow

Sir, Your leader of May 27, "Hunger strikers and the Church", regrets that "the message of the Church" is not "delivered from Ireland and *relayed [abroad] with unwavering* clarity".

You seem to overlook the fact that the Church has never issued a "message of unwavering clarity" with regard to hunger strikes. Individual churchmen have taken opposing stands in different countries, apparently finding it difficult to transcend national and political issues.

Whilst you are familiar with the situation in Britain — Cardinal Hume stating that a hunger strike unto death is a form of violence which "cannot be condoned by the Church as being in accordance with God's will for man", whereas his Irish counterparts took a much more lenient view — you may be interested to learn that, simultaneously, the same controversy was taking place in France between the cardinal archbishop of Lyons and his counterparts in Algeria.

Cardinal Renard questioned the morality of a hunger strike unto death announced in Lyons by a priest and a protestant minister if the French Government did not reverse its policy of expelling *second-generation immigrants. The* French archbishop asked whether such a fast was consonant with the teaching of the Gospel, and whether it was permissible to "dispose of *one's own life".* The Algerian bishops, on the other hand, unanimously signed a public statement recording their "solidarity with the cause being defended, namely that of justice and fraternity".

Does this imply that the end justifies the means? According to traditional Catholic moral teaching, extreme cases call for extraordinary *solutions.* The classic example is that of violent revolution which is admissible (St Thomas *dixit*) in the case of a tyranny which can be overthrown by no other means. And in a document on euthanasia published on May 5, 1980, by the Roman Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith an interesting distinction is made between "suicide and the sacrifice by which someone gives, or exposes, his own life for a great cause — such as the honour of God, the salvation of souls or the service of one's brethren". Moreover, Christ himself said: "Greater love hath no man than that he lay down his life for his brother" (John xv, 13).

For a hunger strike to be morally acceptable, therefore, several conditions are required: that the cause is *exceptional;* that the hunger strike is the last resort; that it has a reasonable chance of succeeding; that the hunger striker is acting altruistically and not for selfish motives.

It is far from evident, however, that any of these conditions are fulfilled by the Maze hunger strikers.

Yours sincerely,
ALAIN WOODROW,
Religious Affairs Correspondent,
Le Monde,
5 rue des Italiens,
75427 Paris.
May 30.

Care for mentally ill

From Dr Richard Stern

Sir, Stimulated by Mr Tony Smythe's recent article "Do we care *about minds?" (May 27) I write as* "the doctor in charge . . . probably doing his best to cope with a treatment environment which is basically impossible". *Working as I* do in a "large mental hospital in South London" my aim is to keep patients out of hospital as long as possible, only admit them when absolutely necessary, and to keep them in for as brief a period as possible. Here I rely on my social worker colleague to liaise with community resources, find accommodation for the elderly, assist with re-employment for the young, and the myriad of other functions she conducts.

However, I have had no social worker for the last seven months. When she became seriously ill seven months ago the Local Authority refused to replace her because of financial cutbacks, despite numerous letters. I have written to the Director of Social Services and others. Without a social worker to make contact between the hospital and facilities such as those provided by MIND, those of us still left "caring for minds" find ourselves *increasingly helpless.*

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD STERN,
Springfield Hospital,
61 Glenburnie Road, SW17.
May 28.

Luggage problems

From the Divisional Manager, British Rail (Southern)

Sir, May I encroach upon your columns once again and refer to the letter from Mrs A. E. Devlin (May 29)?

Let me say straight away that close liaison between British Rail and the British Airports Authority at Gatwick takes place frequently *and at all levels, in one of which I* participate personally.

It is quite true that trolleys must be left on the airport side of the railway ticket barrier, but this is *solely because we have been unable* so far, in spite of comprehensive research both here and abroad, to provide a trolley which will be safe beyond all reasonable doubt upon either the old staircase or the new escalators, which came into use today (June 1) as just one feature of our new £10m station. It has not been possible (for reasons of available space) to provide moving slopes, travelators, etc, in the design of the new station. Lifts are available for those who are in any way unable to use the escalators and staircases. They also provide the access for BAA porters catering for passengers' luggage between platforms and airport.

Finally, I would assure Mrs Devlin and all other passengers using *Gatwick Airport station and our rail* services emanating from that point that we are fully appreciative of the importance of this station when considering foreign visitors' first impressions of this country.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. R. MACKMURDIE,
Essex House,
College Road,
Croydon.
June 1.

Virtues of the pre-fab

From Mr Ian M. Leslie

Sir, Mr J. M. Carroll (May 22) does injustice to Mr Bryan Jefferson and to "the pre-fabs hastily erected after the war without benefit of architecture" (? architects). Preparations in fact began in 1942 within the Ministry of Works on a design for what became known as the "Portal" temporary house, designed by that department in association with the late Arthur Kenyon, vice-president of the RIBA.

Other designs were developed by the private sector — notably the Arcon house (Rodney Gear and the late Edric Neel), the Cawood and the Riley-Newsum dwellings. All these homes had benefit of architects, which perhaps is why most of them, 35 years later, are still "highly regarded by their inhabitants".

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. LESLIE,
64 Hamilton Terrace, NW8.
May 23.

Salvation Army hostels

From Mr Nigel Bankford

Sir, ATV's film, *For God's Sake, Care!* (letter, May 27) is an interesting precedent for a new kind of cheque-book journalism, the fiver-a-comment investigative sort, in which cleverly disguised impostors invade various organisations to expose them, with damaging comments from a handful of dissidents and discontented members, whilst ignoring those who actually run the thing, while they poke *hidden* cameras around corners and wave concealed tape-recorders under unsuspecting victims' noses. Is this good old-fashioned journalism? I *have my doubts. Even if the ends do* justify the means, the conclusions remain in doubt.

To be sure, there is room for improvement in any human organisation *and a place for constructive* criticism. But before judgment is passed on Salvation Army hostels I beg the critics to arm themselves with the necessary facts and seek to obtain a reasoned *perspective of the* work carried out in these hostels by us — the staff workers.

Most of us have been "promoted" from the ranks of resident to full-time employment with the Salvation Army. We are not ignorant of the special problems posed by the great majority of hostel residents. Nor are we insensitive to their needs and requirements. We are, however, versed in all the frauds, trickery and abuses these hostels are subjected to by some homeless men, and equally well aware of our responsibility towards others who are less inclined to want to exploit the *generosity and good will of the* Salvation Army. This includes reporters disguised as homeless men.

To quote a much-loved phrase: *Please don't shoot the pianist, he's* doing his best. We cannot all be concert pianists and even they drop a note here and there.

Sincerely,
N. C. BANKFORD,
Hostel Staff Worker,
Riverside House,
Salvation Army Working Men's Hostel,
20 Garford Street, E14.
May 29.

Rescue kit

From Mr I. H. Nicol

Sir, I have recently chanced on an *admirable method of persuading* kittens down from trees. I commend it to your readers.

If the kitten is too scared or too stupid to come down from the tree, *leave it there until dusk (resistance* to piteous cries is essential). Then shine a torch at the kitten and once you have its attention, gradually move the light down the tree. The kitten will follow.

A nourishing meal should then be provided for the kitten, and a large drink for the rescuer.

Yours faithfully,
I. H. NICOL,
Hope Cottage,
14 Wood Lane, N6.
May 29.

University control

From Mr Elwyn Evans

Sir, Professor John Griffith writes (June 3). "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that universities must, in a free society, make their own decisions on how to spend their . . . income. Any other way of proceeding must destroy, probably for ever, the independence of universities."

This was precisely the argument advanced, fortunately to no avail, by the Tories who resisted university reform in the nineteenth century.

Yours, etc,
ELWYN EVANS,
Green Room Club,
9 Adam Street, WC2.
June 3.

Private schools

From Count Stephen Pálffy

Sir, Labour Party/TUC policy towards private schools seems to be modelled on early eighteenth century Tory/High Church policy towards dissenting schools, which (to quote Professor J. H. Plumb) "were so excellent both in what was taught and in how it was taught that . . . the Church saw danger to its *monopolies* and preferred suppression to the provision of equal or better education in those academic preserves which it controlled" (*Sir Robert Walpole,* vol 1, Allen Lane, *The Penguin Press, 1972).*

Bolingbroke for Deputy Leader?

Yours,
STEPHEN PALFFY,
12 Park Road,
Richmond,
Surrey.
May 29.

Black prospect

From Mr John Parker, MP for Barking, Dagenham (Labour)

Sir, The church of St Mary in the Strand is an outstanding feature on the route of the royal wedding to St Paul's. The west façade was cleaned for the royal jubilee in 1977 and the tower is now under repair. The back and sides of this baroque church are clothed in a black dirt which will *dominate* the royal view on the return journey from St Paul's.

May I suggest that some stone-cleaning firm or some travel agency benefiting from the visitors to the wedding should complete the cleaning started in 1977 in time for this royal occasion?

Yours, etc,
JOHN PARKER,
Father of the House,
House of Commons.
June 2.

Winning manners

From Mr Rex Roberts

Sir, I am 79 years of age. If I had ridden the Derby winner at the age of 19, and when *interviewed on* television had had the grace of Walter Swinburn to say "I was a passenger on a very good horse", I should feel a great deal surer of a *seat in heaven* than I do at the moment.

Yours obediently,
REX ROBERTS,
Royal Crescent Hotel,
Royal Crescent,
Bath.
June 3.

COURT AND SOCIAL



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 5: The Queen, as Visitor, this morning visited Nottingham University to mark its Centenary.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received at East Midlands Airport by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire (Commander Philip Francklin, RN).

The Queen then drove to Nottingham University, was received by the Lord Mayor of Nottingham (Councillor J. Arnold) and the Chancellor of the University (Sir Gordon Hobday), unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the University buildings.

Afterwards Her Majesty honoured the Chancellor with her presence at luncheon.

This afternoon The Queen drove to Worksop to open the new Civic Offices to be called "Queen's Buildings".

Having been received by the Chairman of the Bassetlaw District Council (Councillor T. Nicholson), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque, toured the offices and later attended a Reception in the Town Hall.

The Hon Mary Morrison, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) visited the Depot, The Prince of Wales' Division at Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffordshire, today and took the Salute at the Passing Out Parade.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Cargin, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival by the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. N. Smith-Parr, Staffords).

The Queen was represented by Field Marshal the Lord Harding of Petherton at the Memorial Service for Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Mr Euan Foster (Chairman of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs).

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 5: The Duchess of Gloucester, this morning, visited the Fine Art and Antiques Fair at Olympia, London.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 4: The Duke of Kent this morning took the salute at The Queen's Birthday Parade in Berlin.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

The Duchess of Kent today visited Banbury where she opened the Cherwell District Council's new offices at Bodicote House and subsequently opened the Foscote Hospital and the new Banbury Museum.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alan Henderson.

The infant daughter of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, Lady Gabriella Marina Alexandra Ophelia Windsor, will be christened in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, on Monday, June 8. The godparents are the King of the Hellenes, Prince Hugo Windisch-Graetz, Miss Marina Ogilvy, the Marchioness of Douro and Lady Elizabeth Shakerley.

The Duke of Devonshire will open the Antiquarian Book Fair at the Europa Hotel, on Tuesday, June 9, at 11.

The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn much regrets that she was prevented from representing the Northern Ireland Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross Society at the memorial service for the Dowager Countess of Limerick on June 1.

Mr Julian Amery, MP, and Mrs Amery regret they were unable to attend the memorial service for Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck yesterday.

Challenges to St Luke's ideal of Pentecost

New Testament scholars generally recognize that St Luke's account of the gift of the Holy Spirit in Acts 2 is greatly influenced by the story of the tower of Babel in Genesis 11. For St Luke, the events of that day of Pentecost reverse the babble and division which occurred when the Lord confused the speech of arrogant men in the land of Shinar. In place of the misunderstanding and discord of Babel, on the first Whit Sunday in Jerusalem the multitudes hear the Christian Gospel preached in their own tongues by the Apostles, "as the Spirit gave them utterance". The divided and fallen world sees a new God-given unity come into existence: the unifying and reconciling Gospel is heard by diverse people; Christ's new community embodies the renewing and reconciling work of the Spirit; in place of the old order of confusion and division there is the new order of the Spirit-filled Church.

For St Luke, the Church is not only filled and directed by the Spirit, but it has an inner principle of unity which finds expression in the way major decisions are made. The Council of the Church at Jerusalem solves the problem of incipient division between the Jewish and Gentile missions; all is resolved, and from there the Church goes triumphantly on its way. *Before* this, and again in Jerusalem, division is avoided when Peter successfully defends his baptism of the Gentiles in the face of the circumcision party's opposition. When St Paul is converted, St Luke shows him on his way to Jerusalem soon after: it seems the most natural place for him to go: Paul's account of his conversion in Galatians 1 seems like a specific denial of the Lukan version: "I did not confer with flesh and blood, nor did I go up to Jerusalem to those who were apostles before me". For St Luke Jerusalem is one of the focal points of revelation, and becomes a symbol of the Church's inner principle of unity and cohesion.

As a powerful ideological principle, St Luke's view of the unity of the Church has had a profound influence on Christian thought; it is certainly not the only expression in the New Testament of this aspect of the nature of the Church, but it has been one of the most powerful, largely through the adoption of the Lukan view into the structure of the Church's liturgical observance from Palm Sunday to Pentecost. We almost inevitably see the progress from the Passion and Resurrection of Jesus to the Universal mission of the Church in Lukan terms. For many people it can come as a great surprise to discover that there are different formulations of this transition in the other Gospels, and that they do not fit easily into the Lukan mould; in St Matthew, for example, the prearranged meeting of the Lord with his disciples takes place in Galilee, not Jerusalem, and it is from Galilee that they are sent out on the mission to the world.

The Lukan view of the Church's unity can easily be used in support of an imperialist view of the Church. The Church's alliance with the Roman Empire following the conversion of Constantine in many ways gave powerful expression to the ideal of the unity of mankind within Christendom, and the linguistic ease with which communication could occur within the Mediterranean world may well have given the impression that the babble of Babel had been ended once and for all with the coming of the Christian era. As the Empire began to collapse, and communication became more difficult, the ideal of the Church's unity was embodied in a less universal setting. The western church became estranged from the eastern churches; Greek and Latin terminology became focal points of ecclesiastical polarization; and in each part of the Church a defensive attachment to fixed positions meant that the unity of *one* part of the Church was defended against different focal points of unity in other parts of the Church.

Within the New Testament the Lukan view of the relationship between unity and diversity in the Church does not stand alone. St Paul sees the diversity of gifts and insights within the Church as evidence of the great generosity and abundance of the work of the Spirit. Diversity is not simply the work of the devil or a punishment from the Lord. Within the life of his newly founded churches Paul is at great pains to defend the diversity of the Spirit's gifts, even if he finds some of them rather disruptive; his thinking goes through many stages, and while he exhorts people to desire earnestly the higher gifts he is still reluctant to dismiss totally from the life of the Church the gifts which are obviously difficult to contain.

In our search for greater organizational expression of the Church's unity it may well be a help if we recognize that the Lukan view of the Church and the Spirit is not the only one in the New Testament. The fruits of the Spirit and the consequences of Pentecost cannot be restricted within one idealized model of Christian organization.

John Baggley
St Peter's Church,
De Beauvoir Town, London

OBITUARY

CICELY HALE
Suffragette and social worker

Cicely Hale, who died at Littlehampton on May 28 in her 97th year, was one of the last suffragettes. She gave a lively and moving account of her suffragette experiences in her autobiography entitled *A Good Long Time*, written when she was 89.

Cicely Hale was an active member of the Woman's Social and Political Union from 1908 until 1914, when the First World War brought this to an end. She then trained as a social worker in Whitechapel where she worked with Russian and Polish Jewish women.

At the end of the war she moved to Marylebone, where she was a social worker for 16 years. Then, feeling it was time for a move, she went to live at Littlehampton and worked there as a health visitor until she was invited to conduct the baby circle in *Woman's Own*. This she did for nine years and built up an enormous correspondence.

She retired at Littlehampton in her 60s, but retirement did not suit anyone so active and she spent the next 20 years as division secretary of the Arun Valley Girl Guides and had her first experience of camping.

After publication of her autobiography she found herself in demand to give talks on her suffragette experience to schools and became a popular speaker. She also gave a number of interviews on television and radio.

Her courage, kindness and enterprise made her a delightful friend and a much loved aunt of numerous nephews and nieces of three generations.

Mr T. L. H. BUTTERFIELD

Mr Trevor Lumsden Herbert Butterfield, who died recently at the age of 69, was for many years concerned with the design of fighting vehicles and put many years of work into the development of the British Chieftain battle tank.

He was born in Bombay on December 27, 1911 and was educated at Crewkerne Preparatory School and Dulwich College. Later he graduated from Faraday House with advanced first-class honours in both electrical and mechanical engineering.

After gaining some practical experience he entered government service and was attached to the Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment of the Ministry of Defence. He was closely concerned with all phases of battle tank design and in this work his broad knowledge of several engineering disciplines was seen to great advantage. The creation of certain metal alloys, of missile potentialities and ballistic problems all came under his eye.

He moved up through the ranks to become Assistant Director of the Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment, and leader of the concepts division. He retired from Government Service in 1971, but continued to act as a consultant in his specialized field.

After his retirement he designed, developed and marketed bullet-proof vests for various purposes one of which was intended to withstand the fire of the Nato 7.62 mm armour-piercing ammunition.

He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

THE HON. LORD KISSEN

Mr. Lionel Daiches, QC, writes:

Manuel Kissen, the Hon Lord Kissen, who died in Edinburgh on May 28 was one of the most respected and admired of the judges of the Scottish supreme court.

A man of great modesty and shy charm he possessed an encyclopaedic knowledge of the law of Scotland and a quite incredible memory for reported decisions which was almost photographic. He was once described as a peripatetic digest of Scottish case law for the past hundred years with a recollection of the works of the great institutional writers which was as prodigious as it was accurate.

On the bench he was courteous and quietly humorous although cumbersome argument by counsel who lumbered ponderously and painfully to assert self-evident propositions, occasionally produced from him impatience and brusquerie which however never resulted in failure to evaluate the relevant points made by the most inarticulate pleader in support of his client.

Off the bench his gentle and unassuming personality won for him a host of friends in every walk of life, and he was as equally at ease with the humble as with the great. He was a member of the Scottish Arts Club in Edinburgh which he regularly attended on Saturday mornings when a circle would gather round his small rotund figure to enjoy his incisive wit, his compassionate humour and his Scots-accented conversation.

His premature passing leaves a gap in the Edinburgh society he so effortlessly adorned and a great sense of loss felt by the present writer of a close personal friend for over half a century.

PROFESSOR MAX DELBRÜCK

Professor Max Delbrück, the biologist, who with Dr Alfred Hershey and Dr Salvador Luria was awarded the 1969 Nobel Prize for Medicine, has died at the age of 74. The prize was awarded for their work in the field of molecular genetics involving virus structures and bacteria infection.

Delbrück was born in Berlin on September 4, 1906, and in 1930 received a PhD from Göttingen University. He worked as a research assistant at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry in Berlin in the 1930s, and later went to the United States, becoming a citizen in 1945. In 1937 he joined the California Institute of Technology, where he was ultimately elected to a chair of biology.

In 1939 he discovered a one-step process for growing bacteriophages — viruses that infect bacteria — that after a one-hour latent period would multiply to produce several hundred thousand progeny.

In 1946 he and Dr Hershey also discovered that the genetic material of different kinds of viruses can combine to create new and different types of viruses. Delbrück was a Foreign member of the Royal Society.

SIR MATTHEW STEVENSON

Sir Ian Bancroft writes:

I should like to supplement the brief obituary of Sir Matthew Stevenson in your issue of June 3.

Steve (as he was always known in Whitehall) was a remarkable character by any standards. He started his career in the Inland Revenue, and then spent some years in the Treasury where his quick mind, analytical skills and tenacity in debate made him something of a legend throughout Whitehall.

He then went to the Ministry of Power, and ended his career as the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. For part of this last phase his Minister was Mr Richard Crossman; and the relationship between these two quite different men was never less than interesting.

Steve was a big man in every sense. He fought his corner pugnaciously and resourcefully, but always fairly. He had a mordant wit which he used with immense effect. All those who worked for and with him will miss him greatly.

Major-General Edward Sebastian Burke-Gaffney, CBE, late Royal Artillery, died on May 24. He was 80. Educated at Downside and the RMA Woolwich, he served throughout the Second World War, and was GOC, Aldershot District 1953-54.

Lady Key, widow of Sir Charles Key, Deputy Under-Sercretary of State, War Office, 1954-60, died on June 1 at the age of 89. She was Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas King, and she married Sir Charles Key as his second wife in 1953. He died in 1978.

Birthdays today

Sir Isaiah Berlin, OM, the philosopher don, who is 72 today.

Mr Arthur Askey, 81; Professor B. Bleaney, 66; Mr Bjorn Borg, 25; Lord Carrington, 62; Dame Ninette de Valois, 83; Professor R. A. Humphreys, 74; Lord Inchyra, 81; Major-General R. C. M. King, 77; Mr Justice McNeill, 59; Lord Kings Norton, 79; Lord Nugent of Guildford, 74; Air Marshal Sir Charles Pringle, 62; Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, QC, 82; Sir Philip Southwell, 87; Lord Stodart of Leaston, 65; Air Marshal Sir Hugh Walmsley, 83.

TOMORROW: Signor Pietro Annigoni, 71; His Honour Sir Carl Aarvold, 74; Mr J. A. Biggs-Davison, MP, 63; Sir Ronald Campbell, 91; Dr W. H. Cockcroft, 58; Lord Cooper of Stockton Heath, 73; Sir Murray Fox, 69; Mr Martyn Goff, 58; Mr Tom Jones, 41; Lord Luke, 76; Sir Robert Lusty, 72; Miss Virginia McKenna, 50; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Phipps, 72; Mr Ronald Pickup, 41.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Charles Hunter was christened Timothy Michael by the Rev E. W. Evans on Friday, June 5, in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The godparents are Mr Christopher Kewing, Mr James Murray Willis, Mr Nicholas Stanley Cary (for whom Mr Simon Hunter stood proxy), Mrs Simon Anstey, Miss Belinda Gow and Miss Gillian Sage.

Luncheons

HM Government Luncheon
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given at Carlton Gardens yesterday, in honour of the Sultan of Brunei.

West India Committee
The West India Committee gave a luncheon at the Hotel Inter-Continental yesterday in honour of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Mr L. O. Pindling. Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. Robinson, director of the committee, presided.

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host on Wednesday at a dinner held at Lancaster House to celebrate the Queen's official birthday. Ambassadors, high commissioners and Cabinet ministers were among those present.

Indian Police Dinner Club
The Indian Police Dinner Club held their annual dinner at the East India Club yesterday. Mr L. C. F. Robins presided. Earlier, former members of the Indian Police and their ladies attended a reunion luncheon at the Royal Over-Seas League.

Service dinners

Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785
A dinner was held in HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, yesterday, to celebrate the official birthday of the Queen and to commemorate victory in the Atlantic in Spring, 1943. Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Gretton presided and the guest of the evening was Mr Robert Atkinson.

The Royal Norfolk Regiment
The annual dinner of The Royal Norfolk Regiment Officers' Dinner Club was held at the Norfolk Club, Norwich, yesterday. Brigadier F. P. Barclay presided and Major-General R. E. J. Gerrard-Wright was the guest.

Lord Alport
Lord Alport entertained The King's African Rifles and East Africa Forces Officers' Dinner Club at dinner in the House of Commons last night. Brigadier M. W. Biggs presided. General Sir Harry Tuzo, Major-General John Sawe and Brigadier Reuben Musonye were guests of the club.

Memorial services

Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck
The Queen was represented by Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck held in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Mr Euan Foster, Chairman of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, and King Olaf of Norway by Colonel C. Langlie.

The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Luff. Major-General G. J. Hamilton, late 12th Frontier Force Regiment, read the lesson, Captain M. H. Auchinleck, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, read from *Pilgrim's Progress* by John Bunyan, and Major-General J. G. Elliott, late 1st Punjab Regiment, gave an address.

The Ven W. F. Johnston, Chaplain-General to the Forces, Monsignor J. Morgan, the Rev A. Smith, the Rev Charles Taylor and Lieutenant Commander the Rev G. J. Johnson, were robed and in the sacrarium. The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Defence were represented by Mr P. C. Goodhart, MP, and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs by Sir David Muirhead. The Lord Mayor of Westminster and the Lord Mayor of London attended. Others present included:

Mrs C E Jackson (sister), Mrs J P A Jackson, Mr R Jackson, Miss E Jackson, Major M C A Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel J H A Auchinleck, Mrs M J Auchinleck, Mr and Mrs B Warren, Mrs G Beaver, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R G Satterthwaite, Mr and Mrs G R A Darling, Mrs C B A Darling, Mr P Darling, Mrs M Strutt, Mrs N Burch, Mr G Chartres, Mr and Mrs C Lawson-Tancred, Mr H Lawson-Tancred, Miss I Ganty, Miss I de Fraine, Miss N M A Darling, Lieutenant-Colonel J S Eyre, Mr and Mrs A Stewart, Mrs M T Harris, Mrs P Saunders.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Viscount and Viscountess Slim, Aileen Viscountess Slim, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Field Marshal Lord and Lady Carver, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Murton of Lindisfarne, Lady Harding of Petherton, Lord and Lady Aldington, Lord Dunsany, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Lord Savile, Baroness Trumpington, Lord Greenhill of Harrow, Brigadier Enoch Powell, MP, Commander Sir Allan Noble, Lady Doreen Prior-Palmer, Lady Kathleen Birnie, the Hon Isabel Catto, the Hon Francis Fisher, the Hon Lady Smith, Major-General Sir John Younger, Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull representing the Order of the Bath), Field Marshal Sir Roland Gibbs, Admiral Sir Henry Leach (Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord), Admiral Sir Geoffrey Miles, Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, General Sir Edwin Bramall (Chief of the General Staff) and Lady Bramall, General Sir George Cooper (Adjutant-General), General Sir Richard Worsley (Quarter-Master-General) and Lady Worsley.

General Sir John Stanier (C-in-C UK Land Forces), General Sir Michael Gow (Commander Northern Army Group and C-in-C BAOR also representing the Scots Guards) and Lady Gow, General Sir Harry Tuzo, General Sir John and Lady Anderson, General Sir Charles Richardson (Corps of Royal Engineers), General Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour, General Sir Hugh Stockwell, General Sir Walter and Lady Walker, Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans (Vice-Chief of Defence Staff (Personnel and Logistics) also representing the Chief of Defence Staff), Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Ness (Air Member for Personnel representing Chief of Air Staff).

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, Vice-Admiral Sir Roderick Macdonald, Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald Brockman, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morony (Vice-Chief of General Staff), Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Kitson (Inspector General, Territorial Army) and Lady Kitson, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald and Lady Denning, Lieutenant-General Sir John Worsley (Army and Navy Club) and Lady Worsley, Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Evans (5th Indian Division), Lieutenant-General Sir James Baird, Lieutenant-General Sir Clarence and Lady Bird, Lieutenant-General Sir James and Lady Wilson, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Walmsley, Air Marshal Sir Victor and Lady Goddard.

Major-General Sir John Acland, Major-General Sir Cecil Smith, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Bernard Chacksfield (Burma Star Association), Brigadier Sir Edgar Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John and Lady Dring, Sir Arthur Drew, Sir Cyril Pickard, Lady Evans, Lady Tuker, Sir John Cotton (Indian Political Service Association), Sir Arthur de la Mare, Lady Musgrave, Sir Hugh Mackay-Tallack, Lady Messervy, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Lady Liddell Hart, Lady Heald, Mr R. W. Housemayne du Boulay (representing the Diplomatic Service), Mr H Kas (Norwegian Club of London), Major-General P. J. Bush (Army Benevolent Fund).

Mr R. W. Bailey (Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa), Colonel R. A. N. Davidson and Major R. R. Hiles (4th POW Gurkha Rifles Officers' Association), Major-General H. D. A. Langley (GOC London District and Major General Commanding Household Division) and Mrs Langley, Mr D. R. J. Stephen (Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Army), Mr K. Marshall (Old Wellingtonian Society), Major-General D. R. Horsfield (president, Indian Signals Association, also representing the Master of Signals), Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP (Pakistan Society), Colonel M. A. C. Osborn (representing the Colonel of The Prince of Wales's Regiment, Yorkshire) and Mrs Osborn, Brigadier J. P. Randle (The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment), Mr G. D. Pillinger and Major R. Bennett (Military Historical Society).

Major C J F Mills (1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards), Lieutenant-Commander A F King (Royal Indian Navy Association), Lieutenant-Colonel H C S Gregory (Gurkha Brigade Association), Major A Corry Gould (Confederation of Ulster Societies), Major-General E H W Grimshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel D C Holmes, Major J S Hewitt, Brigadier and Mrs H R W Vernon, Lieutenant-General W G H Vickers, Mr W R van Straubenzee, MP, Mr A J V Arthur, Mrs M G Aschan, Air Vice-Marshal M J Armitage, Major-General J A Aizlewood, Brigadier E F E Armstrong, Mrs M Quinton, Brigadier and Mrs C H A Olivier, Mr H E Johnson, Brigadier R F Johnson.

Brigadier T I G Gray, Lieutenant-Colonel A J W Grubb, Major-General and Mrs E H W Grimshaw, Dr A Glyn, MP, and Lady Rosula Glyn, Major-General R L Brown, Mr and Mrs C Barnett, Lieutenant-Colonel J C du Parc Braham, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon Mrs F J Burnaby-Atkins, Colonel T W Boileau, Major A C A Bevis, Major-General D A Beckett, Mr W A Barker, Major-General R B Penfold, Colonel and Mrs P H D Panton, Brigadier and Mrs G W H Peters, Lieutenant-Colonel W M Cunningham, Brigadier H Cattanach, Mrs P G Calvert-Jones, Brigadier P A Clauson, Major-General P F Claxton, Major-General T B L Churchill, Lieutenant-General T W Corbett, Brigadier H E Cubitt-Smith, Brigadier J G Flewett, Captain and Mrs R R S Fisher, Mr W P Featherstone, Lieutenant-Colonel W P A Shuttleworth, Major-General M H P Sayers, Colonel F A Sudbury, Mr G H Stainforth, Mr and Mrs R B Sayce, Major-General J M Strawson, Major-General J B M Sloane.

Major and Mrs R A C Wilson, Major R Warlow-Harry, Major-General and Mrs D J Wilson-Haffenden, Major-General F J Walsh, Mr J Hildreth, Mr A F W and Lady Pamela Humphrys, Mr and Mrs H W Honey, Major-General D G T Horsford, Colonel R J T Irwin, Brigadier and Mrs R G Lewthwaite, Brigadier E W Langlands, Major-General L A Lyno, Colonel M W P Masse, Air Vice-Marshal S W B Menaul, Mrs P Mitchell-Innes, Major-General P L de C Martin, Major-General R J Moberly, Mr W Thesiger, Brigadier and Mrs P D F Thursby, Brigadier A P Trevor, Mr P W Edwards, Mr D H Davies and Colonel J A Dudgeon.

Lady Ashburton
A memorial service for Lady Ashburton was held in Winchester Cathedral yesterday. The Dean of Winchester officiated. The lesson was read by the Hon John Baring (son) and the Bishop of Winchester pronounced the blessing.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. J. T. Gammell and Miss G. M. Gaskell
The engagement is announced between Pete, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. G. S. Gammell, Foxhall, Kirkliston, West Lothian, and Gilly, younger daughter of Mr Richard Gaskell, Redlap House, Dartmouth, and Mrs C. A. Acheson, Inchture, Perth.

Mr P. L. Griffith-Jones and Mrs B. R. Findley
The engagment is announced between Peter, youngest son of Group Captain and Mrs G. L. S. Griffith-Jones, of La Herradura, Spain, and Furley, Devon, and Brigitte, youngest daughter of the late Mr K. F. Scholl and Mrs E. M. Scholl, of Frankfurt (M), West Germany.

Mr R. B. Jones and Miss B. R. Smith
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Dr and Mrs John M. Jones, of Exmouth, Devon, and Barbara, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Elting H. Smith, of Pelham Manor, New York.

Mr R. M. Winkley and Miss M. C. Beck
The engagement is announced between Roger, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. W. D. Winkley, of Meadow Corner, Links Road, Sheringham, Norfolk, and Clare, daughter of Prebendary and Mrs R. M. Beck, of 2 Hendon Gardens, Jarrow, Tyne and Wear.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mrs Anne Harris, of Brenchley, Kent, to be chairman of the National Federation of Women's Institutes.

Mr John Last, Merseyside county councillor, to be chairman of the Arts Council housing the arts committee, in succession to Mr Colin Shaw.

The following to be members of the Arts Council's music advisory panel: **Mr Christopher Hogwood**, Director of the Academy of Ancient Music; **Mr George Pratt**, senior lecturer in Music at Keele University, and **Miss Janet Craxton**, the oboist.

Legal

Mr H. I. L. Laddie to be junior counsel to the Treasury in patent matters.

Kennedy scholarships

The Trustees of the Kennedy Memorial Trust announce that the following Kennedy Scholarships, tenable in the academic year 1981/82, have been awarded to:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: David de Berker (Jesus College, Oxford), neurobiology; Timothy Clark (St John's College, Oxford), history of Japanese painting/art; Alan Duncan (St John's College, Oxford), government/business; Susan Gillies (Glasgow University), law; Kenneth MacLean (Glasgow University), law; Nina Newington (Newnham College, Cambridge), English and American literature; Nigel Sharman (Magdalene College, Cambridge), government; David Shepherd (St John's College, Oxford), Soviet literature; Mary Stokes (Brasenose College, Oxford, City of London Polytechnic), law.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY: Michael Giles (Churchill College, Cambridge), fluid dynamics.

Royal Grammar School, Guildford

The following awards have been made:

Academic: Scholarship: Robert Marson, Dane Court, Pyrford, and RGS: major exhibition: Anthony Kyte, Holy Cross, Ifield: minor exhibitions: Adam Craig, Tillingbourne, Gavin Devine, Waverley Abbey, and Andrew Erskine, Ripley Court.

Music: Scholarships: Robert Marson (honorary award) and David Joyce, St Mary's C of E, Horsham: exhibitions: Jason Baxter, York Minster Song School, and Jason Roberts, St Edmund's, Hindhead.

Swaziland visit

The Queen will be represented by Princess Margaret at the diamond jubilee celebrations of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland from September 3 to 6.

Services tomorrow: Whit Sunday

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8: M, 10.30, Jub: Purcell in B flat T.D.: Vaughan Williams in G, the Rt Rev M Ramsey: HC 11.30 Schubert (Mass in G) Introit: Come Holy Ghost (Mass in G) Attwood, 3.30: Lord Kitchener Memorial Service, 3.30: E May and Nunc dimittis: Howells (St Paul's Service) Canon Webster.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8: M & S, 10.30, Britten in C Dum complerentur: Palestrina, the Dean, Procession and Sung Eucharist, 11.40: Walton Missa Brevis O Lord, give they Holy Spirit: Tallis: Festal Evensong and Procession, 3: Rubbra in A Flat, The Spirit of the Lord: Elgar, The Rev A W S Brown: organ recital, 6.5: E, 6.30, the Very Rev Dr E S Abbot.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9.0, Cathedral Eucharist 11, setting Missa Brevis in D-K194 (Mozart), Rev L Houlden: Cathedral Evensong, 3.30, Southwark Service (Kellam) the Rev Fr Dominic.

QUEENS CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist, 11.15, Missa Brevis (Berkeley), The Ven F N Towndrow.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): Sung Eucharist, 11.15: Stanford in G, Canon E Young.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich, (public welcomed): HC, 8.30: Parish Communion, 11: Holy Baptism, 12, The Rev R Turner, A: Come, Holy Ghost (Attwood).

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks: M, 11, Rev J S Westmuckett HC, noon.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: M, 11, (State dress service) T D Britten in E, A: Loquebantur variis Linguis (Tallis), the Chaplain: HC 12.15.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30: MP, 11.15, followed by HC: T D Laudamus, Stanford in B flat; Jub Deo, Stanford in B flat: the Master, Organ Voluntary Prelude in C, J S Bach.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30: Choral Eucharist, 11, Darke in F, Dum complerentur (Palestrina), the Rev W R G Pellant.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist 11, Darke in F Motet, A pure river of the water of Life (Ridout): E, 3.30, Murrill in E: A, Dum complerentur dies Pentecostes (Palestrina).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist 11, the Rev P Delaney.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15, Procession & HM, 11, The Rev C J Somers: Edgar Missa Cellensis (Mariazellermesse) Hadyn: Solemn Evensong, 6, the Rev D A Sparrow, Collegium Regale (Howells).

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, the Rev Dr A W Marks.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton, HC 8, Family Service 9.45: Sung HC 11, The Rev J T C B Collins: E, 6.30, the Rev P Whitworth.

HOLY TRINITY, Sloane St (Sloane Sq tube): HC 8.30: HC 10.30 Canon Roberts: HC 12.10.

ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: SM, 9.30: HM, 11, Fr Houlding, Missa brevis (Mozart), Come Holy Ghost (Thorpe Davie), Solemn E & B, 3.30, O Lord give they Holy Spirit (Tallis): St John's College Service (Howells), Thy Spirit of the Lord (Elgar): LM 5.30.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9: Sung Eucharist, 11 Motet: Dum Complerentur (Palestrina), E, 6.30, Service Collegium Regale (Howells), A: I will pour out my spirit (Naylor), the Rector.

ST BRIDES, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30: Choral Matins, Eucharist, 11, Preb Dewi-Morgan Choral Evensong, 6.30, the Rev W Boulton.

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist, 11 Darke in A Minor, A, God as at this time (Ramsey), the Rector.

ST JAMES, Garlickhill (City): HC, 10.30, Preb D C Mossman.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist, 11: Evening Prayer, 6.

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: Sung Eucharist, 11, Canon Baker.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion and Confirmation, 9.30, the Rt Rev M Hodson, Morning Service, the Vicar, Choral Evensong, 4.15, Evening Service, 6.30 Rev C Hodley.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30: Sung Eucharist, 9.30, M, 11.15: E, 6.30.

ST MARY'S, Bourne Street: LM, 8: 7 pm, 9.45, HM, 11, Canon Mascall, Missa O Magnum Mysterium (Victoria), Confirma hoc (Handl) Veni Creator Spiritus (M Jakubski): Sequence: Palestrina), E, 6.15 Solemn Benediction.

ST MARYLEBONE Parish Church: HC, 8 and 11: Mr B Frost, Missa Simile est Regnum Coelorum (Victoria), Dum Complerentur (Victoria), 6.30, Rev C K Hamel Cooke.

ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15: Family Matins, 11, Rev E G H Saunders: E, 6.30, Fr P Egan.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist 11, Service Missa Brevis (Gabrieli), Rev R G Russell.

ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11, Canon Sutton: 6.30, Rev A Kirk.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC 8, 12.15: MP 11, EP 6.30, Rev O R Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM 8, 9: HM 11, Purcell in C, Preb Herbert Moore: E and B, 6: Rev D, Priest, Repleti sunt omnes (Esquivel).

ST VEDAST Foster Lane: SM, 11: Canon-French-Beytagh, Missa de Angelis, Awake, My drowsy son (King).

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11, the Rev Dr J Fraser McLuskey: 6.30, the Rev W A Cairns.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 and 6.30, HC.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: M, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (sung), Missa "Bell' Amfitrit altera (Lassus) Dum complerentur (Palestrine), Factus est repente (Aichinger), noon, 5.30 and 7, Vespers 3.30.

THE ORATORY, SW7: M, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (song) Latin: Missa Dum complerentur (Victoria) 12.30, 4.30, 7, Vespers 3.30.

ST ETHELDREDA'S, Ely Place (Holborn Circus): Sung Latin 11, Mass No 7 in B (Mozart), Emitte (Webbe), Veni Creator (Attwood).

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11, Mass in A, F X Schmid, Factus est repente (Aichinger).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6, Messe Aux Cathedrales (Gounod), Confirma Hoc Deus (Meyer Lutz).

CHURCH OF OUR LADY, St John's Wood: SM (Latin) 10.45, Spatzenmesse in C: K220 (Mozart), Veni Creator (A sola).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass) 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE Presbyterian Church (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr Daniel Jenkins.

ST JOHN'S WOOD United Reformed Church (Presbyterian/Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11, Rev J. Miller.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Rev E. D. Mason.

WEST LONDON MISSION, Hinde Street Methodist Church, W1: 11, 6.30, John Richardson.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, EC1: 11 Rev Dr B. Johanson: 6.30, Rev R. Dorey.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. T. Kendall.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Saar part of Germany

Agreement between France and Germany on the future of the Saar is good news for Europe even if it does not, as had sometimes been hoped, fit into the framework of wider European integration. The main lines of the agreement signed in the early hours of yesterday morning had been reached through diligent negotiation over the past six months. Politically the Saar will become part of Germany on January 1, 1957, which should mean useful additional votes for Dr Adenauer at next year's elections. Economic union will have to wait for another three years but this is much sooner than the French originally wished. The main French gain is the decision to go ahead with canalization of the Moselle, which should greatly reduce the price of the Lorraine steel industry's products in world markets. The Ruhr industrialists will not like this competition, though from the German taxpayers' point of view the project is made more acceptable by France's willingness to pay nearly half the cost of a canal which will run almost entirely through German territory.

Latest wills

Miss Olive Phyliss Holyoake Brooks, of South Kilworth, Leicestershire, left estate valued at £140,425 gross, £140,038 net. After bequests totalling £1,350 she left the residue equally between Help the Aged, the National Trust and the Old People's Welfare, of Clifton Road, Rugby.

Lord Arwyn, of Lostwithiel, chartered mining engineer; died intestate, leaving £13,952 net.

Mr Frederick Walter Loads, of Brookhouse, Lancaster, horticultural adviser, left £13,129 net.

Green, Mr Albert Edward James, of Shellingford, Oxfordshire £247,564
Kulukundis, Mr John Elias George, of St John's Wood, London, company director £336,823
Longhurst, Elsie May, of Ascot £246,089
McNeil, Mrs Mary Mildred Taylor, of Midhurst £294,105
Rashidian, Mr Assadollah, of St John's Wood, London, intestate £470,813

Members of the Wedding (6)

And so, as all the dancers leapt and whooped,
Lady Diana Seethrough-Spiffing stooped
And gingerly picked up the shining treasure
With what looked more like thoughtfulness than pleasure.



From *Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne*, by Clive James, with illustrations by Marc, to be published on Monday, June 8, by Cape at £4.95.
Text © 1981, by Clive James. Illustrations © 1981, by Marc.

£90,000 for Leighton work far exceeds estimate

By Huon Mallalieu

A fine example of the work of that high Victorian, Frederic, Lord Leighton, was sold at Christie's yesterday for £90,000. It was a charming painting entitled "The Painter's honeymoon", dating from about 1864, and it was bought by Richard Green, the London dealer.

In view of the £85,000 paid for Leighton's "The Light of the Hareem" at Sotheby's Belgravia in March, Christie's estimate of from £15,000 to £25,000 was unduly cautious.

The sale of Victorian paintings produced a total of £471,970, with 17 per cent bought in, and contained only 103 lots. Owen Edgar, again a dealer from London, paid £43,000 for a remarkable exercise in perspective by Alma-Tadema, in which a Roman girl lies on a mosaic floor and peers into a goldfish pool (estimate £50,000 to £70,000).

It is not surprising that it made only 50 guineas when offered in 1936, a time when Victorian art was far from fashionable.

Another painting in the sale was more notable for the sitter than the painter. Ther was a portrait of Whistler with a lady by Ralph Wormeley Curtis, his friend, and it sold for £19,000 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).

A portmanteau sale of Chinese decorative artefacts at Sotheby's made £147,075, with a little under 15 per cent bought in.

An attractive pair of cloisonné enamel elephants with elaborate trappings, carrying vases on their howdahs, made £7,000 (estimate £7,000 to £9,000). A small and simple hardwood table dating from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century left its estimate of from £1,000 to £1,500 far behind to sell for £6,000.

In Dorchester the local auctioneers, Hy Duke, took a remarkable bid of £1,600 for a chamber pot. However, it was not a common or hotel bedroom sort of a pot, but a mide-eighteenth-century Bristol Delft example, decorated with a blue and white landscape.

Bristol Delft was obviously in demand, since a teapot made £570, despite a damaged spout. The sale of pottery and furniture produced a total of £45,600, with about 3 per cent bought in.

Romantic joins 'Immortals'

Paris June 3.—Count Jacques de Bourbon-Busset, a diplomat turned author, was today elected to the French Academy as successor to Maurice Genevoix. He is descended on his father's side from a natural branch of the Bourbons, and on his mother's side from the great minister of Louis XIV.

In 1944 he was appointed head of the French Red Cross by General de Gaulle and later returned to his diplomatic career, finally retiring in order to write in 1953.

His first novel, *Le Sel de la Terre*, had appeared in 1946. In 1966 he began a cycle of journals in which his wife Laurence is the principal character. The new academician has said: "I do not blush at being the chronicler of a chronic love"

Personal investment and finance, page 18

Business News

THE TIMES June 6 1981

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 546.3 down 9.3
FT Gilts 64.94 down 1.11

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.9290 down 120 pts
Index 93.8 down 1.0

■ **Dollar**
Index 110.2 up 1.0
DM2.4155 up 45 pts

■ **Gold**
$461.50 up $1

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13¼-13⅛
3 mth Euro $ 18⅞-18⅞
6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅞

IN BRIEF

Savoy bid extended two weeks

Trusthouse Forte's £66.7m bid for the Savoy Hotel has been extended a fortnight to June 9 and will not now be increased. Shares of both groups dropped 1p yesterday leaving THF's paper bid matching the 188p market price of Savoy A shares and worth £11.8 per high-voting B share, against the cash alternatives of 190p and £11.23 for the two classes, worth £67.3m.

THF could have kept its offers open until July 12, but brought the closing date forward hoping to flush out acceptances from holders up to now hoping for a better offer. With its own stakes, those of the Kuwaiti Investment Office and a handful of acceptances, THF has 60.7 per cent of the A shares but only 37.3 per cent of the total votes. Savoy directors have around 35 per cent of the vote.

If the bid fails, THF will hang onto its stake, a spokesman said yesterday.

Miners vote today

Striking United States coal miners vote today on a new contract, and a crucial factor will be the conduct of United Mine Workers leaders during the cumbersome ratification process. The procedure lasts 10 days and includes explanatory meetings, a thinking period and a vote.

Bank signs China pact

Nordic Bank, the London-based consortium, has signed an agreement with the China International Trust and Investment Corporation to promote cooperation between Chinese local authorities and other institutions and commercial groups in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Home-building falls

Housebuilding starts were 12,700 in April compared to 14,500 a year ago, according to the provisional figures published by the Department of the Environment. But in the three months to April, they were eight per cent higher than the previous quarter and private starts have risen by about 20 per cent compared with same period last year.

Banks change meeting

The 19-member task force of international banks considering the restructuring of Poland's 1981 commercial debt has changed its next meeting from June 17 to June 24 to allow United States banks more time for discussion.

Japan's taxes fall short

Japanese tax revenues in fiscal 1980, are expected to have fallen short of the budgeted amount for the first time in six years. The Finance Ministry said tax revenue in April totalled 23,410,000m yen 86.3 per cent of the target, with May revenue still to be counted.

Modest oil increase

Norway's oil and gas production is expected to show only a modest increase in the next 10 years, to between 60 and 70 million tons a year, Mr Arvid Johanson, Minister for petroleum and energy, said. Meanwhile, his department confirmed that area 31, off Bergen, holds more than all the other Norway's oil and gas produc-

Glass strike ends

The six-week strike by 870 workers at the United Glass factory at St Helens, Lancashire, was called off yesterday after an agreement over new working practices and redundancies.

Wall Street

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 993.79, up 7.05 on Wall Street yesterday. The $=SDR exchange rate was 1.14400 while the £=SDR rate was 0.593823.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Brit Borneo	10p to 286p	Myson Grp	17p to 64½p
Comm Bk of Syd	20p to 380p	Polly Peck	15p to 273p
Blue Circle	8p to 468p	Sun All	14p to 846p
Haden Carrier	14p to 382p	Steeth Rock	8p to 210p
Hardine Mson	11p to 238p	Utd Scient	8p to 428p

Falls

BP	14p to 360p	Plessey	11p to 310p
GEC	18p to 680p	Racal Elect	11p to 359p
ICI	14p to 276p	Royal	11p to 385p
Cawoods	21p to 212p	Stock Conv	13p to 343p
MEPC	12p to 218p	Thorn EMI	14p to 388p

BNOC cuts North Sea oil price by $2 a barrel

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

A proposal to cut the price of North Sea oil by $2 a barrel to around $37½ a barrel from July 1 met a cool response from the oil industry yesterday.

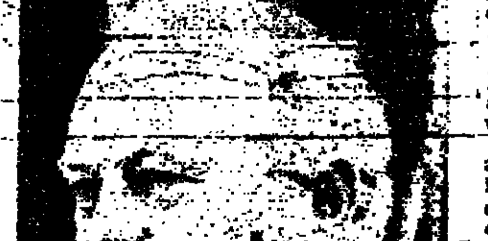
A spokesman for BP described it as insufficient in view of the present glut on the world market. He said a further cutback in Forties production would have to be considered.

Mr Ian Walker, chief executive of BP Oil International, said in a BBC radio interview that the price of North Sea oil should be cut by around $5 a barrel to bring it into line with international market conditions. Both Mexico and Ecuador this week have announced price cuts of $4 a barrel and there had been widespread speculation that the United Kingdom would soon follow suit.

Some observers feel that the British National Oil Corporation may have been reluctant to go for any reduction at all in price, on the grounds that it had previously held the United Kingdom price down when world oil prices were very strong.

One possible explanation for the proposed $2 reduction may be that BNOC believes that African countries will be forced to make similar cuts soon and that Saudi Arabia might agree both to a modest increase in its price and some cutback in its production.

If that is the case then Forties oil at just over $37 a barrel would fit neatly into a new structure of prices.



Mr Philip Shelbourne: BNOC chief's $2 price cut disappoints oil companies.

Newspaper reports said that Nigeria was understood to have offered discounts of up to $2 a barrel from its official price of $40 a barrel. But officials of several companies that deal with the Nigerians said they had not received such offers.

However, the major oil companies, particularly those with large downstream operations, would prefer a much larger reduction in the price to restore their competitiveness in international markets and their profitability.

But it seems highly unlikely that the British Government would be happy with a larger reduction in the North Sea price while sterling is under so much pressure

As it is, the Government's oil revenues actually may benefit on balance, with the fall in the dollar price being more than offset by the increased value of those dollars in terms of sterling.

Oil prices have been under considerable downward pressure for some months as demand, particularly from the industrialised countries, has fallen away in the face of recession.

Despite the glut, the more hawkish members of Opec, particularly some African producers, have been highly reluctant to cut prices.

The Saudis have exerted considerable pressure on them to reduce their prices by keeping production at relatively high levels. It remains to be seen, however, whether this pressure will result in lower official prices or will simply lead to customers being offered more and larger discounts.

The market is expected to improve toward the end of the year, especially if there are further production cutbacks during the summer and if Western economies show any evidence of moving out of recession.



Mr Gaston Thorn: opportunity to progress further.

Dollar plan urged to aid EMS

From Peter Norman
Brussels, June 5

M Gaston Thorn, the president of the EEC Commission, today urged the European Community to adopt a common dollar policy to help promote development of the European Monetary System (EMS).

Speaking at a conference in Bruges, M Thorn said that the priority given by the United States to combatting inflation, the associated high interest rates and the new reluctance of the American authorities to intervene on a day-to-day basis on exchange markets presented the European Community with a choice.

If the EEC intended to carry on along the path towards economic and monetary union, it could not adopt an attitude of "benign neglect" towards the dollar, he said.

M Thorn argued that the American approach to the dollar presented the EEC with an opportunity to progress further in developing the EMS. He suggested that a common policy towards the dollar would not mean just putting greater emphasis on the use of European currencies as instruments of intervention inside the EMS, but would involve giving the full attributes of a reserve currency to the European currency unit (ECU), the adoption of coherent monetary objectives and a coordinated European attitude on interest rates.

In his first major statement on the EMS since becoming Commission president at the beginning of this year, M Thorn said that the creation of a zone of monetary stability in Europe was a way of establishing better relations with other monetary blocks.

He believed that the United States could profit from establishing a monetary relationship with the Europeans once the latter had demonstrated their *determination to create a coherent zone of monetary stability*.

M Thorn acknowledged that progress in the EMS would inevitably depend on the political will of the member states and that it was only at the level of the European Council, the thrice-yearly gathering of heads of government, that the EEC would decide on the creation of the European monetary fund that was supposed to be the corner stone of the second phase of the EMS.

Allied exceeds expectations

By Our Financial Staff

Allied Breweries, one of the country's largest brewers, has reported only a small fall in annual profits despite the gloom in much of the industry occasioned by falling beer sales.

The results were better than most expectations and were accompanied by news of a settlement of the 21-week dispute at the Ansells Brewery in Birmingham. The shares closed 2½p higher at 75½p yesterday. The dividend is unchanged at 7.14p gross.

The brewery which Allied closed soon after the Ansells dispute with the Transport and General Workers' Union began in January will stay shut, but the depots have now reopened.

The results to March 7 were bolstered by a strong performance by the foods division where J. Lyons has been coming good, and by a £7m increase in profits on property sales to £17.3m which is included in profits. Excluding this, pretax profits were down from £103m to £95m and the latest year also benefited from an extra week's trading to the tune of about £3m profit. Group sales rose from £2,200m to £2,268m, with most of the increase coming in the beer division.

Allied claims an increase in its market share in beer. Volume was down less than 2 per cent, said finance director Mr John Clemes, who attributed much of the group's success to its new regional structure. The fall is much less than the national average, but Allied's higher market share has partly been achieved at the expense of margins. Beer trading profits were £3.8m higher at £60.8m, but profit margins fell from 9.9 to 8.9 per cent and the previous year was also depressed by a strike at Warrington, costing about £6m profit.

European beer operations did worse with losses from Skol N.V. rising from £2.2m to £5.4m, but a major restructuring should cut losses substantially this year. The £8.3m cost of this reorganization was included in £25.3m of below-the-line costs. Another £9m was to cover the cost of the Ansells closure, and the rest for general redundancies which have reduced the total workforce by 6 per cent in the past year.

Profits from foods rose from £22.8m to £29.3m benefiting from a good performance from J Lyons which was also helped by the closure of loss-making meat businesses. This offset higher losses on pigmeat in Holland, which is now nearly breaking even, and a downturn from hotels and catering. The wines and spirits division reported almost static profits of £50.7m.

Allied is fairly optimistic about the current year. Currencies are moving in the group's favour, boosting United States earnings and helping exports there, and the group should benefit from loss-elimination.

Brewers intensify the lager price war

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Allied Breweries plans to intensify the price war in the market for cheaper lagers, which is expanding although beer sales overall continue to decline.

Meanwhile Bass, the biggest brewer, is introducing a lager that looks almost like a bitter beer.

Bass's dark lager, whose colour comes from the blending of three different barley malts, is calculated to woo beer drinkers over to lager, which in England carries a premium over comparable ales of about 6p a pint at the pub. Lager costs more to produce but brewers usually still get a better profit margin.

Bass also is giving its new lager, called Crusader, a pricing edge.

In a test market in the Midlands, where Crusader is to be sold on draught and in bottles at Bass's Mitchells and Butlers pubs, it will sell at roughly between the price of other lagers and bitter. If the test goes well Crusader will be launched nationally early next year.

Allied Breweries, whose Skol lager is second to Heineken in the standard lager market, is cutting the price of its Arctic Lite to bring it into competition in the take-home trade with Scottish and Newcastle's Kestrel lager, Whitbread's Heldenbrau and Bass's Hemeling. Kestrel is the leading brand in this sector.

Arctic Lite will be in the most direct competition with Hemeling, the leading light lager, which was the first to rely on a low carbohydrate appeal.

But Bass is also introducing, initially in Scotland, another light lager at the cheaper end of the market. This, called Charger, is a replacement for Tuborg Green Label. Bass, which lost the Tuborg franchises earlier this year, is bringing in Tennents Extra as a premium brand to replace Tuborg Gold.

Allied is spending £500,000 on promoting Arctic Lite. On the test launch of Charger, Bass is spending the national equivalent of £2.5m.

Bass has already committed £3m annual expenditure on promoting its Carling lager, which has the largest sales of any beer on draught, and another £1m on Hemeling promotion. Allied spends £3m a year on promoting Skol.

The brewers want to seize a greater share of the high-volume lager market because production declines have left them with unused brewing capacity. Beer production dropped nearly 7 per cent in the first four months of this year. The cheaper lagers account for a quarter of the take-home market.

Bank Governor says pound still strong

From Frank Vogl, Lausanne, June 5

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, said today that he has not been surprised by the currency market pressures on the pound and that after a week of strong pressure on other European currencies it was to be expected that the attention would switch to the United Kingdom.

Mr Richardson, who was attending a meeting of banks, left the impression that the pound's problems would not result in any tightening of United Kingdom monetary *policies or a change in economic* policies. He said that the pound remained strong in terms of numerous European currencies and that Britain continued to enjoy a strong current account balance of payments.

Fighting inflation remained the chief priority of economic policy in Britain and that would continue to be the case. He believed that oil price developments partly accounted for the decline in the pound in terms of the dollar, but another factor was interest rates, which had first brought European currencies down and which had now resulted in Britain having a score of its own.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, refused to comment on whether the changes in exchange rates were realistic, but he did say that the challenge to American policy now was to ensure over time developments to justify the strength of the dollar. All currencies had been weak in recent years and for all central banks the task was to reduce inflation to secure a strengthening of all currencies.

Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the West German federal bank, speaking for all the central bankers here said: "We all want a strong dollar".

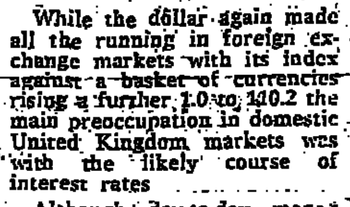
But he admitted that the latest rise in United States interest rates, which has triggered the latest gain in value of the dollar, had surprised him and that he believed now it was interest rate factors that were primarily influencing the currency markets, rather than fundamental economic considerations.

He predicted that the dollar *would decline in value* when United States interest rates fell. He expected this to happen and he hoped that as a result, there would be a "normalization" of the dollar-mark rate soon.

Herr Fritz Leutwiler, head of the Swiss national bank, said that he was not about to complain about the new strength of the dollar, but he was concerned about some of the weakness of the Swiss franc that had been caused by rising inflation in Switzerland. The Swiss franc had been rising in terms of the German mark and this had largely offset the trade effect of a stronger dollar for Switzerland.

He said: "We have no intention at all of adopting a more restrictive monetary policy because of the strength of the dollar". Mr Richardson and Herr Pöhl both indicated that they were not about to tighten their monetary policies.

Mr Volcker made it clear that the Fed was not about to ease its monetary policies. He said that the Fed had its money supply targets and it intended to achieve them.



Markets preoccupied by interest rates

By Our Financial Staff

While the dollar again made all the running in foreign exchange markets with its index against a basket of currencies rising a further 1.0 to 110.2 the main preoccupation in domestic United Kingdom markets was with the likely course of interest rates

Although day-to-day money remained in cheap supply, period rates in the money markets rose sharply. The three-month interbank rate, for instance, jumped from 12¾ to 13¼ per cent, while the average rate of discount at which three-month Treasury bills were allotted at yesterday's weekly tender jumped from 11.45 to 12.44 per cent. Uncertainty was so great at the tender that applications for the £100m of bills on offer totalled the unusually low figure of £132m.

But while there are growing fears that MLR and base rates might have to rise over the coming months, it also seems clear that the government is not going to accept the need for an official recognition of higher rates unless it sees considerably more evidence that such a move is really necessary.

The hope at the moment is that the situation can be held reasonably stable until the present international monetary storm blows itself out.

Certainly, there is no sign at the moment of the major banks considering rises in their base rates.

Shares fell sharply in the last hour of trading last night on the news of the 21 per cent prime rate announced by a small United States bank and the breakdown of the civil service pay talks.



With the already confused background of sterling's drop against the dollar this proved too much for the market, which looked ready to collapse. Jobbers were said to be selling short already for further falls when trading starts on Monday.

Most badly hit through fears of dearer money from higher interest rates, were the blue chip stocks, electricals, breweries, oils and properties.

The FT Index dipped only 0.4 to 555.1 at noon, but by 3 pm had fallen 5.1 at 550.5, to close down 9.3 on the day at 546.3. This is still higher than at the end of the account last Friday when the index was 542.5—despite attempts during the week to move upwards.

Government securities were a confused and depressed market on fears of a higher MLR. Further losses were extended up to a £1¼ in longs and to a £1 in shorts. Dealers reported heavy selling.

Japan car limit set for Canada

Tokyo, June 5.—Japan will voluntarily limit car exports to Canada in the year to April 1982 to about 174,000.

Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, International Trade and Industry Minister said today that this will be about 10 per cent above the 158,000 shipped to Canada last year. But it will be a reduction of about 6 per cent from *the 185,000 exported in 1980.*

Canada has asked in trade talks for similar treatment to Japan's agreement last month with the United States to limit car exports over the next three years, starting last April, to 1.68 million cars a year. Last year, the total was 1.82 million.

The officials said Japan will make a decision on what it should do for 1982 before March—the end of the first voluntary curb year—depending on the market outlook in Canada.

Government sources also said it is prepared to curb car exports to some European Economic Community countries this year but a final decision will require a consensus of the Japanese motor industry.

There could be problems because the Government is already facing a hard task convincing Japanese manufacturers to go along with the North American cuts in the face of slowing domestic demand because of rising prices and taxes.—Reuter and AP/Dow Jones.

US Treasury orders Iran assets transfer

Washington, June 5.—The Treasury is ordering United States banks and other financial institutions to transfer the Iranian assets they hold to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York by June 19.

The Treasury earlier this year had requested that transfer begin, but said it would not penalize non-compliers because of pending court challenges.

The new order, yet to be published, sets a deadline, with the threat of prosecution that could result in civil or criminal penalties for those who do not comply. It is designed to facilitate the overseas transfer of the assets by July 19, as promised in the January settlement that led to the release of the 50 United States hostages

The Treasury estimates Iranian bank deposits in the United States total about $2,080m (£1,089m) and the Iranians also are due at least $250m in interest. Treasury officials said estimates were not available on the Iranian securities held at banks, other financial institutions and brokerage houses, also to be transferred to the Fed.

Under the hostage agreement, the moneys and securities are to be transferred from the United States to a yet-to-be selected central bank overseas. From there they are to be divided so *that $1,000m is set aside to pay* corporate claimants awarded judgments by an Iranian-American tribunal and the remainder is to be returned to the Iranian Government. Iranian assets that had been held in United States banks overseas were released last January.

The deadline for the domestic transfer was set a month earlier than that for the overseas transfer to give the Reagan Administration an opportunity to handle any legal or other difficulties that might arise

Rolls staff asked to cut costs

By Baron Phillips

Rolls-Royce is stepping up its campaign to reduce costs and get the group back into profits by launching a communications theme to reach every employee: "Declare war on costs to secure our future".

Senior managers in the aero-engine group are calling meetings with shop stewards and departmental heads in the drive to cut its net losses which, at the end of the last financial year stood at £27m.

This drive follows company moves to increase productivity. Last year group net losses were slashed by half. Since 1978 output per employee has increased by 25 per cent and a further improvement of 30 per cent in output per employee is planned by 1984.

Rolls-Royce is expected back into profitability by the end of the current year.

Encouraging dustmen's co-ops

By Peter Wilson-Smith

A private sector waste disposal company is planning to help set up a dustbin men's cooperative to collect domestic rubbish. Already a number of local authorities have expressed interest in the scheme.

Leigh Interests, based in the Black Country in the West Midlands, came up with the scheme as a way of offsetting the drop in business caused by *the depression*. The group's profits were virtually static at £1.2m last year.

Leigh has talked to 14 councils so far, of which over half approached the company, and of these at least four are deeply interested. "I would hope within six months we would have a contract," Mr Robert Eades, deputy chairman, said yesterday.

The novel aspect of Leigh's scheme is the worker cooperative element. There has been much talk of local authorities saving money by contracting out rubbish collection to the private sector and Southend already does this.

But under Leigh's plan, it would provide financial and business advice to a worker's cooperative of dustbinmen and possibly lease them equipment. So the workers would be acted as contractor to the local advantage, says Leigh, because it would not have the trouble of having them on its payroll, which it would if it simply acted as contractor to the local authority.

Leigh sees advantages in the scheme for everyone. The local authorities would be freed from the capital commitments involved in waste disposal and would also make savings on the revenue account at a time when local authority spending is under pressure.

The dustbinmen, although sacrificing the security of public sector employees, would make more money and also build up a stake in an enterprise, Leigh reckons. Mr Malcolm Wood, its chief executive, says the risks involved are small because the amount of domestic waste varies little.

Leigh itself would make money by taking a fee for advising the cooperatives and might also make money from leasing them equipment.

Clearly the attitude of the public sector unions will be crucial to the success of the scheme, but so far informal talks at branch level with the General and Municipal Workers Union and the Transport Union have shown a reasonably open response although such matters as pension rights will have to be ironed out.

Pensions

How long must this injustice go on?

Role swapping hardly raises an eyebrow in these liberated days of breadwinner wives and househusbands. But hundreds of thousands of working women are paying out for pension benefits which are guaranteed for men but which they are unlikely to get simply because they are women.

With the battery of legislation protecting women's rights it is astonishing that such a basic inequality still exists. But when it comes to pension benefits the theory and practice of equality goes sharply into reverse, as two women teachers have discovered.

Julia Reay is a lecturer in her early forties. She has supported her husband for nine years. Originally he left his job to study as a teacher. But ever since he qualified he has looked for employment in vain. Julia has contributed to her pension scheme for 18 years, paying the same rate as her male colleagues.

When it became obvious that with the cuts in public spending her husband had little prospect of a job she asked the Department of Education and Science, which administers the teachers' pension scheme, if she could nominate him as a dependant. If she died before him he would then receive part of her pension entitlement.

She was astonished when told that her husband did not qualify as a dependant. Moreover, the department appeared to take a pretty dim view of househusbands. What was sauce for the goose was clearly not sauce for the gander.

An official from the pensions branch of the DES wrote: "It is not the intention of the present regulations to provide cover in domestic situations where husbands and wives have exchanged roles, the wife becoming the breadwinner and the husband being unemployed." Sentiments unlikely to endear the DES to its teachers, over half of whom are women, let alone the ladies from the Equal Opportunities Commission.

In common with many other pension schemes the DES pays widows' pensions but not to widowers. But a "dependant" pension can be paid under the rules. As Julia Reay discovered, it is difficult for a husband to be taken seriously as a dependant. She says: "I have had my husband's tax allowances for nine years but the department insists he is not a dependant." The DES claims that to qualify it is not enough to be unemployed. You must be permanently unable to work, through age or illness. Rules are rules—or are they?

Barbara Wakeham is also a teacher. She too requested that her husband be nominated as a dependant. He was forced to give up work three years ago after a heart attack. He is partially blind and officially registered disabled. But the DES refsed his nomination too.

The department told her: "If the teacher is a married woman nominating her husband the usual criterion is that the Board of the Inland Revenue has granted her the married man's allowance in assessing her tax code." But because Barbara Wakeham's husband, who was also a teacher, has a disability pension she does not get his tax allowances. So according to the DES he does not classify as a dependant although his income is barely a third of their joint income and he relies on his wife for financial and physical support.

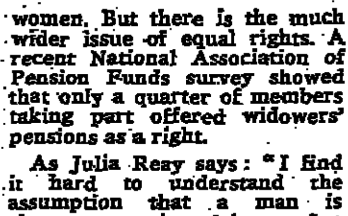
Barbara Wakeham says: "Its just Catch 22 isn't it? If I was to die he would not starve but he would not have a very nice life. How on earth would he cope? What is so ridiculous is that should he die first I receive part of his pension automatically although I am earning a living, while he, who needs it, could get none of mine."

The Occupational Pensions Board is shortly publishing its long-awaited recommendations on the transferability of pensions and the problems facing people leaving jobs. But are there more fundamental pension problems to be tackled by the Government first? Margaret Drummond looks at the way pension schemes can discriminate against woman employees within the present rules.

Both women contacted the Equal Opportunities Commission, only to be told the unhappy truth that equal pay and discrimination legislation specifically excludes the question of pension benefits. The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, the union to which both women belong, has pressed for changes but with no success. Under the present rules do any men qualify as dependants?

Well, yes. The psychotic brother of a teacher—a male teacher that is—was successfully nominated. But a husband who stayed at home to look after the baby while his teacher wife went back to work was not.

Clearly the DES has acted harshly towards these two women. But there is the much wider issue of equal rights. A recent National Association of Pension Funds survey showed that only a quarter of members taking part offered widowers' pensions as a right.



As Julia Reay says: "I find it hard to understand the assumption that a man is always on the job market whereas a married woman, however healthy and capable, is thought of as a natural dependant.

"As an equal worker in all other respects I cannot make provision for my husband that any other superannuated working man takes as his right. I must pay premiums on a large insurance on my life in addition to the required pension contribution. As a 'sole wage earner' I see this as an unfair penalty for being female."

Those against the idea of widowers' pensions argue on the grounds of cost. Women are an expensive pensions proposition. They retire earlier and live longer than men. But for all that widowers' pensions does not constitute a large extra cost.

Since most women are younger than their husbands and live longer, widowers' pensions can hardly be a great actuarial risk. It is having women in the scheme in the first place which is expensive, but that is required by law.

With the present fuss over the as yet unpublished Occupational Pensions Board report on job leavers and transferability it is a sobering thought that one vitally important OPB report has been left mouldering on the shelves since 1976.

It is called *Equal status of men and women in occupational pension schemes* and it recommended, among other things, that widowers' pensions should be introduced. That would do away with all the uncertainties of who was a dependant and who was not and give women equal rights. Arguably it is as important an issue as transferability—and infinitely cheaper to implement. First things first, please, gentlemen.

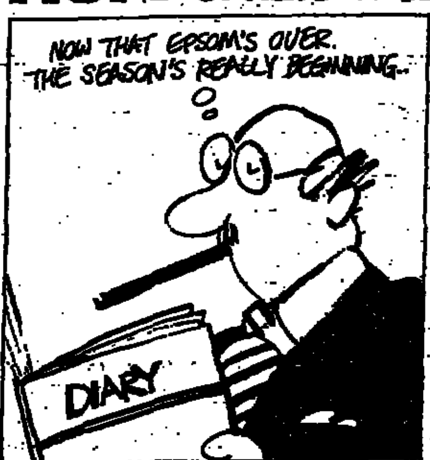
Margaret Drummond



Lecturer Mrs Julia Reay: is she paying an unfair penalty for being female?

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH

BY ROSS









Bank charges

You need not be a loser

When Lloyds Bank puts up its charges next week, as promised, it will become the most expensive of the big four clearing banks in terms of its services to personal customers.

But there is not much in it. As the table indicates, you are unable to get free banking from any of the big four unless you keep a minimum of £50 (£100 for Lloyds and Midland) in your account; and while the bank will give you a notional credit on any balance if it falls below that, you are still likely to end up paying the full charge on almost every debit that you draw.

Given monthly payments on the mortgage, the rates and a couple of insurance policies and an average of three cheques a week for other items, the use of your bank account could set you back by more than £30 a year. That's before allowing anything for the cost of an occasional chat with your bank manager, the use of the bank's other services or, indeed, the 50p to be levied by Barclays from September 1 on everyone who comes into its branches to cash another bank's cheques (and by NatWest on Barclays accountholders). So how can you cut the costs?

First, you should obviously keep enough in your current account to ensure that you qualify for free banking *but not much more*. It will not do you any good.

You would do much better to put it into a bank deposit or building society account, where it will at least earn some interest to set off against the cost of occasional recourse to the bank's other services.

If you want to be able to draw cheques occasionally and benefit from interest on the money in your account, then open one of the new-style budget accounts run by Lloyds (Cashflow) or Midland (Personal Credit Plan). But the former charges heavily on debits (30p a cheque) and the latter is cumbersome, so do not attempt to use them as full-blown interest-bearing current accounts.

Secondly, steer well clear of Barclays branches unless you have a Barclays account. There is nothing to stop you from opening one, of course, to run in place of, or in tandem with, your existing account, but in that case you need to keep the minimum required for free banking twice over—and remember to carry both cheque books.

Thirdly, if you cannot keep enough in your current account to qualify for free banking, then cut back on the number of debit entries. You could, for instance, make a larger number of purchases on a charge card (though you will have to allow for the fact that there is a membership fee) or on a credit card if you can benefit from an interest-free period (you do not want to incur interest charges or you will lose more on the roundabouts than you gain on the swings).

What you want to avoid is having a large amount sitting permanently in your current account. In terms of lost interest, a permanent credit balance of £500 could cost you quite as much as a year's unrelieved banking charges.

Adrienne Gleeson

HOW THE BANKS' CHARGES COMPARE

Bank	Minimum balance for free banking	Charges: Direct-debit	Charges: Cheque	Notional allowance on balance (%)
Barclays	£50	17½p	17½p	7
Lloyds	£100	20p*	20p*	8
Midlands	£100	15p	20p	6½
NatWest	£50	12p	18p	8½

* From June 10

The cash management revolution

How would you like to walk into a bank and draw several thousand pounds in cash with a plastic card, borrow automatically against your investments and achieve a high rate of return on your current account?

Well-heeled investors with substantial portfolios of United States shares may soon be able to take advantage of the Cash Management Account (CMA) pioneered by American stockbrokers Merrill Lynch which is being test-marketed in London.

CMA has swept America, upsetting the banking fraternity in its wake. It brings investment, credit and purchasing facilities under one roof, offering in the process a useful rate of return on surplus cash through pooled investment in a United States money market fund.

Minimum investment is $25,000—the account is denominated in dollars, which is a comforting thought i nthe light of what has happened to the pound this week. Customers pay a flat fee of $28 a year.

While CMA exists to promote Merrill Lynch's brokerage service, rather than competing in the banking market, it has creamed off substantial retail banking business in the United States and could do the same here. Customers can automatically borrow up to 50 per cent of the value of their investments. Interest on borrowings is just over 22 per cent. Surplus funds are placed in the CMA Moneytrust, which holds money market instruments and pays a current dividend of 17 per cent.

Customers receive a special Visa debit card. Purchases and withdrawals are made in the normal way; they are not subject to credit card limits, but are geared to the CMA account. It is not really a credit card since payments are made first from surplus cash, then from automatic liquidation of Moneytrust holdings, with interest only becoming due on borrowings after that. The customer also receives a cheque-book, but dollar-denominated cheques may have a limited application over here.

Meanwhile, a monthly statement gives the full details of all transactions.

United Kingdom banks are looking rather po-faced at CMA and Merrill Lynch is treading carefully.

MD

Investors' week

Shares force a grin as the pound tumbles

Just think. A week ago we City folk hoped that United States interest rates would fall. The pound stood at a proud $2.07. Gilt-edged were firm and only shares sorrowed on fears of a string of rights issues from needy companies.

Now we despair of American interest rates, the pound has sunk to $1.94, gilt-edged are in disarray and only shares are rejoice at the tonic to profits that a plunging pound will bring to overseas earners. Northern Foods and Allied Breweries did not make mammoth cash calls, or even tiny ones, and the cash call queue was only lengthened by little Flight Refuelling with a request for a modest £5.5m.

So up went Bowater, Beecham, Distillers, Glaxo and Grand Metropolitan, all in the *FT* 30 index, which started the week at 542.5 and ended at 546.3.

If the jollity at our stock exchange party seemed a trifle forced it was only because we could not quite choke down fears of a sudden, early and tearful end. The City is deeply uneasy. The Government is not mopping up the money which taxmen are refusing to collect, and public spending cuts remain a mere gleam in Mrs T's cold eye.

A complacent Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, did not comfort us with his dismissal in the House of Commons of the impact that a plunging pound would have on inflation. Either, we mused, higher interest rates and special deposits will eventually be forced on the Government, or it is quietly abandoning the inflation fight.

For the merry moment our swollen money stock is slopping around in shares or resting in dollar deposits with sky high interest rates though in the last hour of yesterday's trading word of a 21 per cent United States prime rate and the breakdown of Civil Service pay talks had even shares on the slide.

But these are tomorrow's worries and, with a bit of luck, next week's. Composite insurance shares, flattened by the Guardian Royal Exchange rights issue a fortnight ago, sprang to life when Allianz Versicherungs, the West German insurance giant made a dawn raid on Eagle Star, to carry out what the Eagle Star chairman called "daylight robbery". It offered to buy 15 per cent at 290p after mopping up 14.9 per cent at this price in the market the first thing on Monday.

Robbery or no, Allianza's broker, dawn raid specialist Rowe & Pitman, could take only a fifth of the shares it was offered. Eagle Star responded with a wholly unforeseen 43 per cent increase in dividend.

Elsewhere, Debenham's went after sales in the year to last March and got them, hoisting profits from £15.8m to £25m, while Beecham basked in the glory of profits up from £137m to nearly £151m and approval of Augmenting for a general United Kingdom launch. But Reed and Marley reported halved profits and De La Rue a fall.

But the market's eyes are fixed, not on the past, however recent, but on the big increase in company profits it expects next year. And next year is coming closer all the time.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
		Rises		
367p	230p	BAT Indis	18p to 365p	Dollar stock
286p	171p	Bowater	12p to 267p	Dollar stock
239p	170p	Brit Aero	6p to 226p	New orders
128p	98p	Hogg Robinson	8p to 123p	Dollar stock
120p	62p	Muirhead	16p to 110p	Bid hopes
		Falls		
164p	125p	Comet Radio	19p to 142p	Poor interim
266p	216p	Great Portland	4p to 224p	Dear money fears
433p	357p	Land Securities	16p to 380p	Dear money fears
735p	520p	Lasmo	56p to 524p	North Sea oil price fears
79p	52p	UBM	4p to 58p	Div cut

Unit trust performance

The tables show the value on June 1 of £100 invested 12 months ago (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices.

Figures supplied by Planned Savings, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London, N1 9RD.

Fund	A	B
FINANCIAL	**A**	**B**
Henderson Financial	159.9	255.4
Nat West/Financial	150.7	165.4
Target/Investment Tst	150.3	180.2
M&G/Fits	149.6	186.2
Arbuthnot Capital	148.9	207.7
S&P/Financial	148.8	155.9
Schlesinger ITU	145.6	166.7
Kleinwort Benson Fits	145.4	178.0
S&P/ITU	143.0	164.8
Britannia Fin Secs	142.8	178.2
Abbey Investment Tst	141.6	155.4
Practical	141.6	160.1
Hill Samuel/Financial	140.1	178.6
London Wall/Finance	136.1	178.3
Brown Shipley Fin	135.4	186.7
S&P/Scotbits	133.7	146.3
Target/Financial	133.4	188.7
James Finlay Inv Tst	130.7	173.8
Britannia Unit Fd Inv	129.3	163.7
Britannia Prop Shares	129.1	213.6
Arbuthnot Fin & Prop	127.0	154.3
Schlesinger Prop Sh	127.0	207.8
Barclayunic Financial	122.9	191.9
S&P Internat Bond	115.5	—
Target/Preference	113.5	115.9
Key Fixed Interest	113.0	103.4
Henderson Pref & Gilt	112.6	—
GT World Bond Fund	109.9	—
Arbuthnot Preference	108.2	111.7
A-Hambro/Gov Secs	108.0	—
Target/Gilt Capital	107.6	117.8
Tyndall/Preference	106.3	118.1
Fidelity Gilt & Fxd Int	106.1	—
Chieftain Pref & Gilt	105.0	—
Abbey Gilt & Fxd Int	104.8	—
Allen Hrvey & Rss Glt	104.7	—
Britannia Pref Shares	104.2	103.9
Arbuthnot Gt & Fd In	103.9	120.0
Craigmount Gilt	102.5	—
Abbey Worldwide Bnd	101.4	—
GROWTH	**A**	**B**
Target Special Sits	169.2	212.0
Gartmore British	164.7	186.7
Gartmore Special Sits	164.2	—
Fidelity Special Sits	158.1	—
Nat West/Capital	157.2	182.9
Cabot Capital	156.1	181.7
Hill Samuel/Spec Sits	154.5	—
Schroder Capital	152.2	198.6
Buckmaster/Marlboro	152.1	160.3
TSB Scottish	150.6	167.0
Brown Shipley Grwth	149.7	191.5
Carr Sebag Capital	149.6	174.3
GT Capital	149.1	216.8
Choularton Growth	148.6	112.2
Antony Gibbs Private	147.9	183.8
Schroder General	147.7	188.0
Arbuthnot Giants	147.6	144.9
Pearl Growth	145.5	165.1
Abbey Capital	145.1	157.6
Capel Capital	144.6	156.3
S&P/Capital	143.4	146.4
Friends Prov Units	143.0	176.3
M&G/Compound Grth	141.7	187.6
M&G/Conv Growth	140.6	206.7
Arbuthnot Growth	140.1	155.4
Bishopsgate Prog	139.8	181.9
Wieler Growth	139.8	158.4
Nat West/Growth	139.5	142.7
Bridge Capital	139.0	195.8
Stewart British Capital	138.6	168.4
Gartmore Insce Ags	137.9	150.2
Perpetual Group Gr	137.2	199.8
Equity and Law	137.0	156.7
T&G/Vanguard Gr	136.8	157.7
Tyndall/Capital	136.7	168.9
TSB General	136.4	160.8
A-Hmbro/Oseas Earns	136.3	140.5
Barclayunic Gr Accum	136.3	169.0
A-Hambro/Accum	135.8	161.1
Royal Trust Capital	135.5	155.9
Framlington Capital	134.7	188.1
Barclayunic Capital	133.2	152.2
Henderson/Cap Grth	133.1	225.9
Target/Growth	133.0	159.9
Hill Samuel/Capital	132.9	151.5
New Court Equity	132.8	139.6
Britannia Assets	132.5	155.2
Baring Bros Stratton	132.4	173.8
A-Hambro/Rec Sits	131.7	172.7
London Wll Cap Gr	131.2	125.8
Antony Gibbs Accum	130.1	154.1
Quilter Quadrant Rec	129.7	—
M&G/Recovery	129.6	193.4
Tower Special Sits	129.3	—
Schlesinger Nil Yld	129.1	146.8
M&G/Magnum	128.9	199.8
Manulife Growth	128.0	164.4
Britannia Special Sits	127.9	148.4
Ulster/Growth	127.7	123.7
Antny Gibbs Mkt Ldrs	126.8	138.7
Target/Professional	126.2	169.2
Britannia Professional	125.7	199.6
NPI Growth	125.6	165.5
Barclayunic Recovery	123.8	141.2
Brown Shipley Rec	123.2	113.8
Midland Drayton Cap	123.1	136.3
Antony Gibbs Growth	122.4	143.4
Craigmount Recovery	120.0	—
Henderson Recovery	119.4	—
Schlesinger Spec Sits	118.7	233.8
London Wll/Spec Sits	118.0	133.7
Antony Gibbs Tech	118.0	135.5
Britannia Cap Accum	117.0	158.7
Britannia Growth	116.8	156.4
INCOME	**A**	**B**
Cabot Income	153.6	170.4
GT Income	146.2	169.2
Abbey Income	142.3	150.1
Prov Life/High Inc	142.2	178.6
TSB Income	141.3	147.3
Nat West/Income	140.9	146.7
Perpetual Income	140.6	—
Discretionary	140.1	176.3
Brown Shipley Inc	139.0	180.7
Henderson Extra Inc	137.4	140.8
Tower Inc & Grwth	135.2	—
Framlington Income	134.5	150.2
James Finlay High Inc	134.3	142.8
Ansbacher Inc Mnthly	134.0	122.0
L&C Income	133.8	153.2
Allied/High Income	133.4	149.6
Cabot Smllr Cos Divs	132.9	132.1
Bridge Income	132.7	146.3
Schroder Income	132.7	153.6
Carr Sebag Income	132.3	135.1
A-Hambro/Equity Inc	131.9	149.8
Henderson/High Inc	131.6	146.8
Framlington Ex Inc	131.3	—
Rowan High Yield	131.3	141.4
New Court Income	131.2	131.0
Lloyds Income	130.9	139.8
Crescent High Dist	130.2	129.5
Great Winchester	129.6	129.7
Barclayunic Income	129.5	149.3
Kleinwrt Ben High Yd	129.1	—
S&P/High Yield	128.6	129.6
Hill Samuel/Income	128.4	128.7
S&P/Select Income	127.8	135.6
S&P/High Return	127.7	125.8
M&G/High Income	127.3	142.5
Fidelity Growth & Inc	127.2	—
Royal Trust Income	127.1	119.7
Gartmore Income	126.8	142.6
Mdlnd Drytn High Yd	126.7	127.5
Pearl Income	126.6	143.0
S&P/Income	126.6	127.7
S&P/Scotyields	126.6	130.2
Target/Income	126.5	119.3
Gartmore High Inc	125.7	126.9
Lloyds Extra Income	125.6	132.1
Midland Drayton Inc	125.3	141.9
Chieftain Inc & Gr	125.2	—
Tyndall/Scottish Inc	125.0	139.2
M&G/Conv Income	125.0	153.9
Hill Samuel/High Yld	124.8	122.0
Capel Income	124.8	131.0
Britannia Inc & Gr	124.7	131.2
Antony Gibbs Inc	124.5	129.0
Antony Gibbs Ex Inc	124.4	119.4
Alben Income	124.2	145.0
Tyndall/Income	124.2	126.5
Barclayunic Ext Inc	123.7	137.9
A-Hambro/High Yld	123.4	126.3
Gartmore Extra Inc	123.2	—
Arbuthnot High Inc	122.6	113.7
Britannia Nat High Inc	122.5	128.7
M&G/Dividend	122.5	139.1
Mayflower Income	122.4	135.4
T&G/Wickmoor Div	122.3	132.6
M&G/Extra Yield	121.7	129.6
T&G/Vngrd High Yld	121.5	132.8
Grievesn/Brr High Yd	120.2	128.1
British Life Dividend	120.1	109.0
Nat West/Ext Inc	119.8	111.1
Schlesinger Income	119.8	131.5
Key Income	119.7	115.0
Mutual/High Yield	119.3	126.8
M&G/Mid&Gen	118.9	124.5
Mutual/Income	118.9	140.8
Canlife Income	118.3	123.8
Chieftain High Inc	118.1	113.3
Arbuthnot Extra Inc	117.6	112.0
Carliol High Yield	117.2	117.2
Middle Mnt High Inc	116.3	—
Lond Wall/High Inc	115.9	97.1
Britnnia Extra Inc	115.8	116.8
Schlesinger Extra Inc	115.7	107.1
Quilter/Quadrant Inc	115.5	124.3
Nelstar High Income	113.6	98.4
Craigmount High Inc	113.6	—
Buckmaster/Cumbrlnd	112.8	128.4
Target/Extra Income	112.3	112.7
Brwn Shply High Inc	111.4	108.8
Lond Wall/Ext Inc	110.6	90.8
Arbuthnot High Yld	109.5	110.8
Ridgefield Income	108.1	97.4
Choularton Income	106.0	—
GENERAL	**A**	**B**
Leo Capital	161.6	207.3
Schroder Small Cos	159.3	—
Arbuthnot Smallr Cos	156.0	164.8
MLA Trust	153.4	261.3
Britnnia Smaller Cos	152.8	172.7
Grievsn/Brr Small Cos	151.0	—
Mercury General	150.7	199.9
Rowan Merlin	147.0	220.8
T&G/Colemco	146.0	178.0
T&G/Glen Fund	144.7	164.7
Chieftain Smaller Cos	144.1	—
Rowan Securities	143.9	187.0
New Court Smallr Cos	143.1	195.3
Lloyds Sm Cos & Rec	142.5	—
A-Hmbro/2nd Sm Cos	141.2	192.4
Intel Smaller Cos	141.1	—
M&G/Second	140.7	177.3
T&G/Wickmoor	139.9	165.2
Barclaytrust/Invest	139.5	155.3
Norwich Un Grp Tst	138.7	156.1
Allied/Growth & Inc	138.5	172.1
Legal & Gen	138.4	196.2
GT Four Yards Fund	138.4	132.9
Schlesinger Mkt Ldr	138.3	154.1
Barclayunic Prof Assn	138.1	204.4
Allied/E&I Develop	137.8	160.1
Allied/Capital	137.7	156.3
Pelican Units	137.2	169.2
Guardhill	137.1	169.2
Nat West/Smaller Cos	136.9	—
Pearl Trust	136.4	150.9
M&G/General	136.2	165.2
Oceanic/Index	135.8	144.7
Key Small Cos Fund	135.6	210.6
Abbey General	135.6	146.7
Kleinwrt Ben Smll Co	135.5	—
Reliance/Sekforde	135.5	130.4
Lloyds Balanced	135.4	162.0
Minster	135.2	158.0
Antony Gbbs Smll Cos	135.1	137.7
Tyndll/Internat Earns	134.7	157.2
Archway Fund	134.7	178.1
Quilter/Quadrant Gen	134.3	170.6
M&G Smaller Cos	133.9	193.4
A-Hambro/Smallr Cos	133.8	192.6
Lloyds Life Equity	133.6	164.7
Robert Fraser Un Tst	133.6	157.0
Hill Samuel/British	133.3	151.2
Prudential/Prutrust	133.1	150.8
British Life	133.0	154.4
Allied/First	132.9	162.6
Grieveson/Barrington	132.7	179.1
Buckmster/Buckinghm	132.7	148.2
S&P/UK Equity	132.1	161.4
G&A Units	131.9	157.2
Anderson	131.9	156.1
T&G/Barbican	131.2	147.3
Barclayunic General	131.1	162.0
S&P/Scotshares	131.0	171.6
Hill Samuel/Security	129.8	142.3
Barclayunic/Trustee	129.7	156.0
Hendersn/Inc & Assts	129.6	148.3
Friars House	129.5	182.3
Barclayunic "500"	129.5	159.3
Trades Union Units	129.4	154.9
Nat West/Portfolio In	129.4	134.6
M&G/Trustee	128.8	149.1
Brown Shipley Fund	128.5	155.3
Equitas Units	128.5	145.0
Key Equity & Gen	128.4	149.8
Crescent Reserves	128.4	146.1
Scttish Equitable Unit	127.8	145.5
Canlife General	127.7	143.1
A-Hambro/Fund	127.5	149.8
Kleinwort Ben Un Fd	126.0	158.0
Confederation Gr Unit	126.0	181.1
Target/Equity	125.7	160.0
Vanguard Trustee	125.3	144.1
Alben	125.3	159.2
Northgate	124.0	—
Nelstar Trust	123.9	146.2
Allied/Brit Indust	123.8	144.0
Antny Gbbs Int Earns	123.4	133.8
British Life Balanced	123.4	150.4
Reliance Opportunity	122.8	133.9
Britnnia Shield	122.3	157.5
Family Fund	121.3	146.1
Intel Inc & Growth	120.7	121.1
Britannia Domestic	119.7	148.1
Oceanic/Performance	118.9	127.6
College Hill	117.4	141.1
Mutual/Blue Chip	117.1	138.9
Mutual/Security Plus	115.5	129.7
Mayflower General	115.3	123.1
Britannia Comm & Ind	114.3	129.3
OVERSEAS	**A**	**B**
S&P/South East Asia	225.6	—
Brtannia Am Smll Cos	219.0	—
Gartmore Far Eastern	213.8	229.4
GT Far East & Gen	210.7	—
Hudersn Am Smll Cos	205.4	231.4
Gartmore American	201.5	181.8
Fidelity American	200.8	—
GTUS & General	193.3	183.6
Crescent Tokyo	193.1	—
Framlington Amer	192.5	207.4
New Court Internat	191.0	183.4
Crescent American	190.2	191.6
Britannia Far East	189.0	247.4
Lloyds Internat Tech	188.3	—
Henderson/N Amer	187.1	172.0
Chieftain Far Eastern	186.0	—
Target/Pacific	186.0	173.6
Henderson/Japan	185.9	173.9
Frmlngtn US Trnarnd	180.7	—
M&G/American Rec	180.1	—
Midland Drytn Japan	179.3	—
Tyndall/Far Eastern	179.1	—
Intel Pacific	177.4	—
M&G/Far Eastern	176.1	254.5
Britannia Japan Perf	175.7	206.6
Framlington Int Gr	175.4	221.1
Grieveson/Endeavour	175.2	267.1
Bridge Amer & Gen	174.7	189.3
Rowan America	174.1	171.1
Arbuthnt Eastrn & Int	174.0	221.7
GT Japan & Gen	173.7	195.4
Gartmore Internat	172.0	193.8
S&P/US Growth	171.9	175.0
Stewart Amer Fund	171.1	164.6
Britannia Amer Gr	170.9	184.6
S&P/Japan Growth	169.7	134.8
Henderson/Internat	167.6	197.8
Britannia N Amer	164.9	178.3
NPI Overseas	164.5	186.5
Intel American Tech	164.4	—
GT International	161.9	264.8
Quilter/Quadrnt Inter	161.8	—
L&C Internat & Gen	160.7	177.1
Craigmount N Amer	160.0	—
A-Hambro/Pacific	159.3	191.4
Midland Drytn Amer	158.8	119.0
Brown Ship N Amer	157.2	178.3
Chieftain American	157.2	146.1
Govett/Stockholders	157.2	142.6
Target Americn Eagle	157.1	170.0
Hill Samuel Far East	156.9	—
Hudrsn/Pacif Sm Co	156.7	—
Crescent Internat	156.7	161.7
M&G/American	156.1	154.7
Bridge Internat Rec	155.7	180.6
Ridgefield Internat	155.1	135.8
Chieftain Internat	154.3	220.8
Prov Life/Prolific	152.6	185.8
Lloyds Worldwide Gr	152.3	138.0
Nat West/Univ Fund	151.7	120.0
Lond Wall/Internat	151.4	125.8
James Finlay Internat	151.2	187.1
A-Hambro/Secs of Am	150.7	167.2
S&P/Univ Growth	150.0	172.1
Bishopsgate Internat	149.7	190.7
Britannia Internat Gr	149.7	175.7
Tyndall/N American	148.6	—
Gt Winchester Oseas	148.5	167.3
Grieveson/Grantchestr	146.0	143.5
Midland Drytn Oseas	145.6	143.5
Choularton Internat	145.3	—
Arbuthnot N Amer	144.4	137.0
A Gibbs F East & Gen	143.8	201.6
Barclayunic America	143.7	125.7
S&P/Select Internat	143.7	167.7
Mayflower Internat	143.6	149.8
Arbuthnot Foreign	142.6	179.9
Mercury Internat	142.2	171.4
Hill Samuel/Dollar	139.1	132.2
M&G/Japan	138.8	127.8
Hill Samuel/Internat	137.8	127.5
Barclayunic Australia	137.1	219.7
Abbey/Amer Growth	136.7	—
Capel N American	135.8	—
A-Hambro/Internat	135.3	149.8
Craigmount Canadian	133.3	—
Antony Gibbs Amer	133.2	136.7
Barclayunic Wrldwide	132.3	131.4
Grvsn/Lond&Brssls	130.5	134.0
Fielding International	130.2	—
Henderson/Australian	127.6	261.4
Security Sel Univ Gr	117.3	153.4
M&G/Australasian	117.1	208.1
Henderson/European	110.1	132.0
M&G/European	108.3	34.4
S&P/European Grwth	107.7	97.6
Murray European	97.1	—
Schroder Europe	85.5	75.7
SPECIALIST	**A**	**B**
FT Ind Ordinary Ind	137.0	130.2
FT All Shares Ind	135.1	164.7
M&G/Commod & Gen	138.4	214.5
Arbuthnot Commd Sh	136.4	197.4
Gartmore Commod	135.0	219.9
New Court Enrgy Res	134.7	197.1
S&P/Comod Share	132.0	217.0
Allied/Mets—Mn&Cm	130.2	196.9
S&P Energy Inds	130.2	233.9
Midland Drytn Com	125.7	195.9
Hendersn/Oil&Nat Res	125.6	243.6
Britannia Commod Sh	125.6	235.1
Target Commodity	124.4	216.9
Britannia Minerals	123.7	284.9
Chieftain Basic Res	118.6	237.7
Britannia Gold & Gen	118.1	249.6
Britannia Univ Enrgy	114.8	258.4
Tyndall/Nat Res	113.3	147.7
Key Energy Industries	102.3	211.5

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Sharp retreat across the board

After subdued trading all day, leading equities fell sharply in the last hour, worried by the outcome of sterling's fall on interest rates and by inflation.

Jobbers were believed to be selling short in expectation of a further collapse when trading opens on Monday. Investors kept a low profile throughout the day attempting to interpret the full implications of sterling's drop against the dollar, down at $1.91. The news of the 21 per cent prime rate by the United States Girard bank and the breakdown in Civil Service pay talks against the already confused background proved too much. In the last hour blue chip shares collapsed, wiping out the previous day's gains. Even the earlier demand for dollar-earners and exporter stocks took a back-seat. Falls were marked in electricals, properties on fears of dearer money, breweries and stores.

The gilt market continued to take the brunt of the worries of a higher MLR and inflation control fears. Further selling prompted falls of up to £1¼. Longs, opening at previous night's levels, attempted a brief rally, but extended losses to £1¼. After a shaky start, shorts drifted through the day. Again, a faint rally was knocked by more selling and losses were up to £1. Dealers reported confused and depressing conditions.

And the *FT* Index, which only drifted in the morning to register at 0.4 fall to 555.1 at noon, fell 5.1 by 3 pm. But by the close it collapsed to fall 9.3 on the day to 546.3.

Business in leading equities started firmly despite the low levels of trading activity. But the late afternoon news was quick to unsettle them. After its recent good results Beechams had risen 6p to 212p during the day but closed down at 203p. ICI, at one time up at 290p taking strength from the pound's level against the Deutschmark, toppled 14p to 274p. Unilever, a big dollar earner, fell 8p to 563p.

Other leaders to suffer were Fisons, 5p easier at 150p, Hawker Siddeley down 4p at 308p and Glaxo 8p lower at 356p after 366p during the day. But Blue Circle, up 8p at 468p, is drawing strength still from United States interests.

The prospects of dearer money from an increase in interest rates saw sharply lower prices in the property sector. MEPC dipped 12p to 218p, Hammerson "A" was 5p down at 630p, Land Securities was 10p lower at 380p and Stock Conversion 13p at 343p.

Electricals, which have been boosted during the week by the benefits from British Telecom's increased finances, and the low pound, had a hair-raising time. Jobbers reported wild price movements in thin stock conditions and most shares closed trading at the bottom range. GEC clipped 18p to 680p, Plessey eased 11p to 310p, Racal 11p to 359p and Farnell 7p down to 502p. Telephone Rentals gave up 7p to 343p, Standard Telephone 7p to 518p and Thorn EMI 14p to 388p.

Breweries were a mixed sector: Although the much higher profits and the lack of a rights issue from Allied served to boost shares 2½p to 75½p the sector fell with the rest of the market after hours. Whitbread gave up 2p to 184p by the close but Bass, with good results expected on Tuesday, gained 3p to 247p.

Equity turnover for June 4 was £159.887m (bargains 15,181). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Allied Breweries, Sun Alliance, Commercial Union, Eagle Star, GEC, Unilever, Beecham, Royal Insurance, Guardian Royal, Blue Circle, ICI, Bowater and Scottish and Newcastle.

Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate conditions yesterday. Calls were made in Burmah, Howard Tenens, Transparent Paper, Mersey Docks, Tozer Kemsley, and Phoenix Timber.

Traded options: A total of 1,781 contracts were completed. Racal attracted 14, P and O 11, RTZ 5, Shell 16 and Land Securities 92.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allied Breweries (F)	2,268(2,200)	112.4(113.1)	12.2(13.3)	3.0(3.0)	3/8	5.0(5.0)
Bertrams (I)	1.65(1.66)	0.13(0.48)*	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Bath & Portland (F)	92.79(73.99)	1.48(2.76)	6.3(9.5)	1.0(2.01)	22/7	2.0(3.61)
Barker & Dobson (F)	35.05(31.2)	0.47(0.5)*	1.74(1.92)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Dobson Park Inds (I)	83.287(88.689)	5.099(7.779)	4.2(7.4)	1.9(1.89)	19/8	—(5.207)
Delyn (F)	6.5(6.1)	0.19(0.120)	0.94(2.84)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Dwek Group (F)	9.4(8.6)	0.350(0.280)	4.33*(3.59)	—(0.24)	—	—(—)
Howard Wyndham †	17.5(15.2)	1.7*(0.8)*	20.3*(9.0)*	—(—)	—	—(—)
Victoria Carpets (F)	14.7(15.3)	0.368* (0.114)	—(—)	0.5(0.1)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *=loss. †=18 months.

Philips unveils CEI details

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Details of the offer for sale of 60 per cent of Cambridge Electronic Industries (CEI), by Philips, the Dutch electronics group, have been announced. At the 75p offer for sale price, CEI's market capitalization would be £27m.

CEI comprises a group of 20 operating companies involved mainly in passive componentry and sub-systems for a range of customers from telecommunications to process control. The companies were part of Pye, in which Philips bought out the outstanding 39 per cent minority during 1979. The rest of Pye has been integrated in the Philips' operations but these companies—operating in more specialized, small scale areas—did not fit into the Philips structure.

CEI is forecasting a fall in profits during 1981 from £6.2m to not less than £5m because of the drop in orders caused by the recession. The electronic and electrical components division, which last year accounted for three fifths of group sales of £83m and 68 per cent of trading profit, has suffered worst although order intake has recovered in recent months.

Because the shares are being sold at the bottom of the cycle, the yield on the forecast 5.29p gross dividend is 7.1 per cent at 75p which is above average for electronics companies. On £5m profit the prospective p/e ratio is 12.3 on a full tax charge. CEI is confident that the dividend will be covered by current cost earnings.

Profits fall at Bath and Portland

Bath and Portland Group, a varied concern ranging from civil engineering and stone quarrying to fertilizers and chemicals, has now published its figures for the year to October 31, 1980 and reports pretax profits down from £2.76m to £1.48m, but after tax profits attributable to shareholders were still nearly £1m. The figures normally appear in February.

Work stopped on a £105m roadbuilding contract in Iran some months ago after the authorities there refused to pay, and the group is making a claim on the Exports Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD).

The results for the six months to April 1980 were also delayed; they emerged last November as a pretax loss of £848,000 against a profit of £623,000. An interim gross dividend of 1.4p was paid earlier in the year compared with 2.2p the year before.

Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman, says that the board had difficulties in assessing claims likely to be agreed by the ECGD. He adds: "I have recalculated the half yearly results published on November 14, 1980." The first half year is now said to have produced a profit of £688,000 compared with the original £848,000 loss, an alteration that relates to the extent to which agreement has been reached with the ECGD and the value directors can place upon the claim.

Sir Kenneth added: "For the year ahead it is hoped that the major lossmaking sectors will have been eliminated, and provided the Iran settlement is concluded, thereby releasing its heavy interest charge, 1981 should show reasonable improvements in total profits earned." However, the cut interim dividend is followed by a final of only 1.43p gross, making 2.86p gross against 5.2p. The new dividend cost is less than £319,000. The shares duly fell 2p to 52p.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9¾%, over £50,000 10¼%.

Dobson Park down one third midway

By Catherine Gunn

Mining equipment and power tools group Dobson Park Industries has been hard hit by the combined effects of a strong pound on its European export profits, and the cash limits imposed by the government on the National Coal Board, the group's major customer.

In the six months to March 28, Dobson Park's pretax profits fell more than a third to £5.1m while sales slipped from £88.7m to £83.3m, of which £44.6m came from the NCB. Second-half profits are likely to show a similar decline, Mr Graham Edwards, finance director, said yesterday, but the dividend should not be cut. The interim payment has been maintained, at 2.71p gross.

In 1979-80 the group made £15.3m pretax, but was already feeling the effects of the NCB's reduced spending power in the second half, when profits declined slightly.

Pre-interest profits on mining equipment were 26 per cent down at £3.45m, while profits on power tools collapsed from £1.61m to £416,000 including the first-half contribution from its 1980 acquisition Wolf Electric Tools. Before acquisition Wolf was making about £2.5m pretax a year.

Profits on Dobson's "Kango" pnuematic hammers and Wolf Tool's products are being severely hit by the continuing strength of sterling against European currencies, notably the Deutshe mark and the French franc.

Sears Holdings expects difficult year ahead

The current year may well be more difficult, Mr Leonard Sainer, chairman of Sears Holdings, says in his annual report. But, he says, there are positive signs now that the rate of inflation is slowing.

"While this is comforting there is no room for relaxation and indeed, in some respects the current year may well be more difficult," he says.

He goes on to say that the retailing businesses are well placed to take advantage of any upturn in consumer spending.

Mr Sainer is hopeful of an improvement in the engineering division as a result of changes which have been and are being made. Overall, he says that a forecast for this year would not be prudent or realistic.

Price Waterhouse, the auditors, qualify on the basis of the group's accounting for stocks and work in progress. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and replacement value, a departure from accounting standards, while production overheads are not included in arriving at the cost of work in progress held by the group's property development subsidiaries, also a departure.

Barker & Dobson back in profit

Confectioner and retailer Barker & Dobson Group turned round from a pretax loss of £497,000 to a profit of £469,000 in the year to March 28.

Sales rose from £31.2m to £35.5m with confectionery sales rising from £17.5m to £18.2m and retail sales from £14m to £17.3m.

An extraordinary item of £73,000 reflects costs of redundancies and severance payments in the confectionery division.

Howard & Wyndham loss of £1.7m

Howard & Wyndham, now trimmed down to publishers W. H. Allen and jewellers Ciro, turned in net losses of £1.7m for the 18 months to December 31. In the previous year the net loss was £842,000.

Sales for the period were £17.5m against £15.2m for the year before. Trading profits were £89,000 but after exchange difference this turned into a loss of £86,000, while interest took £768,000, exceptional items £237,000 and tax £181,000. The loss per share comes out at 20.3p against 9p in the year.

The company now believes that W. H. Allen is ready to benefit from the general improvement in the United Kingdom publishing market which is expected during the current year. Rationalization in this area has largely been completed with the closure of Murrays Remainder Books. Full provision for these closures has now been made.

Ciro is said to be trading satisfactorily in spite of the slow down in retailing. Eleven new shops were opened in the period.

The company now has bank balances totalling £282,000 and overdrafts of £361,000. Share capital and reserves have fallen from £3.35m to £1.75m and there wil be no dividends on ordinary, preferred or the special preferred shares.

Briefly

Dixor-Strand says while the half year to March 31 will show a loss, the company expected to return to profitability during the second half on a return to profitability a scheme of arrangement will be proposed so that dividends can be resumed without the need to provide first for the accumulated deficiency on profit and loss account.

Victoria Carpet Holdings: Dividend 0.7p (1.4) per year to March 31, pay on September 22. Turnover was £14.7m (£15.3m). Pretax loss £368,000 (profit £114,000). Loss per share 1.79p (earnings 1.16p).

Spring Grove has agreed, subject to shareholders' approval, to sell the assets and business relating to laundry and rental contracts with hospitals of the Netherlands subsidiary Nico Nijman Wassen Stomen. The sale is for a net consideration of 3.5m florins (approximately £675,000) after providing for residual costs, and is expected to be completed by August 1, 1981.

Delyn turnover for year to February 1 totalled £6.5m (£6.1m). Pretax profit was £19,000 (£120,000) and earnings per share were 0.9481p (2.8438p). No dividend (same).

Dwek Group: Dividend nil making nil (0.34p) for the year to December 31. Turnover £9.4m (£8.6m). Pretax loss £350,000 (£280,000 profit). Loss per share 4.33p (3.59p eps).

Bertrams: No interim (same). Turnover for half year to March 29 was £1.65m (£1.66m) and profit was £13,000 (loss £48,000).

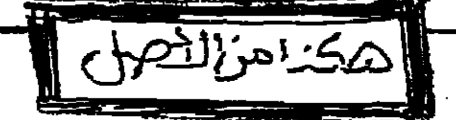
David Scott Group: Has acquired the capital of BHR Electronic Systems. Some £23,293 cash was paid on account on completion. Two further tranches of £20,000 each are payable on the achievement respectively of specified order and sales levels by BHR after 1982.

H. C. Slingsby's order book is better than during the last three months of 1980. But the intake of orders week by weeks lacks consistency so that at this stage making confident predictions of an improvement is impossible.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	70	−1	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	48	—	1.4	2.9	19.8	45.7
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	61	+1	1.7	2.8	26.5	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	106	—	6.9	6.5	4.0	8.2
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	317	—	31.3	9.9	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0
224	202	Torday Limited	202	—	15.1	7.5	7.8	13.4
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	+1	15.0	19.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	42	—	3.0	7.1	6.5	10.2
103	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8



MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was very steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £864.50-865.50 a metric ton; three months, £889.50-890.00. Sales, 4,700. Cash cathodes, £859-60; three months, £879-80. Sales, 525 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £863-63.50; three months, £887.50-88.00. Settlement, £863.50. Sales, 17,750 tons. Cash cathodes, £858-60; three months, £878-79. Settlement, £860. Sales, 1,200 tons.

TIN was firmer.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,435-55 a tonne; three months, £6,550-60. Sales, 370 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,425-35; three months, £6,550-60. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,380-85; three months, £6,505-10. Settlement, £6,385. Sales, 1,050 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,385-90; three months, £6,505-10. Settlement, £6,390. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.40 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £351-51.50 per tonne; three months, £359.50-60.00. Sales, 8,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £355-55.50; three months, £363.50-64.00. Settlement, £355.50. Sales, 4,600 tonnes.

ZINC was very steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £414.50-15.50 per tonne; three months, £419.50-20.00. Sales, 10,950 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £405-05.50; three months, £411-12. Settlement, £405.50. Sales, 4,876 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £230.20 ($441.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 518.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 99.40); three months, 533.70p (1,044.10c); six months, 551.70p (1,086.20c); one year, 588.50p (1,169.40c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 519.20p; three months, 534-35p. Sales, 20 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 519-20p; three months, 534-34.5p. Settlement, 520p. Sales, 20 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon. Cash, £643.50-44.50 per tonne; three months, £663-63.50. Sales, 5,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £639.50-40.00; three months, £659-59.50. Settlement, £640. Sales, 7,000 tonnes.

NICKEL was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,220-25 per tonne; three months, £3,270-80. Sales, 126 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,190-3,200; three months, £3,255-60. Settlement, £3,200. Sales, 634 tonnes.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo): July, 61.20-61.40; Aug, 62.30-62.60; July-Sept, 62.30-62.50; Oct-Dec, 65.50-65.70; Jan-March, 68.50-68.70; April-June, 71.50-71.60; July-Sept, 74.80-74.60; Oct-Dec, 77.40-77.50; Jan-March, 80.50-80.60. Sales, 31 at five tonnes; 526 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quietly steady. Spot, 60-61.50. Cifs: July, 62-62.75; Aug, 62.75-63.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 903-904; Sept, 911-912; Nov, 912-913; Jan, 911-915; March, 908-917; May, 910-920; July, 910-930. Sales: 7,011 lots including 35 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 1.645).—June, 130-145; Aug, 124-134; Oct, 122-134; Dec, 122-132; Feb, April, June all unquoted. Sales, one lot.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 842-845; Sept, 864-865; Dec, 901-902; March, 932-935; May, 950-951; July 968-970; Sept 985-986. Sales: 3,635 lots. ICCO prices: Daily (June 4): 74.66c; indicator prices (June 5): 5-day average 79.01c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £4 higher at £214; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £253. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 217.25-217.50; Oct, 217-317.50; Jan, 217.50-218.50; March 219.70-219.75; May, 220-25-220.75; Aug, 220-50-221.00; Oct, 221-223. Sales 6,624 lots. Very steady. ISA prices (June 4): daily 16.46c; 15-day average 16.03c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steadier (£ per tonne).—June 133-133.30; Aug, 134.30-134.40; Oct, 136.60-36.90; Dec, 138.80-139.00; Feb, 140.70-141.50; April, 141-143; June, 141-144.50. Sales: 430 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Aug, 396 buyer only; Oct, 390-396; Dec, 393-396; Jan, 395-396; March, 402-407; May, 405-412; Aug, 420-425; Oct, 421-427; Dec, 420-424. Sales: 103 lots. Steady.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: June £113.75; July, £113.25; Aug, £113.25 quoted. Trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: June, £113.25; July, £113; Aug, £113.50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct, £106.50 paid south coast; Oct-Dec, £108.50 seller east coast.

MAIZE.—French: June, £126.75 trans-shipment east coast seller. South African white unquoted. South African yellow: June-July £90 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: June £108 seller east coast; Aug, £96.50 paid south coast; Sept £97.50 seller east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steadier: Sept, £95.20; Nov, £99.10; Jan, £102.50; March £105.90; May £109.40. Sales: 242 lots. WHEAT was steady: July, £116; Sept, £100.80; Nov, £104.40; Jan, £108.40; March, £111.95; May, £115.60. Sales: 111 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£114.25	£113.50	£98.50
E. Mids	£114.00	£112.30	£102.00
N. East	—	£114.00	£101.80
Scotland	—	—	£100.20

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 5: GB cattle 95.74p per kg lw (+0.45); UK sheep 188.87p per kg est D C W (—11.57); GB pigs 75.67p per kg lw (+1.31). England and Wales: Cattle nos. down 17.5 per cent, ave. price 94.86p (—0.65); Sheep nos down 22.5 per cent, ave. price 190.01p (—10.03); Pig nos up 1.4 per cent, ave. price 75.67p (+1.31). Scotland: Cattle nos. down 16.1 per cent, ave. price 98.12p (+3.44); Sheep nos. up 111.1 per cent, ave. price 171.09p (—11.80).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: June, $268.50-69.00; July, $268.50-68.75; Aug, $273-73.25; Sept, $278.50-78.75; Oct, $283.83.25; Nov, $287.75-88.00; Dec, $293.50-93.75; Jan, $298-98.25; Feb, 303.50-03.75. Sales: 866 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £58.50; Feb, £67.40; April £75. Sales: 117 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Export quotas on 1980-81 coffee suffer third cut

The International Coffee Organization (ICO) announced yesterday that its 20-day average price fell to 114.77 cents per pound, thus breaching the 115-cent level at which a 1.4m bag cut in 1980-81 (Oct-Sept) coffee export quotas takes place.

Mr Alexandre Beltrao, the ICO executive director, later stated the 1.4m bag reduction will be applied to export quotas during the fourth quarter (July-September) of the 1980-81 coffee year.

This is the third reduction in 1980-81 quotas and means there has been a cut of 4.2m bags in quotas during the coffee year.

The effective global annual export quota for the 1980-81 coffee year is now 52.9m bags and the quota for the fourth quarter is 12.1m bags, Mr Beltrao said.

London traders said that they had already discounted the cut and robusta-type coffee prices still fell by £2 ($3.88) a metric ton yesterday morning after a fall of £44 a metric ton the day before.

Discount market

Day-to-day funds were cheaply available while period rates accelerated upwards on nervousness generated by the turmoil in the foreign exchanges.

Many houses started their bidding as low as 6 per cent or 7 per cent and 5 per cent was touched at one stage. Rates went firmer towards the close and books were finally ruled off around 10 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling's decline continued yesterday as pressure for United States interest rates increased with the announcement of a 21 per cent prime rate by Girard, one of the smaller American banks.

Profit taking finally reduced the pound's fall to $1.20 cents at $1.9290. This brings the loss on the week to more than 14 cents. The effective exchange rate index ended another 1 point down to 93.8 making sterling's overall depreciation since last Friday night almost 5.2 per cent. Market conditions were very thin as the Continent squared early for the long holiday weekend.

Profit taking enabled some major Continentals to finish modestly better. German marks edged up from 2.4110 to 2.4155, and Swiss francs hardened from 2.1415 to 2.1350. French francs weakened further from 5.6725 to 5.7225. The Japanese yen fell from 226.32 to 227.82.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 5	Market rates (close) June 5	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9075-9425	$1.9280-9300	1.10-1.20c disc	2.60-2.70c disc
Montreal	$2.3170-3430	$2.3270-3280	1.40-1.50c disc	3.60-3.75c disc
Amsterdam	5.20-24fl	5.20-22fl	¼c prem-¼c disc	1½-½c prem
Brussels	75.70-76.80f	76.15-30f	25-35c disc	70-80c disc
Copenhagen	14.63-81k	14.66¼-68¼k	330-470ore disc	1330-1490ore disc
Dublin	1.2710-2880p	1.2715-2730p	20-38p disc	80-105p disc.
Frankfurt	4.64-70¼m	4.64¼-65¼m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	1½pf prem-par
Lisbon	121.90-123.50e	121.95-122.15e	60-130c disc	160-325c disc
Madrid	184.10-186.20p	184.30-184.60p	120-150c disc	330-375c disc
Milan	2315-42½lr	2334½-36½lr	16-18lr disc	51¼-54¼lr disc
Oslo	11.46-63k	11.51-53k	80 prem-45ore disc	15-350ore disc
Paris	10.99-11.09f	10.99-11.00f	16½-17½c disc	32¼-35½c disc
Stockholm	9.81¼-96¼k	9.85¼-87¼k	185-265ore disc	725-820ore disc
Tokyo	438-443y	439-441y	230-185y prem	645-595y prem
Vienna	32.75-33.30sch	32.95-33.00sch	10-5gro prem	13gro prem-par
Zurich	4.11½-16½f	4.11¾-12¾f	1⅛-⅛c prem	3-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was 93.8 down 1.0.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7115-1.7265
Bahrein	0.728-0.731
Finland	8.6635-8.7035
Greece	113.2-115.2
Hongkong	10.7015-10.7415
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5410-0.5440
Malaysia	4.5750-4.6050
Mexico	46.15-47.65
New Zealand	2.2635-2.2835
Saudi Arabia	6.5550-6.5850
Singapore	4.1880-4.2180
South Africa	1.6790-1.6940

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	93.8	—30.4
US dollar	110.2	+3.4
Canadian dollar	87.8	—17.5
Schilling	111.0	+21.7
Belgian franc	105.2	—9.3
Danish kroner	85.1	—12.3
Deutsche mark	116.2	+38.2
Swiss franc	132.3	+77.9
Guilder	107.7	+13.7
French franc	82.9	—11.3
Lira	57.1	—55.9
Yen	141.7	+36.0

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5100-1.5130
† Canada	1.2088-1.2091
Netherlands	269.00-269.30
Belgium	39.38-39.42
Denmark	7.6100-7.6150
West Germany	2.4145-2.4165
Portugal	63.60-63.80
Spain	95.70-95.75
Italy	12.09-12.13
Norway	5.9750-5.9950
France	5.7175-5.7275
Sweden	5.1150-5.1250
Japan	227.70-227.95
Austria	17.05-17.15
Switzerland	213.25-213.75

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8270-0.8273

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed (10/3/81))
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 10¾ Low 6
Week Fixed: 10-9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅝	2 months	12⅝
3 months	12½	3 months	12¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⅜₁₆-12	3 months	13¼
3 months	12¾-12⅞₁₆	4 months	13¼
4 months	12⅞₁₆-12⅞₁₆	6 months	13
6 months	12⅞₁₆-12⅞₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅜-13¼	7 months	13-12¾
2 months	13½-13¼	8 months	13-12¾
3 months	13½-13¼	9 months	13⅝-13½
4 months	13½-13¼	10 months	13⅝-13½
5 months	13¼-13¼	11 months	13⅝-13½
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12¼-12⅛	6 months	13¼-13½
3 months	13⅛-13	12 months	13⅝-13⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11½	3 months	13
7 days	11¾	6 months	13
1 month	12⅛	1 year	13⅜

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 9 Close 11

1 week	10½-9½	6 months	13⅞₁₆-13⅝₁₆
1 month	13⅜-12¾	9 months	13⅝₁₆-13⅞₁₆
3 months	13¾-13⅛	12 months	13⅝-13½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅜ 6 months 13⅞
Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£132m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.89½	received	78%
Last week	£97.14	received	17%
Average rate	12.4376%	Last week	11.4452%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3493	+1.35	+1.44	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.98188	+0.79	+0.88	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53259	—0.49	—0.40	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.00092	+0.09	0.00	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81846	+0.19	+0.28	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692893	+1.13	+1.22	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1262.64	—0.22	—0.13	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 16¾-17¾; seven days, 19¼-19¾; one month, 19⁵₁₆-19⁷₁₆; three months, 18⅞₁₆-18¹³₁₆; six months, 17⁹₁₆-17¹³₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $460.25 (an ounce); pm, $460.00 close, $461.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $473-476 (£246.25-248.25).
Sovereigns (new): $115-117 (£59.75-60.75).

Wall Street

New York, June 5.—The stock market closed higher after a quiet trading session, bolstered by favourable inflation and economic news. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.05 points and advances led declines three-to-two as volume narrowed to 47,000,000 shares from 48,940,000 yesterday.

Girard Bank raised its prime rate to 21 per cent while several major banks increased their broker loan rates to 21 per cent. Howeever, no major banks followed Girard's lead in raising the prime rate.

Oils were strong despite news that Ecuador cut its oil prices $3 a barrel, and that the British National Oil Corporation offered to cut North Sea oil prices by $2 a barrel.

Among active issues, Atlantic Richfield climbed 1¾ to 44⅜ and Union Oil of California ¼ to 31⅛.

Exxon rose 1⅞ to 66⅞, Cities Service ⅜ to 39⅞ and Standard Oil of California ¾ to 38⅝. Shell gained 1⅛ to 40⅛, Standard of Indiana 2⅛ to 54⅞ and Texaco ⅜ to 34¼. However, British Petroleum lost one to 27⅜.

Among chemical issues, Du Pont was up ¾ to 53, active Allied rose ¾ to 53¾ and Monsanto ⅞ to 78⅞.

IBM gained ¾ to 58¾ in active trading. Xerox climbed 1⅛ to 57⅜ and Texas Instruments 1¼ to 106¼.

Lockheed was ⅜ higher at 41⅛, McDonnell Douglas rose 1⅛ to 40 and active Boeing eased ⅛ to 30½.

	June 5	June 4		June 5	June 4		June 5	June 4
Allied Chem	53¾	53	Fst Penn Corp	4¼	4¼	Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅜	17¼
Allied Stores	28½	27⅞	Ford	23½	23⅞	Raytheon	98½	99⅝
Allis Chalmers	26¼	26	GAF Corp	16⅜	16	RCA Corp	24⅜	24⅛
Alcoa	32⅝	32½	Gen Dynamics	33⅛	32¾	Republic Steel	29¼	28⅞
Amax Inc	55⅞	54¼	Gen Electric	66	65½	Reynolds Ind	49⅝	48⅞
Amerada Hess	28⅞	27⅞	Gen Foods	31⅞	32	Reynolds Metal	34⅝	34⅝
Am Airlines	21	21	Gen Mills	37¼	36⅞	Rockwell Int	47¼	47
Am Brands	42⅝	42¾	Gen Motors	56	56	Royal Dutch	31⅝	31¼
Am Broadcast	31	30¾	Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4½	Safeways	32⅝	32½
Am Can	40⅞	40¾	Gen Tel Elec	30⅛	30⅛	St Regis Paper	38⅜	38⅜
Am Cyanamid	36¼	35⅞	Gen Tire	28⅜	27⅜	Santa Fe Ind	26⅝	26⅞
Am Elec Power	16½	16⅜	Genesco	10⅞	10⅛	SCM	29	28⅞
Am Home	34⅞	34⅞	Georgia Pacific	27⅞	27⅜	Schlumberger	97⅝	95⅝
Am Motors	4	4	Getty Oil	60½	60	Scott Paper	18⅜	18
Am Nat Res	39⅞	40	Gillette	34¼	33⅝	Seagram	51⅞	51⅛
Am Standard	39¾	38½	Goodrich	25	25	Sears Roebuck	19⅝	19⅝
Am Telephone	56⅞	56¼	Goodyear	17⅜	17⅝	Shell Oil	40⅜	39⅝
AMF Inc	25⅝	25½	Gould Inc	25⅛	25⅛	Shell Trans	28	28⅜
Armco Steel	31½	32¾	Grace	43⅝	44⅛	Signal Co	31⅞	30⅝
Asarco	37⅝	39	Gt Atlic & Pacific	5½	5⅞	Singer	23½	21⅞
Ashland Oil	30⅜	30¼	Greyhound	19⅝	19⅝	Sony	23⅝	23⅜
Atlntic Richfield	44⅜	43	Grumman Corp	27⅞	27⅞	Sth Cal Edison	29½	29⅝
Avco	28⅜	28¾	Gulf Oil	32¾	31⅞	Southern Pacific	49⅜	49⅜
Avon Products	40½	40⅜	Gulf & West	19	18⅞	Southern Rly	82½	83⅜
Bankers Tst NY	31⅞	31⅜	Heinz H. J.	36⅞	35	Sperry Corp	50⅝	50⅝
Bank of America	25½	25⅜	Hercules	24⅜	24⅜	Std Brands	27⅞	27⅞
Bank of NY	39	39¼	Honeywell	89⅝	89⅝	Std Oil Califnia	38⅝	37⅞
Beatrice Foods	23¼	22⅝	IC Inds	40⅞	38⅝	Std Oil Indiana	54⅞	52⅝
Bendix	60	58⅝	Ingersoll	73½	73⅝	Std Oil Ohio	45½	43⅝
Bethlehem Steel	24⅝	24⅝	Inland Steel	30½	30⅜	Sterling Drug	22⅝	22⅝
Boeing	30½	30½	IBM	58¾	58	Stevens J. P.	18½	18⅜
Boise Cascade	45¾	44½	Int Harvester	18⅜	17½	Sunbeam Corp	19	19
Borden	27⅜	27⅜	INCO	20⅞	21	Sun Comp	33⅛	32⅞
Borg Warner	48½	48	Int Paper	48	47¼	Teledyne	161	161
Bristol-Myers	54⅞	55	Int Tel Tel	32⅛	32½	Tenneco	38⅛	37⅞
BP	27⅜	28¾	Irving Bank	50⅝	51	Texaco	34¼	33⅞
Burlington Ind	22¼	22⅜	Jewel Co	40⅝	40¼	Texas East Corp	46¼	45½
Burlington Nthn	54¼	54⅞	Jim Walter	25⅜	25⅜	Texas Inst	106¼	105
Burroughs	42½	42⅝	Johns-Manville	19⅝	19⅞	Texas Utilities	15⅞	18⅜
Campbell Soup	29⅜	29¼	Johnson & John	36⅞	36⅝	Textron	36½	35⅞
Canadian Pacific	38⅝	39¼	Kaiser Alumin	24½	24½	TWA	28⅜	27½
Caterpillar	69¾	68¾	Kennecott	61⅞	61⅞	Travelers Corp	51⅞	50
Celanese	65¼	64¼	Kerr McGee	68	65⅜	TRW Inc	63⅞	61⅛
Central Soya	13⅞	13	Kimberly Clark	68⅛	68	UAL Inc	30⅜	29¼
Chase Manhat	52½	51⅞	K Mart	22⅜	21⅞	Union Carbide	57½	56⅛
Chem Bank NY	57¼	56⅜	Kroger	23⅜	23⅜	Union Oil Calif	31⅜	30⅝
Chrysler	6⅞	6⅝	L.T.V. Corp	24¼	24⅜	Un Pacific Corp	53⅜	52⅛
Citicorp	28¼	27⅝	Litton	69⅝	68⅝	Uniroyal	9⅝	9⅛
Cities Service	39⅞	39½	Lockheed	41⅛	39¾	United Brands	12⅞	13
Clark Equip	34¼	33½	Lucky Stores	15⅜	15⅝	US Industries	9⅞	10
Coca Cola	36⅞	36⅝	Manuf Hanover	36½	36⅝	US Steel	30⅛	31¼
Colgate	17¼	17⅜	Mapco	34⅞	32⅞	Utd Technol	56⅝	55
CBS	59¾	57¼	Marathon Oil	48	46⅜	Wachovia	27⅞	27⅞
Columbia Gas	32⅝	32¾	Marine Midland	21½	21¼	Warner Lambert	24⅛	23⅝
Combustion Eng	38¾	38	Martin Marietta	73	72⅜	Wells Fargo	31⅝	31
Comwlth Edison	19	18⅞	McDonnell	40	38⅞	West'n Bancorp	40⅜	40⅝
Conoco	52¾	52¾	Mead	28½	28⅜	Westnghse Elec	32½	31⅞
Cons Edison	27⅞	27⅞	Merck	99½	100⅞	Weyerhauser	35	34⅝
Cons Foods	32⅜	33¾	Minnesota Mng	60½	58⅞	Whirlpool	30	29⅞
Cons Power	18¼	18¼	Mobil Oil	55⅝	55⅜	White Motor	7⅝	7⅝
Continental Grp	36½	35½	Monsanto	78⅞	77⅜	Woolworth	24⅜	24⅜
Control Data	80⅞	80⅜	Morgan J. P.	59	58⅝	Xerox Corp	57⅜	56⅝
Corning Glass	71¾	70½	Motorola	78	77⅛	Zenith	20⅜	20⅜
CPC Intnl	34½	34¼	NCR Corp	64⅛	63⅝			
Crane	39⅜	38⅝	NL Industries	34½	33⅜			
Crocker Int	39	39	Nabisco	29⅝	28½	**Canadian Prices**		
Crown Zeller	41¼	40⅝	Nat Distillers	25⅜	25⅜	Abitibi	26⅝	27
Dart & Kraft	50	49⅜	Nat Med Ent	27	27⅞	Alcan Alumin	39	39
Deere	41⅜	42	Nat Steel	27⅜	27⅜	Algoma Steel	47⅞	47½
Delta Air	80½	79¾	Norfolk West	44½	44½	Bell Telephone	19⅞	19⅞
Detroit Edison	11¾	11½	NW Bancorp	30	29⅞	Cominco	68½	68¼
Disney	65½	65½	Norton Simon	15⅜	16	Cons Bathurst	28⅜	27
Dow Chemical	33¾	32¾	Occidental Pet	27⅞	27⅞	Gulf Oil	27½	27
Dresser Ind	40	39¾	Ogden	37	36⅜	Hawker/Sid Can	23	23⅜
Duke Power	17⅞	18	Olin Corp	24⅞	24⅞	Hudson Bay Min	30⅛	30⅞
Du Pont	53	52¼	Owens-Illinois	30⅝	31¼	Hudson Bay Oil	38	38⅞
Eastern Air	12⅛	12⅜	Pacific Gas Elec	21	21⅛	Imasco	35⅛	35⅞
Eastman Kodak	76⅞	76⅝	Pan Am	5⅞	5⅝	Imperial Oil	34½	35
Eaton Corp	41½	38⅝	Penney J. C.	33⅞	33½	Int Pipe	15⅛	15⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	21⅞	21⅞	Pennzoil	37⅞	37½	Mass-Fergsn	4½	4⅞
Equitable Life	12½	12⅜	Pepsico	35½	35⅝	Royal Trust	19⅜	19⅜
Esmark	68⅞	68½	Pfizer	53⅝	53⅝	Seagram	82½	82½
Evans P. D.	25⅜	23⅜	Phelps Dodge	47⅞	42⅜	Steel Co	38⅝	38⅞
Exxon Corp	66⅞	65¼	Philip Morris	51⅜	51⅜	Thomson N 'A'	22½	22
Fed Dept Stores	40½	40⅜	Phillips Petrol	37⅞	35⅞	Walker Hiram	29	29⅛
Firestone	13	12⅞	Polaroid	28⅛	28½	WCT	13⅛	14⅛
Fst Chicago	18½	18⅝	PPG Ind	48½	47½			
Fst Nat Boston	42⅞	43	Proctor Gamble	71½	71			

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9190 (1.9570); three months, 1.9460 (1.9850); Canadian dollar 1.3068 (1.2069).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 387.08 (386.70). The futures index was 384.95 (395.90).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 993.79 (986.74); transportation 426.28 (434.61); utilities 105.70 (104.85); 65 stocks, 383.83 (381.44).

US commodities

New York, June 5. GOLD for June at the Comex closed at $452.00 an ounce, down $13.20 on yesterday.—June, $451.00-$455.00; July, $457.00; Aug, $461.50-$465.00; Oct, $473.00-$474.50; Dec, $484.50-$486.00; Feb, $496.70; April, $511.10; June, $524.00; Aug, $535.50; Oct, $547.90; Dec, $560.30; Feb, $572.80; April, $585.40.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD.—June, $451.00-$450.50; July, $456.20; Sept, $467.00-$468.00; Oct, $473.90; Dec, $486.00-$485.00; Jan, $492.30; March, $504.20; April $510.70; June, $522.70.

SILVER at New York Comex fell to the lowest in almost two years to $9.895 an ounce in spot stocks, after increases in banks' broken loan and prime rates. Comex silver futures were similarly depressed by speculative liquidation, with losses of 22 to 24 cents. June, 989.50c; July, 996.00c-1,000.00c; Aug, 1,015.00c; Sept, 1,037.00c-1,028.00c; Dec, 1,069.00c-1,074.00c; Jan, 1,087.70c; March, 1,116.20c; May, 1,144.70c; July, 1,173.20c; Sept, 1,201.70c; Dec, 1,244.70c; Jan, 1,258.70c; March, 1,286.70c.

COPPER futures at the Comex posted losses of 1.75 cents a lb in the nearby contracts on expectations that major United States banks will increase their prime lending rates. June, 75.75c; July, 76.70c-76.85c; Aug, 77.95c; Sept, 79.00c-79.20c; Dec, 82.50c-82.60c; Jan, 83.65c; March, 85.70c; May, 87.75c; July, 90.10c; Sept, 91.85c; Dec, 94.80c; Jan, 95.95c; March, 99.00c.

COTTON futures were little changed in light trading at midsession, with prices down 0.02 to 0.12 cent. July, 84.25c-84.30c; Aug, 83.60c-84.30c; Oct, 80.50c-80.70c; Dec, 78.20c-78.25c; March, 79.70c-79.80c; May, 80.90c-81.20c; July, 82.70c; Oct, 82.60c-82.70c.

COCOA futures finished the week nearly $300 a ton below last Friday's close. Today nearbys suffered losses of $76 to $66, with spot July closing at $1,403. The settlement prices were: July, $1,403; Sept, $1,490; Dec, $1,597; March, $1,677; May, $1,732; July, $1,787; Sept, $1,843.

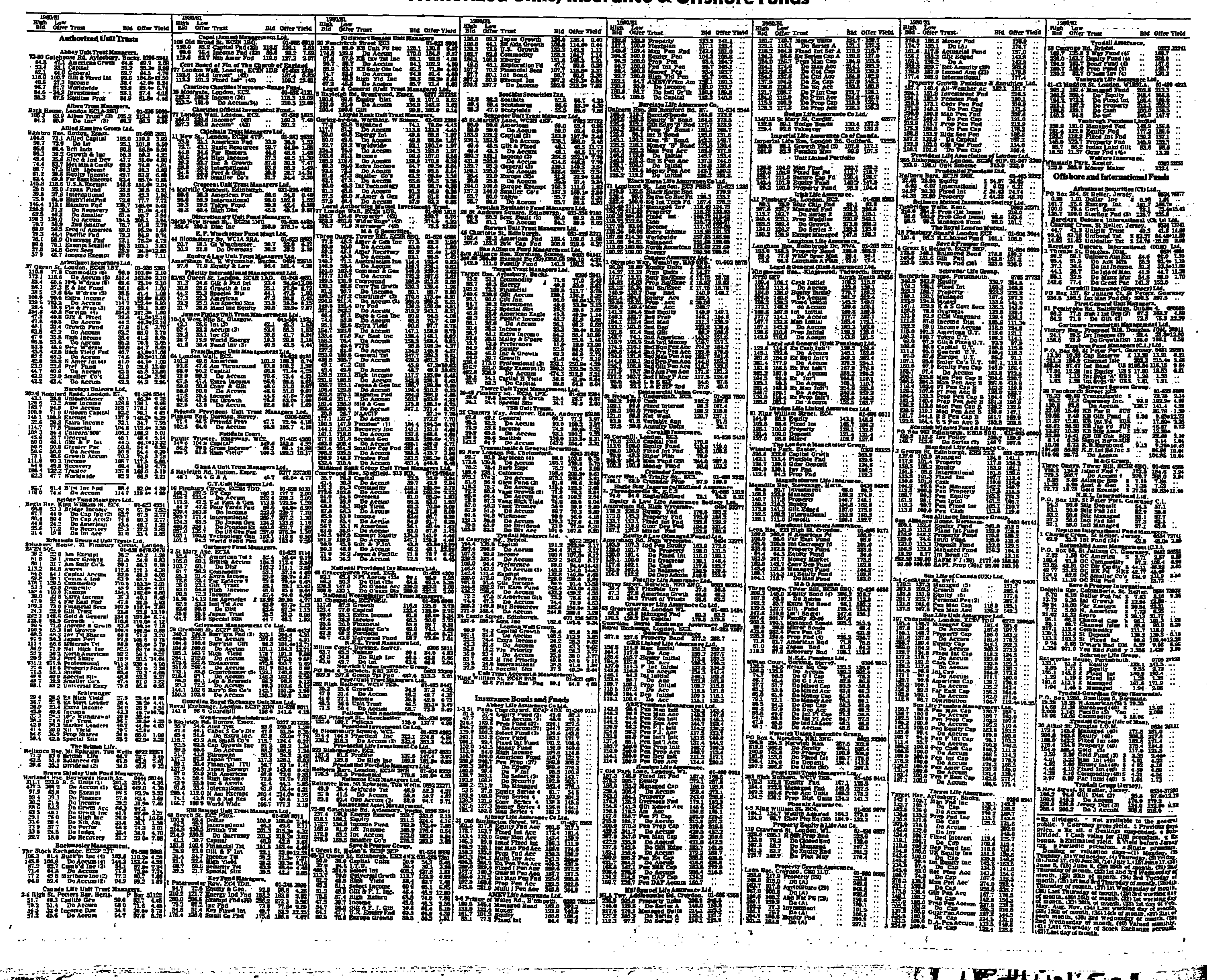
COFFEE: July, 104.75c-104.85c; Sept, 105.90c-106.00c; Dec, 103.50c-104.00c; March, 101.60c-103.00c; May, 102.99c; July, 100.31c-101.00c; Sept, 102.00c-102.01c.

SUGAR futures closed 0.22 cent a lb higher after having surrendered almost half of the day's gains to pre-weekend profit taking. No. 11 closing prices were: July, 17.00c-17.15c; Sept, 17.20c-17.25c; Oct, 17.35c-17.40c; Jan, 17.40c-17.70c; March, 17.70c; May, 17.80c-17.85c; July, 17.80c-17.85c; Sept, 18.05c; Oct, 18.00c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS ended down 2 to 6¼ cents a brushel, on the bottom of a 9½-cent range. July, 735½c-727c; Aug, 735¼c-727¼c; Sept, 735½c-727c; Nov, 748c-738½c; Jan, 763½c-755c; March, 782c-UURc; May, 796c-737c; July, 805½c-798c. SOYABEAN OIL settled down 0.20 cent a lb to up 0.04 cent in May. July, 23.26c-23.28c; Aug, 22.68c; Sept, 23.08c-23.07c; Oct, 23.45c; Dec, 24.95c; Jan, 23.30c; March, 24.75c-24.60c; May, 25.24c; July, 25.12c-25.45c; Aug, 24.64c. SOYABEAN MEAL ended $0.50 to $2.90 a ton lower. July, $209.50-$209.70; Aug, $209.80-$210.00; Sept, $210.50-$211.00; Oct, $212.00; Dec, $216.00-$216.50; Jan, $217.50; March, $224.00 May, $226.00; July, 229.00-$230.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT was firm and closed 4¼ to 3 cents a bushel higher. July, 411c-404c; Sept, 427½c-421c; Dec, 451c-445c; March, 471¼c-465c; 479¼c-474¼c; July, 485c-479c. MAIZE was barely steady, down ¼ to 2¼ cents a bushel in revived trade. July, 342½c-339c; Sept, 345c-344½c; Dec, 350½c-348½c; March, 365½c-361c; May, 371½c-368c; July, 375½c-371c. OATS were mixed: July 212½c-210c; Sept, 204½c-202c; Dec, 211½c-208½c; March, 218½c-215½c; May, 221c-317.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



Stock Exchange Prices

Sharp falls in most sectors

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 1. Dealings End, June 12. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

TEA

248	196	Assam Frontier	198	..	14.3	7.2	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	313	..	21.4	6.8	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	99½	Surmah Valley	99½ •	..	3.2	3.2	..
253	122¼	Warren Plant	215	+8	14.3b	6.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

46	25	Calcutta Elec	33½	..	6.8	20.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£34	..	500	14.7	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£20	..	146	7.3	7.4
353	193	Imp Cont Gas	193	-7	10.1	5.2	9.1
185	93	Milford Docks	120	+2	9.8	8.2	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	500	14.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Atlantic Resources	105
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100‡)	£1¼ prem
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Part)	£¼ prem
Intasun 10p Ord	85-1
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£104¾-1
Leeds (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£97¼b)	£41¾-1¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£93¼-½
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	21½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	102+1
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£97½
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1‡)	15½ prem
Swansea (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£96¾)	£91¾-1¼
Treasury 11½% 1985 (†)	£25½-⅞
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (†)	£96½+½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Allied Irish Bnk (IR£1‡)	..	11½ prem-1
Broken Hill Props (1731)	Apr 30	615+10
Cadbury Schweppes (77p)	July 3	83¼f
Change Wares Units (60)	..	39½-3
Fine Art Dev (55‡)	Aug 11	£12 prem
GRE (250‡)	July 24	49½ prem-2
Horizon Travel (365‡)	July 24	261f
NEI (70‡)	July 24	5 prem-1½
Smurfit Jef (129‡)	July 3	30½ prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Football

Sansom is omitted but Keegan and Watson are retained

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Budapest, June 5

England's most important game in the era of Ron Greenwood, against Hungary here tomorrow (7 pm), will be tackled with an aging team that appears intent on containment. Pressure on the manager to drop at least two of his most experienced internationals, Watson and even Keegan, has been resisted in a selection containing four more changes.

For this crucial World Cup game in the Nep Stadium, the most surprising omission is that of Sansom, the left-back, whose commitment has been such an example. Curiously, Mr Greenwood said: "This is a game for character, attitude and experience and we're going to need a lot of it." Sansom was blamed, excessively, for mistakes against Switzerland. Mr Greenwood said this affected him badly psychologically.

The experience in defence comes in the slowing figure of Watson, who will surely find the Hungarian attack too quick and Neal, controversially recalled at right back with Mills on the left. McDermott and Robson are joined in midfield by Brooking rather than the recently unimpressive Wilkins. Mr Greenwood said Brooking and Keegan had previously found a good understanding and, presumably, Keegan will play as an attacker in support of Mariner and feeding off one winger, Coppell. Again Barnes will probably come on as substitute.

Without overestimating the Hungarians, this England side could be dangerously pedestrian and particularly at risk early on. If they survive that period Mr Greenwood's choice of substitutes could be decisive.

If there is anything in his claim that his players are cheerful and resilient enough to bounce back by winning, there is nothing in their appearance or the record book to give support.

The atmosphere is as sullen as one would expect after the worst ever run of results. It is not helped by the thought that history is also against hopes of success. The last English victory here was in 1909 and the defeats of 1953 and 1954 still mould the thoughts of the Hungarians as well as Mr Greenwood who judges football in the light of that experience.

There could be some advantage to England in the Hungarians' readiness to compare their present team with those of the Puskas era. They have even invited survivors of the 1953-54 side to appear in an exhibition match tomorrow and Puskas returns to Hungary for the first time since 1956.

Kalman Meszoly, the Hungarian manager, is constantly aware of comparison. He said: "Some people in England remember our great sides of the past and think we are bound to qualify without problems. Of course I hope Hungary qualify but I am not getting over-confident."

There has been a tendency to expect that Hungary will be too good for England. In fact, the present Hungarians are not exceptional. The fears for England are rooted more in their own ebbing confidence after failure to establish a consistent team.

Although Hungary are unbeaten in the group, they have a brittle defence and there are doubts about their stamina. England expect them to attack in force over the first half an hour. If they can weather that period, and defy the weather itself, which is still humid if less breathless after storms, possibly they will retain hope and the services of Mr Greenwood.



A lull before the moment of truth. Greenwood (right) looks worred after an England workout.

Hungary's strength is in the speed of Kiss, a powerfully built centre forward. Torocsik is known as a George Best-like character with skill that impressed in the 1978 World Cup, but because of doubts about fitness he may not play all of the game.

Three of the team have been brought back from abroad. Muller, of midfield, and Fazekas, a quick attacker at 34, are Antwerp players, and Balint, a defender, is based in Bruges. Mr Meszoly said he required foreign experience in three zones of the side. He has also sought experience by bringing the elegant midfield player, Nyilasi, out of retirement. A huge goalkeeper, Katzirz, can be outstanding but has moments of eccentricity, and England will face tough markers in Garaba and Martos.

Once again man-to-man marking will test England's individual ability. Nothing seen recently has encouraged optimism that this can be overcome but perhaps some defiance will emerge. So much depends on attitudes. Some of the party have no appetite for the challenge.

Even if England had avoided a run of poor results, there would have been tiredness after a long season. The combination of fatigue, defeats and criticism leave an air of foreboding. Mr Meszoly says Hungarians cannot think that a powerful footballing nation like England might not reach Spain, but he also says: "We must win" and that he wants to qualify before going to Wembley in November.

HUNGARY: B Katzirz (Pecs); G Martos (Ferencvaros), L Balint (Bruges), L Varga (Honved), S Muller (Antwerp), J Garaba (Honved), L Fazekas (Antwerp), T Nyilasi (Ferencvaros), L Kiss (Vasas), J Mucha (Ferencvaros), A Torocsik (Ujpest Dozsa).

ENGLAND: R Clemence, P Neal, P Thompson, D Watson, M Mills, T McDermott, B Robson, T Brooking, S Coppell, P Mariner, K Keegan.

Fashanu adds the finishing touch in a farcical climax

From Nicholas Harling
Keszthelyi, June 5
Hungary 1 England 2

Victory was achieved at a price by England in tonight's under-21 match which kept them at the top of their European qualifying group. Lee, England's captain, was dismissed and McCall, the left back, was taken off the pitch with a badly gashed chin.

As the ambulance escorted McCall away in injury time, Fashanu, who had just missed two simple chances, touched in the winning goal from Heath's corner. The goal was the last event in a game that was scarcely lacking for incident. The dismissal of Lee 13 minutes earlier was the prelude to an astonishing and farcical climax.

After Lee had gone the Austrian referee dismissed Sallai, the other central figure in the scuffle in which punches were thrown, and then had to send him off again a minute later, the Hungarian having wandered back on the field to exchange blows. Ritzer then became the third player to be cautioned for a reckless foul on Moses, joining both the England strikers, Thompson and Fashanu, who had had their names taken earlier.

Few of the English players can have ever appeared in a game, let alone an international, in such a setting. The ground, picturesque as it was, surrounded by the obligatory continental running track and flanked by beech and poplar trees which rustled in the wind, would hardly have done credit to the Isthmian League. There was no stand and only a few steps of terrace for the capacity crowd, most of whom had come off the beaches of Lake Balaton.

England struggled at first to contain the speedy thrusts of the Hungarians, which served as a warning, if any was needed, of the kind of pressure to which the seniors will be subjected to in the more spacious Neo Stadium. Not for long were England to survive. Hungary took the lead after six minutes. Mortel, sprinting down the right touchline with McCall in his wake, beat Lukic from an acute angle.

England repelled subsequent Hungarian raids with some difficulty and a modicum of fortune but, given the chance to attack, did so far too often with high balls aimed in the general direction of the leaping black figures of Thompson and Fashanu. Thompson did not help England's cause by being cautioned for dissent and by diving to head wide but, in between his errors, England drew level.

From a free kick taken by Lee, who had led by example with his tireless work in midfield, Shaw displayed not only exceptional control by beating Kerepeczky to the tackle, but also his accuracy with a thundering shot which went in off the underside of the bar. It was almost the last chance England were to create.

HUNGARY: P Disztl; G Kerepeczky, G Hires, I Vadasz, J Pasztor (sub I Szeles), [illegible] Kardos, B Mells (sub I Ritzer), S Sallai, B Mortel, G Biro, [illegible] Polonkai.

ENGLAND: J Lukic (Leeds); R Ranson (Manchester City), S McCall (Ipswich), [illegible]

Referee: H Brummeier (Austria).

Preston dismiss Stiles

"Nobby" Stiles was dismissed yesterday as manager of Preston North End, who were relegated to the third division at the end of last season. Mr Stiles, manager since July 1977, and his assistant, Alan Kelly, had their contracts terminated by the board.

Mr Stiles, who won a World Cup winner's medal with England in 1966, achieved promotion from the third division in his first season with Preston.

□Rotherham's Ian Porterfield has been appointed as the new manager of Sheffield United. During his 16 months at Rotherham he led the club to the championship of the third division last season. Mr Porterfield replaces Martin Peters who resigned last week after a disastrous season which ended with United relegated

□A team of British footballers is due in South Africa early next week for a four-match tour, in tenth place, did not start because defiance of both the Football Association and of FIFA. The names of the players, said to include some former internationals, are being kept secret.

A new ball game kicks off as League swings to Left

Football joined the swing to the left yesterday when Jack Dunnett, Labour MP for Nottingham East, was installed as new Football League President. Within half an hour of his appointment he had rolled up his sleeves and declared war on hooliganism, television coverage and anything else that threatens a further decline in attendances.

Mr Dunnett, Notts County chairman since 1968, also accused television companies of a dog-in-the-manger attitude to shirt advertising; warned the pools companies that they can expect to pay more; and promised that the league would do everything possible to help England's international cause.

The new president, demonstrating his total commitment to the game, announced that he would not be standing at the next General Election and intended to run down his parliamentary involvement.

"I'll be working full time on football within a few months," he promised. "Graham Kelly (the League secretary) and myself will both draw up a list of the game's problems and try to do something about the main ones.

"We are in the position of a beleaguered garrison; the situation is very serious; gates have fallen 11 per cent over the past season. All the management committee know something is wrong—we are not idiots. But don't ask me the solution. I don't know it."

Mr Dunnett drove home the points foremost on his list, starting with television: "You cannot get rid of TV. But instead of having incessant football through the week they must cut it down to allow live soccer to survive so TV will have something left on screen."

Mr Dunnett can understand people staying away from games when they can sit back in an armchair and watch highlights on television away from the fear of hooliganism. While the league will honour the existing agreement, which has two years to run, Mr Dunnett said: "With a bit of consultation I feel we can get them to cut down coverage. I would rather have much less exposure than more money."

Shirt advertising was the game's best chance of a big cash injection. "I am going to insist that the TV companies allow it for televised games. Their attitude is like a dog in the manger—very shortsighted. What is the difference between having 87 signs around a ground or 22 players with ads on shirts?"

Turning to crowd trouble, he said: "I'm going to find a solution and stop it. The mindless hooligans that went to Basle disgraced the name of English football. They are in the minority but they ruin the game.

"It's not the league's responsibility to run the national side. But we will contact the FA and say 'You use our players, what do you want us to do to help?'. It seems indicators that we have all the key fixtures at the same time and they may need adjusting.

"We have the greatest pool of players in the world. If the England manager could pick the same players for every game it might help."

The pools did not figure as a big issue now but they would when the contract expired in four years' time. "I believe the pools need our fixtures and next time we will want a better deal."

He made it clear that the league would reconsider the thorny question of paid directors. The motion was thrown out at the recent FA annual meeting but Mr Dunnett said: "If a club believes it would be better served by a paid director then I have nothing against it."

Lord Westwood, whose three-year term as president ended, was elected a life member of the league. Sir Matt Busby was voted on to the management committee.

Altrincham again failed to gain a league place. Tony Sanders, manager of the Alliance League champions, severely criticized the system that deprived his club of a fourth division chance. They collected only 15 supporters. Last time they missed out by only one vote.

□Football League attendances dropped by nearly 2½m in 1980-81 and fell to their lowest level in the 35 postwar seasons at 21,907,569. This represents an estimated loss of £6m in gate money. It is the biggest drop in league attendances for 20 years.

Tennis

Pecci is no mere courtier in the service of the sovereign of clay

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, June 5

Bjorn Borg, who has won four of his six matches with Ivan Lendl, will play the Czechoslovak again in Sunday's final of the French men's singles championship. Today, on the eve of his 25th birthday, Borg beat Victor Pecci, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5 in two hours and 22 minutes and Lendl, having come back from nowhere in the fourth set, beat Jose-Luis Clerc, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 7—6, 6—2 in four hours and 24 minutes.

It should be noted that, although both were beaten, this was the first time two South Americans had reached the semi-final. It should also be noted that Borg, "born about the time Lew Hoad was beating another Swede, Sven Davidson, in the 1956 final", has yet to lose a set. Let us note, too, that Lendl, aged 21, is the first Czechoslovak to reach the final since Jan Kodes, the 1970 and 1971 champion.

The packed centre court was murmurous with expectancy when Borg and Pecci went on court. Pecci was a heroic figure here in 1979 and even took a set from Borg in the final. Today this pensive giant, a shrewd tactician, probably played even better. Borg had to break service twice to win the first set (Pecci's touch briefly deserted him at a critical time) and twice to win the second. From 3—4 down in the first set, Borg won five consecutive games at the cost of only seven points.

In the third set Pecci's violent first service was more often on target. He had a game point for 5-2, led 5-3 and then had two set points on his own service and one on Borg's. But, in that ultimate crisis, there were five consecutive deuce games and Borg won four of them. He has seldom given a better demonstration of his greatness as a competitor and a tennis player.

Pecci's tactical objectives imposed slightly too great a strain on his technical ability. Essentially the idea was to fox Borg by using extremes of pace and length —on the one hand, a fierce service, smash or forehand or a chipped backhand approach and, on the other, the gentlest of volleyed or half-volleyed drops.

Borg was so nimble, so quick in his anticipation and footwork, so deft in his racket control, that there were times when a punched volley would have served Pecci's purposes better (he is going to work on that). The Paraguayan also had to make instant judgments about the possibilities of his approach shots and if the approach shots or the judgments erred, Borg punished him with passing shots or lobs.

Pecci's strategy was justified, his assessment of the odds mostly correct and his tennis often superb. He was beaten only because his many talents, and the skill with which he employed them, did not add up to enough to beat the supreme clay-court player. Borg was out of competition for six weeks before these championships. On today's evidence there is much to be said for such a period of physical and emotional repose.

This match was so tense, so enchanting, that even in the presence of about 15,000 people, the soft-shoe shuffle of players sliding on shale was a form of music in which every note was clearly defined. By contrast the match between Lendl and Clerc, mostly thudding blows, was more restricted in its tactical range yet contained a host of superb rallies that (in their often monotonous context) had the clarity of footprints in the snow.

But eventually the contest was highly dramatic. What mattered, in the end, was that, at 5—5 in the fourth set, Lendl held his service from 0—40 down, saved a match point during the tie-break with a mighty service and then took charge.

Tomorrow the women's singles final between Sylvia Hanika, aged 21, and Hana Mandlikova, 19, will produce the first German-born champion since 1937 or the first Czechoslovak winner in the history of the tournament. Their combined ages make them the youngest players to contest the title for six years but the youngest champion will remain Christine Truman, who won in 1959 at the age of 18.

Miss Hanika and Miss Mandlikova stand at 4—4 after their eight previous matches. Miss Hanika won the last two but lost the only two matches they have played on clay.

Miss Mandlikova, incidentally, is already Australian champion, which means that by teatime tomorrow she could be halfway to a "grand slam". To achieve that she must simultaneously hold the Australian, French, Wimbledon and United States championships. Miss Mandlikova does not yet look mature enough to match the feat of Maureen Connolly and Margaret Court. But, these days, is there an accepted definition of "maturity" in women's tennis?

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final: B Borg (Sweden) beat V Pecci (Paraguay), 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat J-L Clerc (Argentina), 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 7—6, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final: T Moore and E Teltscher (US) beat P Feigl (Australia) and B Martin (US), 4—6, 7—5, 7—6, 5—7, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi final round: T Harford and R Fairbank (S Africa) beat B Bunge and C Kohde (West Germany), 6—5, 3—6, 6—2; C Reynolds and P Smith (US) beat M Navratilova and B Nagelsen (US), 6—4, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES: Semi final round: B Stove (Netherlands) and F McNair (US) beat K Norvath (US) and A Gomez (Ecuador) 6—3, 6—3.

Lloyd given direct entry into Wimbledon

John Lloyd, Britain's top singles player before his dramatic loss of form two years ago, has been given a direct entry into the Wimbledon championships, despite his current low world ranking. Lloyd, who had begun to show a welcome improvement with a couple of good results to his credit in the last few weeks, has been given one of the six "wild cards".

This is a means by which a number of players whose computer ranking does not qualify them for direct entry, can be accepted for sentimental reasons or to help home country competitors. In this case, all six of the eight wild cards named so far are British. They include Mark Cox, now in semi-retirement as a circuit player. The others are John Feaver, Andrew Jarrett, Richard Lewis and Robin Drysdale, all Davis Cup players or on the fringe of the team.

The only two British men to earn direct entry are Christopher Mottram and Jonathan Smith, who wins his place because 12 of the top 100 men in the world have not entered. Smith is ranked 122. The 12 defectors are all recognized hard-court specialists who do not fancy their chances on grass. The most notable are the Americans Eddie Dibbs and Harold Solomon. In the women's singles, four British players go straight in, Virginia Wade, Susan Barker, and Ann Hobbs, ranked one two and three as well as Jo Durie. Only two wild cards have so far been named, both British—Glynis Coles and Debbie Jevans.

"That takes a load off my mind" Lloyd said, when he learned of his inclusion. "I would have been very disappointed had I not got one and now it is up to me to try and justify it." Cox, Feaver, Drysdale, Lewis and Lloyd also get the five wild card places at next week's Stella Artois Grand Prix at Queen's Club.

Lloyd, who did well to reach the quarter-final round in this week's grasscourt tournament at Manchester, has the chance to make further progress when he meets the London-born French international, Christopher Roger-Vasselin.

At the Northern tournament, Manchester, Bill Scanlon, who defeated Lloyd earlier this week, was himself beaten by Brad Drewett (Australia):

MEN'S SINGLES: [illegible]

WOMEN'S SINGLES: [illegible]

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Final, R Casals and J Russell (US) beat J Stratton and S Walsh (US), 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

NZ win first round in battle of Lewises

By David Powell

After securing the most notable victory of his career by beating Brian Teacher, the top seed, Richard Lewis was defeated in the semi-final round of the Beckenham tournament yesterday in a match of some significance. Lewis, ranked seventh in Britain, completed a 7—6, 6—4, victory over Teacher in the morning and, by the early afternoon, seemed to be heading for the final when, with his serve-and-volley tactic, he made early progress against Chris Lewis, of New Zealand.

Having won all his service games against Teacher, ranked 15th in the world, Richard Lewis continued in the same vein to take the opening set 6—3 against his namesake. However, after Chris Lewis had held his service to lead 1—0 in the second set, rain interrupted proceedings for about half an hour and, when the players returned, the New Zealander sealed his place in the final with a 3—6, 6—1, 6—2 victory, largely because of his tireless running and some inconsistent volleying by his opponent.

The match had attracted the attention of Paul Hutchins, Britain's team manager, as the two Lewises are likely to meet in New Zealand next month in the Davis Cup quarter-final tie. Richard said that the semi-final bore little relevance to what might happen in New Zealand. Chris, who was knocked down by a car while jogging before the contest disagreed: "I now have a psychological advantage", he said.

The man who will today attempt to prevent a New Zealander from capturing the men's championship — Onny Parun is the holder — is Kevin Curren, the South African. Curren was the first player this week to win a set off Mark Edmondson, of Australia, who went down 6—1, 6—4. Curren is seeded third, Lewis fourth.

The women's final brings together the top seed, Pam Shriver, and Elizabeth Little, who began the week as a rank outsider. Little by name and little in stature, she is likely to be in more than a little difficulty against Miss Shriver, ranked seventh in the world.

Miss Shriver has yet to drop her service but Miss Little was taken to three sets in her semi-final by Lesley Charles, of Britain. Miss Charles played her shots into the net with alarming regularity in the final set and Miss Little won 6—2, 2—6, 6—0.

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final: R Lewis beat B Teacher (US), 7—6, 6—4. Semi-final: C Lewis (NZ) beat R Lewis, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2; K Curren (SA) beat M Edmondson (Australia), 6—1, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final: P Shriver (US) beat J Preyer (US), 6—2, 6—0; E Little (Australia) beat L Charles, 6—2, 2—6, 6—0.

Golf

First Frenchman putts his way to amateur final

By Peter Ryde

The final of the British amateur championship today over 36 holes will be between Philippe Ploujoux, from Rouen, and a Chicago businessman, Joel Hirsch, aged 40, with no notable form in his own country. The crowds will not come pouring into St Andrews on that account, but those who watched yesterday saw a marvellous display of putting which put the first Frenchman into the final of this championship, due to celebrate its centenary in four years' time.

For the third year running no English or Scots player reached the semi-final stage, and the overall standard of play this week has not been exceptional. But Ploujoux's putting and the rejuvenation of the Carr legend did much to dispel any gloom.

Ploujoux has the kind of game that needs constant practice, and the fact that he now has more time partly explains his return to form from a slump which set in after winning the French amateur in 1977. In height he is in the Huggett-Rees category, and relies on accuracy rather than power. Against Dalgleish he took single putts on five of the first six greens and became two up.

Dalgleish, who has won a place in the six-man Scottish team for the European championship while Gordon Brand has been dropped, simply could not thereafter get his opponent, so steady was the Frenchman's play and so sure his holing out. Ploujoux was two under par in nothing stronger than a fresh breeze.

For a time Carr had much the same difficulty. He had wrenched the semi-final away from Malcolm Lewis after going one down at the 16th in the quarter-finals. Lewis drove out of bounds at the 17th, then hit a beauty onto the green, but Carr was not giving him the chance to recover, holing from 25 feet to square the match, and from a similar distance for a birdie at the last.

Once again in his semi-final, Carr showed his spirit when Ploujoux appeared likely to crush it by moving to four up with putts of 15 and 12 feet for birdies at the 9th and 10th, and hitting a faultless tee-shot to the 11th. Carr's tee-shot finished inside and he holed from 10 feet. He got another hole back with a birdie at the 12th but, two down, he too came up against a brick wall.

Even when Ploujoux let his pitch to the 16th slide away beyond the second green, he holed from 40 feet for a half and the vital cushion he needed. Something similar had happened at the 4th which proved a turning point. Ploujoux holing from 20 feet aftel scrambling his way to the front of the green, whereas Carr's pitch ran over and he took six, losing a hole he looked like winning.

Hirsch played well to be one up on Gresham of Australia, who reached th eturn in stritc par. Coming in Gresham was caught in the Beardies and also lost the 15th.

RESULTS: Quarter-final: J Carr 1 hole M Lewis; P Ploujoux (France) 3 and 2 C Dalgleish; A Gresham (Australia) 4 and 3 G Dumfrie; J Hirsch (US) 2 and 1 T. Randolph jnr (US). Semi-final: Ploujoux 2 and 1 Carr; Hirsch 2 and 1 Gresham.

All-Scottish final today in British women's event

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Belle Robertson and Wilma Aitken will contest an all-Scottish final of the British women's amateur golf championship at the Caernarvonshire Club, Conway, this morning. In the semi-final round yesterday Mrs Robertson beat Claire Hourihane, of Ireland, by three and two, and Miss Aitken beat Viveca Hoff, of Sweden, by four and three.

We have to go back to the days before the war to unearth the last time the climax involved two Scots. And we have to go back to 1959 to trace the first of Mrs Robertson's three hitherto unsuccessful appearances in the final. That was the year Miss Aitken was born and she was a babe in arms when Elizabeth Price (now Mrs Fisher) despatched Mrs Robertson (then Miss McCorkindale) at the 37th hole in the days when the women had to play two rounds.

Miss Hourihane has a reputation for starting poorly, an unhappy characteristic she twice confirmed yesterday. She stood five down after six holes to Pamela Wright, yet another Scot, in the morning and won, remarkably enough, at the 19th. She lost the first two holes against Mrs Robertson, too, but this time there was to be no reprieve.

Yet it could easily have been otherwise. Miss Hourihane, again two down after a variety of swings of fortune, seemed certain to win the 13th.

In true match-play fashion the hole stood on its head. Mrs Robertson, over the back in two, fluffed her clip and barely made the green five yards from the hole. Miss Hourihane chipped dead, as we thought. As has happened countless times in the past on such occasions, Mrs Robertson holed and Miss Hourihane missed from no more than three feet. A wayward Scottish putt from two feet at the next rekindled Irish hopes. But it was Miss Hourihane's putter that faltered from five feet on the 16th, no doubt stunned by another long one trickling home for her opponent.

Miss Aitken, who beat her compatriot by four and three in the Scottish championship last week, struck the ball with increasing authority as the day wore on.

RESULTS: Quarter-final: B Robertson 2 and 1 M Figueras-Dotti (Spain); C Hourihane 19th, P Wright; V Hoff (Sweden) 19th, M Buscaini (Italy); W Aitken 2 holes, V Thomas. Semi-final: Mrs Robertson 3 and 2 Miss Hourihane; Miss Aitken 4 and 3 Miss Hoff.

Brown and Coles in front

By Mitchell Platts

Ken Brown and Neil Coles, who shared second place behind Nick Faldo in the PGA championships two weeks ago, found themselves alongside each other again following the second round of the £60,000 Lawrence Batley International at Bingley St Ives yesterday.

Brown, who won the Irish Open three years ago, since when he has had to settle for second place on numerous occasions, compiled a 67, four under par, with the help of two incredible birdies from out of his own special textbook of short shots. It gave him a half-way aggregate of 139 which Coles, out later in the day when the sun finally condescended to flicker across the purple heathered moors, equalled with a 71.

The two British players are a stroke clear of their compatriots Sandy Lyle (70) and Steve Martin (73), the first round leader, and also Bernhard Langer, of Germany. Langer emulated Brown's score of 67 but it could have been much better because he missed birdie opportunities from inside 12ft on no less than five occasions.

Brown has earned the reputation for being a slow player but he is also one of the finest strokemakers on the European tour. He gave himself only five out of 10 for his striking of the ball yesterday but that was hardly the case at the first and 18th holes. Both are par threes, both measure 190 yards and at both holes Brown played quite beautifully controlled shots.

Second round scores

139: K Brown, 72, 67; N Coles, 68, 71.
140: S Lyle, 70, 70; B Langer (WG), 73, 67; S Martin, 67, 73.
141: J Heggarty, 72, 69; E Darcy, 70, 71; L Farmer, 69, 72.
142: M Pinero (Spain), 73, 69; F Zoeller (US), 73, 69; D Jagger, 71, 71; B Longmuir, 71, 71; L Hinkle (US), 69, 73.
143: B Murray, 72, 71; W Humphreys, 70, 73; S Torrance, 72, 71; P Elson, 71, 72; A Chandler, 72, 71.
144: D Smyth, 73, 71; D Williams, 73, 71; M Thomas, 74, 70; T Minshall, 69, 75; N Faldo, 71, 73.
145: A Payne, 70, 75; A Murray, 73, 72; H Henning (SA), 74, 71; G Cullen, 75, 70; H Baiocchi (SA), 73, 72; M Miller, 74, 71; D Jones, 71, 74.
146: G Cunningham, 70, 76; A Jacklin, 73, 73; J Higgins, 71, 75; B Charles, 74, 72; P Harrison, 76, 70; B Gallacher, 73, 73; T Horton, 74, 72; A Garrido, 74, 72; M Bembridge, 74, 72.

A flying start for Aoki

Atlanta, Georgia, June 5.—Isoa Aoki (Japan) birdied the first four holes yesterday and went on to take the first-round lead in the Atlanta Classic here. He had a 67, five-under-par, to lead by one stroke from Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and six other on 68.

Perfect conditions on the 6,945-yard Atlanta Country Club course made scoring relatively low and more than 70 players broke par. Aoki also had birdies at the eighth and 14th holes. Nicklaus had one eagle and three birdies but he dropped a stroke at the final hole by three-putting from 17 feet.

LEADERS (US unless stated): 67: I Aoki (Japan). 68: T Watson, J Nicklaus, G McCord, R Maltbie, L Wadkins, T Valentine, C Peete, R Eastwood. 69: J Roard, R Floyd, L Ziegler, D Towell, M Sullivan, M Reid. Other foreign scores: 71: G Norman (Australia), P Oosterhuis (GB). 73: G Player (SA), J Newton (Australia). 75: R Shearer (Australia), B Devlin (Australia).—Reuter.

MORETONHAMPSTEAD: WPGA tournament: 148: S Leveque (US), 80, 68. 150: J Ellis (Canada), 78, 72. 152: S Galbraith (Australia), 76, 76; M Walker, 78, 74. 153: C Panton, 81, 72. 155: A Middleton, 83, 72. 157: M Thomson, 81, 76. 158: T Fernando (Sri Lanka), 83, 75; J Chapman, 82, 76; K Ehrnlund (Sweden), 83, 75; C Langford, 80, 78. 159: P Chugg, 85, 76; M Burton, 85, 74. 160: S Moon (US), 87, 73; J Panter, 83, 77.

PHILADELPHIA: Women's tournament, first round: 68, J Carner. R Walton. K Martin; 69, M J Smith (NZ). D Dailey. A Miller. A Alcott. S Post (Canada). P Bradley; 70, B Daniel; 71, J Stephenson (Australia), S McAllister, C Johnson, T Hession, J Borisch, B King.

Cycling

Downs forced to concede to Norwegian

By John Wilcockson

All the right moves were made by the British team in the Milk Race yesterday, but the exacting eleventh stage, 107 miles from Richmond to Harrogate ended with Bob Downs being edged out of the first place by Stein Brathen of Norway, while the third member of a winning break, Sergei Krivosheev, took over the yellow jersey from his fellow Russian, Andrei Vedernikov.

A classic breakaway over the final 43 sunlit miles saw Downs cut his deficit on the leader to one minute 19 seconds, which puts him in fourth place overall. The 26-year-old from Basildon was the strongest of five riders that escaped from a group of 28 on the approaches to Kidstones Pass at the head of Wharfedale.

Within five miles, two of them uphill, Downs, Krivosheev, Brathen, plus Zagajewski of Poland and Starodubtsev of the Soviet Union, had moved one minute 37 seconds clear of the others. Their lead never dropped below a minute thanks to the determined riding of Downs and the top Russian, whereas the Pole and the other Russians were dropped on the final of the stage's six rugged climbs

Downs gained an additional 20 seconds time bonus by outsprinting the Norwegian at an intermediate sprint in the streets of Harrogate. But one mile later at the finish he had to give best to Brathen, whose success provided a happy ending for Norway

Their fifth placed Dag Pedersen was disqualified overnight for a positive result at the anti-doping control after his stage win on Wednesday.

STAGE 11: Richmond to Harrogate, 107 miles: 1, S Brathen (Norway), 4hr 17min 35sec; 2, R Downs (GB), 4:47:25; 3, S Krivosheev (USSR), 4:47:32; 4, C Goransson (Sweden), 4:18:34; 5, J Cartolsic (Czechoslovakia); 6, A Vedernikov (USSR); 7, V Malakhov (USSR); 8, Z Szczepkowski (Poland); 9, A Mierzejewski (Poland); 10, P Longbottom (GB), all 4:48:34.

OVERALL: 1, S Krivosheev (USSR) 40hr 32min 56sec; 2, A Vedernikov (USSR), 40:33:07; 3, Z Szczepkowski (Poland), 40:34:00; 4, R Downs (GB), 40:34:17; 5, J Brzozny (Poland), 40:34:17; 6, J Waugh (GB), 40:34:55.

TEAM: 1, Poland, 121hr 27min 52sec; 2, USSR, 121:30:00; 3, Norway, 121:44:36; 4, Sweden, 121:50:28; 5, GB, 121:55:25.

Rugby Union

Partnership that can put England back in business

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Buenos Aires, June 5

A close encounter of a second kind seems on the cards here tomorrow when England and Argentina, who drew 19—19 in the first international last Saturday, meet once more to decide the two-match series. With a settled side and none of the injury problems that beset them this time last week, the English camp is feeling a good deal more confident than it did then.

I took a pessimistic view of English prospects last week because it seemed questionable whether the forwards, including two new caps and with only Beaumont and Scott remaining from the grand slam pack of 1980, were good enough to hold their own at the set pieces, notably in scrummages. All such doubts were soon dispersed. But the thought of victory over the *Ingleses* is a very special spur to the Pumas, and it will be an agreeable bonus if England manage once again to limit the supply of good possession for the opposing half backs.

This applies especially at the lineout where Argentina fared far worse than they had expected. The threat of Travaglini was snuffed out by Scott. What with an ear infection and an injured ankle, Scott has done little or no training but still has managed to come up trumps on match days. An X-ray, revealing a piece of floating bone, may require an ankle operation after the return home, and he will also need further specialist examination for his ear troubles.

Porta will encourage Argentina to run from broken play, since the English defence has looked vulnerable to counter-attack throughout the tour. Tomorrow's tackling must be heartily effective and uncompromising.

A lot may depend on how Davies runs affairs in harness with Smith. England's latest stand-off, a most likeable character with a happy-go-lucky temperament, has not always endeared himself to management—or, one suspects, to his colleagues—by casual, not to say irresponsible, attitude at training.

Horton, whose contribution has been unstinting at all times, may therefore feel unlucky not to have recaptured his position. However, on the evidence of what has happened on match days—excluding the first, uneven performance by Davies in Cordoba—the selectors have made the right, if narrow, decision. Davies is one of those who usually turns it on when the kitchen gets hot.

On this occasion I put craven thoughts out of mind and nail my colours to the English mast. It would be a fine achievement to win the series without five of their best players.

ARGENTINA: D Baetti; A Cappelletti, M Loffreda, R Madero, M Campo; H Porta (captain), R Landajo; E Rodriguez, J Perez Cobo, F Morel, A Lichetti, E Branca, E Ure, G Travaglini, T Petersen.

ENGLAND: W Hare; J Carleton, C Woodward, P Dodge, A Swift; H Davies, S Smith; C Smart, S Mills, G Pearce, W Beaumont (captain), J Fidler, M Rafter, J Scott, N Jeavons.

Sportsview, page 14

Scots may not put Irvine at risk

Christchurch, June 5.—The injury-plagued Scottish team finished preparations for tomorrow's game against Canterbury with some solid rucking practice. But though the coach, Jim Telfer, knows his side can expect no quarter from the likes of All Black lock Higginson and loosehead prop Ashworth in the fourth tour match, he had other thoings on his mind today.

Spectators at the practice included too many of his own players. Among them were the captain Irvine, number eight Paxton and halfback Laidlaw, all down to play tomorrow. Mr Telfer will consult the team doctor Donald McLeod before deciding whether Irvine should play. He may decide not to risk their star

SCOTLAND: A Irvine (Captain); S Munro, J Renwick, A Cranston, B Hay; J Rutherford, R Laidlaw; I Paxton, D Leslie, W Cuthbertson, A Tomes, J Calder, J Aitken, C Deans, I Milne.

CANTERBURY: R Deans; R Scott, V Simpson, B Ongen, K Keane; W Smith, S Scott, P McLaren, D Haynes (captain), G Higginson, D White, J Hobbs, J Ashworth, M Powley, M Davies.—Reuter BAC.

Springboks may profit from any Irish errors

From a Special Correspondent

Durban, June 5.—The Irish rugby touring team, who did so well in adversity in the first international against South Africa at Capetown last Saturday, have even more difficult problems to cope with in the second and final match at Durban's King's Park tomorrow. Without their best back, Ollie Campbell, and the splendid John Murphy at full-back, they present a rather makeshift back line against the Springboks. And, as the British Lions discovered last year, this South African back line, changed only at centre, is devastatingly fast and adept at taking advantage of the slightest opposition error.

The Irish have brought out the veteran stand-off half, Michael Quinn, as a replacement and although he has not played international rugby since 1977, he is installed in the pivotal position at King's Park. The 20-year-old Paul Dean, who was stand-off half in the first international, has been moved to centre and the Lancashire full back, Kevin O'Brien, takes over from Murphy at full back.

The same forwards are in action for the Irish as in the first match but the element of surprise which stood so well for them at Newlands is absent this time. The South Africans are determined that they will not be out-guessed at the line-outs and will also try to counter the Irish speed in the loose, which was one of the features of the first match and which received much praise throughout South Africa.

The first match a week ago was a fine, entertaining and skilful match and so King's Park is sold out for this final game. Irish supporters will be hoping that the Irish team will give a good account of themselves but the odds must be on the Springboks.

The teams are:

SOUTH AFRICA: G Pienaar, R Mordt, E Tobias, D Gerber, G Germishuys, N Botha, D Serfontein, R Prentis, W Kahts, O Oosthuizen, L Moolman, K de Klerk, R Louw, W Claassen, T Stofberg.

IRELAND: K O'Brien; T Kennedy, D Irwin, P Dean, F McLennan; M Quinn, R McGrath; P Orr, J Cantrell, G McLoughlin, B Foley, J Holland, F Slattery, W Duggan, J O'Driscoll.

Referee: F Palmade (France).

Athletics

Coe withdraws through injury

Sebastian Coe has been forced by injury to withdraw from the 800 metres in England's athletics match against Ethiopia, Italy and Scotland, at Gateshead tomorrow.

But Coe, the world record holder for the distance, will run in the 4x100 metres relay.

Coe's hopes of another fast time were destroyed by a mishap, when taking over the baton from Steve Scutt in a relay at Crystal Palace on Wednesday. He was forced to pull up slightly and injured a ligament. Although he is fit enough for a relay, he does not want to risk further trouble from a highly competitive 800 metres.

Record transfer fee

Wigan and Hull Kingston Rovers Rugby League clubs have agreed terms for a world record transfer fee of £72,500 for Wigan's international fullback, George Fairbairn.

Yachting

Tricolour rules the waves

By John Nicholls

The weather could prove troublesome earlier than usual when the latest Transatlantic Race is due to start at midday from Plymouth today. The forecast is for south-westerly winds of not less than force six and if they are stronger than that the Royal Western Yacht Club may have to postpone the start for 24 hours. Sponsored by *The Observer* and Europe 1 (a French radio station), the race has attracted 104 starters and is the first of its kind for crews of two.

Almost half of the entries are French, so by weight of numbers if nothing else the first boat to finish off Newport, Rhode Island in about three weeks' time ought to be French. But in any case there are some potent-looking craft flying the tricolour and any one of them could break the record for an east to west crossing under sail of 17 days 23 hours and 12 minutes. Among them is Eric Tabarly's trimaran Paul Ricard which already holds the west/east record (which has more favourable winds) of just over 10 days.

This boat is now several years old, however, and although she has been extensively modified she is now believed to be outclassed by newer designs. Among them, and already winner of a recent long-distance race in France, is Elf Aquitaine, a catamaran to be sailed by Marc Pagot and Paul Ayasse. She seems to be the competitors' favourite and even to the layman she looks sleek and purposeful among her rivals.

Few of the British boats have much chance of being first across the finishing line. Most of them are of the monohull cruiser/racer types that one sees swanning around in the Solent and they are clearly competing for the handicap prizes. There are some notable exceptions, though, and the trimaran Brittany Ferries GB (Chay Blyth and Robert James), or the catamaran Sea Falcon (Robin Knox-Johnston and Billy King Harman), should prevent a clean sweep by the confident French.

For the record

Croquet

PARKSTONE: Handicap singles (nine bisques and over): Final: Mrs C W Marshall (9) beat Miss A R Robertson (10) +5. Handicap singles (unrestricted): Quarter-finals: Mrs J P Dawson (5½) beat Miss P E Parker (7) +15; J F Pollard (8) beat T I Wood (1) +26; Dr J A McMordie (5½) beat F L Shergold (5) +9; L S Butler (½) beat Air Cdre J H Greswell (3) +12. Semi-finals: Pollard beat Mrs Dawson +20; Dr McMordie beat Butler +17. Handicap doubles: Semi-finals: P J Shepard and Mrs L B Barnes (17) beat T I Wood and J P Dawson (6) +7; L B Barnes and J P Pollard (15) beat F L Shergold and Miss A R Robertson (13) +7.

Cycling

TRE CIME DI LAVAREDO: Tour of Italy, 20th stage: 1, B Breu (Switzerland), 2hr 48min 52sec; 2, J Fuchs (Switzerland), 2:38:41; 3, G Battaglin (Italy), 2:49:11. Overall: 1, Battaglin; 2, T Prim (Sweden), 50sec behind; 3, G Saronni (Italy), 59sec.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: St Louis Cardinals 4, [illegible] Padres [illegible], Pittsburgh Pirates [illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE: [illegible] Twins 7, [illegible] Sox 6, [illegible] Yankees 10, [illegible] Chicago [illegible]

Basketball

PRAGUE: Turkey 85, England 80; Italy 116, Israel 98; Czechoslovakia [illegible]

Racing

Breeding will out in fillies' classic

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Twelve three-year-old fillies have stood their ground for this year's Oaks Stakes at Epsom at 2.35 this afternoon. Golden Bowl, Petrolouse and Well Appraised were those who dropped out yesterday but for various reasons their absence comes as no surprise.

The likely outcome of today's classic is far less easy to predict than the result of the Derby. It is with infinitely less confidence that I venture to suggest that Leap Lively could become the first winner of the Oaks for Paul Mellon, her owner and breeder, for Ian Balding, her trainer, and for John Matthias, her jockey.

Leap Lively is by the triple crown winner Nijinsky and out of a mare by Crauvsark. That is a classic pedigree if ever there was one, but Balding's own confidence was undermined somewhat on Thursday after his good four-year-old Mrs Penny ran indifferently in the Coronation Cup. The two have been regular galloping companions on the downs above Kingsclere recently. In going for Leap Lively I am banking on Mrs Penny having had an off day. Matthias blamed the course for Mrs Penny's defeat but he will have no such excuse to fall back upon this afternoon if Leap Lively fails to run up to expectations because she has already won the Oaks Trial at Lingfield this season and that course, with its bends and gradients poses similar problems to Epsom. Leap Lively coped with them so well at Lingfield that it is difficult to envisage her becoming unbalanced at Epsom.

Another point in her favour is the fact that she has won over a mile and a half. Ivory Wings and Rhein Bridge are the only other members of today's field who have done likewise. Thus Leap Lively should be both certain to stay and act on the course.

Leap Lively has already beaten Allegretta and Fruition this season and what she has accomplished once she should manage again. On a line through Golden Bowl, her stable companion and allegedly her inferior, she should also beat Rhein Bridge and Canton Lightning.

Go Leasing, Blue Wind and Tropicaro have all run well in the English, Irish and French Guineas. What is unclear is whether they will be as effective over a mile and a half as they were over a mile. Judged on breeding alone all three ought to stay. Go Leasing is by the Arc winner Star Appeal and out of a mare by Grand Roi. What is mildly surprising is that with a pedigree like that she has shown the speed that she has both this year and last.

Blue Wind is by Lord Gayle, a good horse at distances up to a mile and a quarter and out of a mare by the 1945 St Leger winner Chamossaire. Her elder sister won over a mile and a half in Ireland and already Blue Wind has done even better there. It was by only the smallest margin that she lost the Irish 1,000 Guineas on the Curragh a fortnight ago. She had a hard race in appalling ground that day and you would have to wonder whether it might have left its mark.

Discussing Blue Wind's chance earlier this week Wally Swinburn, who rode her that day, ventured the opinion that whatever beats her will win. I find it sad that Swinburn has not been given the ride on her again and that the opportunity to try to win the Oaks four days after his son had won the Derby. What a family double that would have been. Instead it will be Lester Piggott who will be aboard Blue Wind this afternoon and of course his record on the course is impeccable.

Tropicaro, one of the two French runners beat Blue Wind by about two and a half lengths on the only occasion that they have clashed so far, at Longchamp last autumn. This season Tropicaro has finished second in the Prix St Alary, besides winning the Prix de la Grotte and finishing fifth in the French 1,000 Guineas.

Ivory Wings, the other Gallic challenger, has like Leap Lively a pedigree that will not look out of place in the winners' enclosure. She is by one Derby winner Sir Ivor, and out of a mare by another Derby winner, Sea Bird II. It is no wonder her owner, Stavros Niarchos, had to pay as much as $335,000 for her when she was a yearling. By winning twice at Longchamp this spring, the second time over a mile and a half on *soft ground, Ivory Wings has already* shown that she will be a lovely addition to her owner's stud in time no matter what she achieves today.

Madam Gay was blatantly ill at ease at Epsom in April when she became unbalanced in the Princess Elizabeth Stakes. As an outsider Humming has the greater appeal. She is by Busting, who won the St Leger in 1974 and the Coronation Cup the following year, and already Humming has won the Pretty Polly Stakes at Newmarket. Recently she went well in a gallop at Kempton Park after racing which finally decided that her presence in today's line up was justified.

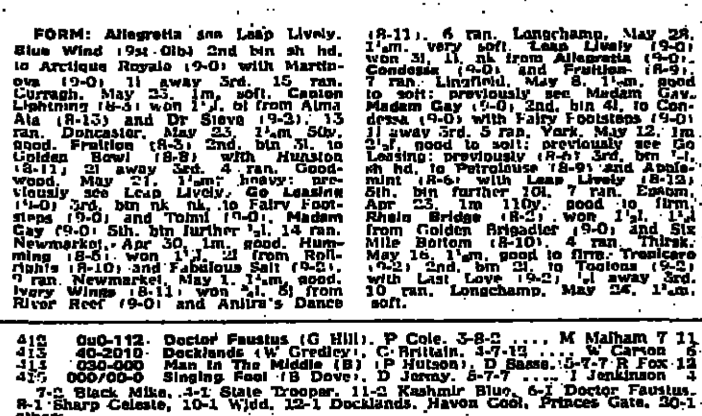


The look of eagles : John Matthias and Leap Lively.

Oaks runners and riders

301	112-2	ALLEGRETTA (Baroness Oppenheim) M Stoute, 9-0 W R Swinburn	8
302	2110-12	BLUE WIND (Mrs B Firestone), D Weld (Ire), 9-0 L Piggott	10
303	22-41	CANTON LIGHTNING (A Shead), B Hills, 9-0 S Cauthen	2
304	0023-01	FIESTA FUN (M Kirby), P Cole, 9-0 ...... P Cook	6
306	4-042	FRUITION (J Hunt), P Kelleway, 9-0 .. P Robinson	1
307	0011-13	GO LEASING (W Norton), G Harwood, 9-0 C Starkey	11
308	31	HUMMING (P McBean), W Hern, 9-0 .. W Carson	4
309	0-21	IVORY WINGS (S Niarchos), F Boutin (Fr), 9-0 P Paquet	5
310	0011-01	LEAP LIVELY (D) (P Mellon), I Balding, 9-0 J Matthias	12
311	002-302	MADAM GAY (G Kaye), P Kelleway, 9-0 .. J Reid	7
313	41-31	RHEIN BRIDGE (D) (R Sangster), J W Watts, 9-0 E Hide	3
314	10-0102	TROPICARO (B Coates), M Zilber (Fr), 9-0 A. Lequeux	9

11-4 Leap Lively, 7-2 Go Leasing, Blue Wind, 6-1 Madam Gay, 8-1 Tropicaro, 12-1 Rhein Bridge, 16-1 Allegretta, Humming, 33-1 others.



FORM: Allegretta see Leap Lively. Blue Wind (9st 0lb) 2nd btn sh hd, to Arctique Royale (9-0) with Martinova (9-0) 1l away 3rd. 15 ran. Curragh, May 23, 1m, soft. Canton Lightning (8-3) won 1½l, 6l from Alma Ata (8-13) and Dr Steve (9-3). 13 ran. Doncaster, May 23, 1¼m 50y, good. Fruition (8-3) 2nd, btn 3l, to Golden Bowl (8-8) with Hunston (8-11) 2l away 3rd. 4 ran. Goodwood, May 21, 1¼m, heavy: previously see Leap Lively. Go Leasing (9-0) 3rd, btn nk, nk, to Fairy Footsteps (9-0) and Tolmi (9-0). Madam Gay (9-0) 5th, btn further ½l, 14 ran. Newmarket, Apr 30, 1m, good. Humming (8-6) won 1½l, 2l from Rollrights (8-10) and Fabulous Salt (9-2), 8 ran. Newmarket, May 1, 1¼m, good (8-11). 6 ran. Longchamp, May 28, 1½m, very soft. Leap Lively (9-0) won 3l, 1l, nk from Allegretta (9-0), Condessa (9-0) and Fruition (8-9). 7 ran. Lingfield, May 8, 1½m, good to soft: previously see Madam Gay. Madam Gay (9-0) 2nd, btn 4l, to Condessa (9-0) with Fairy Footsteps (9-0) 1l away 3rd. 5 ran. York, May 12, 1m 2½f, good to soft: previously see Go Leasing. (8-6) 3rd, btn ½l, sh hd, to Petrolouse (8-9) and Applemint (8-6) with Leap Lively (8-12) 5th, btn further 10l. 7 ran. Epsom, Apr 23, 1m 110y, good to firm. Rhein Bridge (8-2) won 1½l, 1½l from Golden Brigadier (9-0) and Six Mile Bottom (8-10). 4 ran. Thirsk, May 16, 1½m, good to firm. Tropicaro (9-2) 2nd, btn 2l, to Toolona (9-2) with Last Love (9-2) ½l away 3rd. [illegible] 1¼m.

Last Fandango takes steps to the paddocks

By Michael Seely

Last Fandango, the horse bought last autumn by Robert Sangster and his associates to stand as a stallion in Ireland, can make a successful reappearance on the racecourse in the John of Gaunt Stakes at Haydock Park today. Connexions feel that there is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by running this high class four-year-old who ran below his best when last behind Ela-Mana-Mou in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown last July.

When trained by Barry Hills and owned by Tony Shead Last Fandango was a top performer in the early part of last season. After winning two races in the spring, including the Blue Riband Trial Stakes at Epsom, the Gay Fandango colt was sent over to the Curragh for the Irish 2,000 Guineas where he was defeated by only a whisker by Nikoli. In his next race Last Fandango enjoyed none too clear a run when finishing a close third to Posse in the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

If the Irish-trained colt is at his peak he should make short work of this afternoon's opposition. Perhaps the best form has been shown by The Quiet Bidder who ran respectably behind To-Agori-Mou in the 2,000 Guineas and also when only three lengths behind Marwell in the Gus Demmy Stakes at Haydock.

Slenderhagen is something of an unknown quantity. The winner of eight races in Germany, including a Group III event at Baden-Baden, the five-year-old is now with Michael Stoute at Newmarket. If there is to be a surprise this could be the one to spring it, as the colt worked quite well with Shergar and Rhus ten days ago. However, it is difficult to ignore the form credentials of Last Fandango.

The day's best bet could be *Capricorn Line in the Stones Best* Bitter Handicap. Luca Cumani's three-year-old has won two of his last three races. Before beating The Small Miracle cleverly at Leicester, Capricorn Line had run Silver Season to half a length in a valuable race at Lingfield. In view of Silver Season's subsequent easy victory in the valuable Cecil Frail Handicap on this course, that defeat was no disgrace at all. Feltwell, Middlin Thrang and Regal Steel are others with chances but defeat for Capricorn Line would come as a surprise.

A third likely winner at Haydock is Hot Fire in the Endurance Maiden Stakes. Jimmy Fitzgerald's three-year-old was staying on strongly when third to the useful Amyndas in the Glasgow Maiden Stakes at York.

At Catterick Bridge, Fair of Face is difficult to oppose in the Swaledale Maiden Stakes after Henry Candy's filly's narrow defeat by Private Lives at Warwick. But I shall take a chance with Jill Buck, who will be wearing blinkers for the first time.

At Epsom yesterday Joe Mercer was suspended for seven days for careless riding on Sister Kitty in the Alberta Rose Maiden Stakes. The sentence will take effect from June 14-20 and will mean that Mercer will miss Royal Ascot. The race was won by Greville Starkey on Sea Miss by threequarters of a length from Sister Kitty, who finished the same distance ahead of Shademah.

Walter Swinburn, the jockey on the favourite Shademah, objected to Mercer for taking his ground and leaning on him in the last furlong and a half. The stewards sustained his protest and placed Sister Kitty last. Haughty Manner was promoted to third place.

The most surprising result of the meeting so far was the victory of Ambler in the Northern Dancer Stakes. Starting at 25-1 and ridden by Candy's apprentice, Billy Newnes, Ambler ploughed a lonely furrow up the middle of the track, finishing a length ahead of the favourite, Path of Peace. "I told my jockey I didn't care where he went as long as he kept clear of the other horses", said the winning trainer, Toby Balding. It would appear that Ambler has a distinct aversion to the company of his own kind.

Starkey's award

Greville Starkey is the Amoco jockey of the month for May. He was named by a panel of leading racing journalists and commentators and will receive an inscribed whip and a cheque to the value of 100 gallons of petrol. Starkey won the French 2,000 Guineas on Recitation and the English and Irish 2,000 Guineas on To-Agori Mou, only to lose the latter after an appeal by King's Lake's trainer, Vincent O'Brien.

Haydock Park

6.30 1. Steel Stockholder (9-4 fav); 2. Padingo (5-1); 3. Colonel Mad (14-1). 9 ran. NR: Rag-on-Fire and Mitanion.
7.0 1. Rammanolie (7-1); 2. Grand Unit (11-8 fav); 3. Arrowhead (3-1). 13 ran. NR: Bilal and Hassi.
7.30 1. Paulager (20-1); 2. Barwin (11-10 fav); 3. Airship (20-1). 8 ran.

French racing

News from Chantilly may be a Recitation of success

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 5

The Prix du Jockey-Club (French Derby) at Chantilly tomorrow is to be covered live by the BBC and Peter O'Sullevan will be present to describe the scene for viewers in England. I hope that by the end of the French classic his famous voice will be rising to a crescendo to the name of Recitation, my selection to take the race from No Lute, The Wonder, Akarad, Rahotep and Redoutable.

Recitation, who will be ridden for Guy Harwood by Greville Starkey, is no stranger to France. He beat the best French two-year-olds in last October's Grand *Criterium and gave them another* hiding just over a month ago in the Poule d'Essai des Poulains.

Taking up the running soon after entering the straight, Recitation took the Poule by two and a half lengths from Redoutable, with Cresta Rider a length away third. Since that impressive victory, Recitation has been sold to a group of American breeders and, on Sunday, the colt will be carrying the colours of Hilary Boone Jnr. for the first time.

Doubts about Recitation's ability to stay a mile and a half, were dispelled after a telephone call with Harwood earlier this week. He told me: "No doubts. Recitation will stay and we are coming to France to win."

There are few qualms about the stamina of No Lute and this colt will be difficult to beat. No Lute will be partnered by Pat Eddery, as in the Prix Lupin which the pair took with contemptible ease by three lengths from The Wonder, Dunphy and Bikala. The Prix Greffulhe also went to No Lute for a short time, but the colt was subsequently tested positive to steroids and disqualified.

In the Prix des Gobelins, Akarad *put six lengths between himself* and the second and in the mile and a half Prix de l'Avre the colt had little difficulty in accounting for his tablemate, Vayrann, by Labus out of Licata. Akarad is a half brother to Acamas, who having been catapulted across the course at the entrance to the straight, came with a great late run to defeat Frere Basile a nose in the 1978 Prix du Jockey-Club.

PRIX DU JOCKEY-CLUB (Group I : 3-y-o c and f : £92,593 : 1½m)
[Television (BBC 2): 3.25]

-11	Akarad (Aga Khan), F Mathet, 9-2 .... Y Saint-Martin	4
2214-11	Recitation (H Boone, Jun), G Harwood, 9-2 ...... G Starkey	7
1311-12	The Wonder (Mme A Du Breil), J De Chevigny, 9-2 L Piggott	5
00-10	Gap of Dunloe (B Demusser), P-L Biancone, 9-2 .... W Moore	6
14-3102	Mbaiki (M Elkaim), E Lellouche, 9-2 .... M Plannard	9
00-3003	Magnum (H Freiheim), A Klimscha Jun, 9-2 ...... J Heloury	1
42-11d1	No Lute (M Fustok), A Klimscha Jun, 9-2 .... P Eddery	8
04-214	Bikala (J Ouaki), P-L Biancone, 9-2 .... S Gorli	10
11-33	Mariacho (Mme A Savin), M Zilber, 9-2 .... A Lequeux	12
140-11	Rahotep (J-C Weill), B Secly, 9-2 .... J-L Kessas	3
41-14	Nijinsky's Secret (R C Wilson), J Cunnington Jun, 9-2 M Philipperon	2
011-222	Redoutable (Z Yoshida), F Palmer, 9-2 .... H Samani	11

5-2 No Lute, Magnum (coupled), 11-4 Recitation, 5 The Wonder, 11-2 Akarad, 7 Rahotep, 12 Redoutable, 14 Mariacho, 16 Bikala, Mbaiki, 33 Nijinsky's Secret, 50 Gap of Dunloe.

FORM: Akarad (8st 11lb) won 1½l, 2½l from Vayrann (8-11) and Bamboo God (8-11). 4 ran. Longchamp, 1½m, May 22, good. Recitation (9-2) won 2½l, 1l from Redoutable (9-2) and Cresta Rider (9-2). 10 ran. Longchamp, April 26, 1m, good to firm. The Wonder, see No Lute. Gap of Dunloe and Mbaiki, see Rahotep. No Lute (9-2) won 3l, 1½l, nk from The Wonder (9-2), Dunphy (9-2) and Bikala (9-2). 9 ran. Longchamp, May 17, 1m 2½f, good: previously won 1l, 2½l, nose from The Wonder (9-2), Brustolan (9-2) and Mariacho (9-2). 6 ran Longchamp, April 12, 1m 2½f, firm. No Lute subsequently disqualified. The Wonder was awarded the race and Mariacho placed 3rd. Bikala, see No Lute. Mariacho, see No Lute and Rahotep (9-2) won 1½l, ¾l, 5l from Mbaiki (9-2), Mariacho (9-2) and Nijinsky's Secret (9-2). Gap of Dunloe (9-2) 7th, btn further 5½l. 7 ran. Longchamp, May 10, 1½m, holding. Redoutable (9-2) 2nd, btn ½l, to Lou Piquet (8-12) with Princely Ruler (8-7) 2l away 3rd. 7 ran. Longchamp, May 14, 1m, soft: previously, see Recitation.

Equestrianism

Welch in form is too good for the Dunning clan

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Fred Welch enjoyed his second major victory in three days in the Royal Bath and West Show at Shepton Mallet yesterday. Riding Norbain North Star, he set a clear standard in 46.6 seconds for the Everest Double Glazing Regional qualifier, and was never headed.

Lionel Dunning was runner-up on Jungle Bunny with the only other double clear round, 1.7 seconds slower. His wife, Pam, finished in third place on the New Zealand bred horse Roscoe, who had the fastest four faults and in fact finished one tenth of a second faster than her husband.

The sponsors were left without *an interest in the final, for Eliza*beth Edgar had to withdraw Forever, whose intial clear round left his slightly lame. Mrs Frank Furness, whose husband is High Sheriff of north Yorkshire is better qualified than most judges to assess the Lloyds Bank supreme light horse or pony in-hand, irrespective of breed or type. Not only does she hunt and breed top class hunters, among them the multiple champion Seta Pike (who is now in training) she also runs a flourishing riding pony stud at her home near Thirsk.

Ponies eventually triumphed at the expense of the hunter three-year-old, Royal Fiddler, who was supreme at the Royal Show for the last two years. The qualifying round was won by Mrs Dorian Williams's grey brood mare, Wingrove Stormaway, an unusually beautiful mover who on Thursday emerged as champion of the well supported section for riding ponies in hand for the second successive year.

Reserve, after a certain jockeying for position, went to Mr and Mrs Trevor Armstrong's Welsh mountain pony stallion, Glenfield Chocolate Soldier, by Clan Pip. The winners went on to contest the British in-hand pony qualifier, when Ann Muir joined Mrs Furness to judge this class, which has its final at the Buckinghamshire Show on September 3.

The awards were as in the Lloyds qualifiers, thus enabling Mrs Williams and Mr Armstrong to pick up a double amount of prize money provided on this occasion by Rogers Aviation.

RESULTS: Everest Double Glazing Regional Qualifier: 1, F Welch, Normain North Star; 2, L Dunning, Jungle Bunny; 3, Mrs P Dunning, Roscoe. Lloyds Bank in-hand qualifier: 1, Mrs D Williams's Wingrove Stormaway; reserve, Mr and Mrs T Armstrong's Glenfield Chocolate Soldier.

Polo

Moore forces his ponies to Queen's Cup final

By John Watson

Close marking, jealous riding-off and parity of strengths accounted for slow scoring in a fast and fluent duel between two of polo's great Titans, Stowell Park, the holders of the Cup, and Guy Wildenstein's Les Diables bleus in the semi-finals of the Queen's Cup at Windsor yesterday. It was 4-3 to Diable Bleus in the fourth chukka.

Eduardo Moore, who plays off a 10-goal handicap and is excellently mounted by Stowell's patron, Lord Vestey, pushed his ponies hard to score three times in the last two chukkas, and Stowell won by 5-4.

The Maple Leafs, totalling 22 goals on handicap, conceded one goal at the start to meet 21-goal Cowdray Park. Another close encounter with brilliant pony power on both sides, saw Carlos Juaregui, Cowdray's new Argentine member, integrating nicely with his team-mates, and in particular with their veteran pivot man, Paul Withers, who scored six times, including two penalty goals. Cowdray Park won by 9-4.

STOWELL PARK: 1, Lord Vestey (3), 2, E Moore (10), 3, H Barrantes (8), back, C Bethell (1).
LES DIABLES BLEUS: 1, G Wildenstein (3), 2, J Hopwood (9) 3, R Graham (6), back, Prince of Wales (4).
COWDRAY PARK: C Pearson (2), 2, C Juaregui (8), 3, P Withers (7), back, S Harper (4).
THE MAPLE LEAFS: 1, G Weston (2), 2, R Wall (5), 3, H Hipwood (8), back, S MacKenzie (7).

Bowls

Showery climes fail to stop Moseley

By Gordon Allan

Bill Moseley, of South Africa, last year's winner, and David McGill, of Scotland, the runner up, made certain of their places in this year's semi-final round when they each won two matches in the Kodak masters bowls tournament at Beach House Park, Worthing, yesterday. Moseley beat Gwyn Evans, of Wales, 21—13 and Ted Williams, of Australia, 21—18. McGill beat Williams 21—6 and Evans 21—16.

On a cool and showery day, conditions quite unlike those to which the overseas players are accustomed at home, the closest matches were between Moseley and Williams and then McGill and Evans, towards the end of the afternoon. Williams, after playing without distinction against McGill, looked a man refreshed against Moseley. He recovered from 6—0 down to lead 9—6, and turned 17—13 down into 18—18, before Moseley collected the shots he needed.

The winning shot is traditionally the most elusive, and this applied to McGill, like everyone else, in his game with Evans. He was stuck on 20—9 for four ends while Evans crept up on him with three twos and a single. Evans lay short on the decisive end, but McGill coolly fired it out with his last wood.

RESULTS: Section A: W Moseley (South Africa) beat G Evans (Wales), 21—13; D McGill (Scotland) beat K Williams (Australia), 21—6; Moseley beat Williams 21—18; McGill beat Evans 21—16. Section B: D Bryant (England) beat J Rogan (Ireland) 21—2; D Watson (South Africa) beat P Belliss (New Zealand), 21—12.

Hockey

Laly allays Slough's fears

From Sydney Friskin
Brussels, June 5

Slough 6 Lyon 2

Slough had a few anxious moments before winning their first match heer today in defence of their European club championship. Lyon, the French champions, provided unexpectedly stiff opposition before they were finally overwhelmed by Slough's stickwork and acceleration.

After scoring an early goal through Saini, Slough were taken by surprise whe nthe French went ahead, scoring from a short corner and a long one through Martin and Ziegler, respectively.

For several minutes Slough were struggling, but their fears were allayed after Laly had scored from a penalty stroke to take them into the interval on equal terms. Midway in the second half, Kuljeet Dak, very fast and clever on the left wing, scored a brilliant goal and Saini made the position more secure by convetring a penalty stroke. Manjit Flora and Churcher, from a short corner, completed the tally.

There will be a stiffer test for Slough tomorrow when they meet Ska Sverdlovsk, champions of the Soveit Union. The German champions, Frankenthal, just managed to save their game against them, scoring in the last minute, for a 2—2 draw.

The Group B match between Klein Zwitserland, the Dutch champions, and Edinburgh Civil Service, provided the unusual sight of two brothers in opposition. Chris Sutherland wore the colours of Klein Zwitserland, whereas his brother John was in the Edinburgh side. Both played stirring roles in defence, the Edinburgh rearguard carrying the heavier burden.

From the fourth to the ninth minutes three powerful shots from Ties Kruize landed on target, and the Dutch were well ahead with goals from a long corner, and two short ones. But Edinburgh hit back soon after from a short corner superbly converted by Yellowlees, one of the more promising members of Edinburgh's younger brigade.

The Dutch were kept waiting until five minutes before the end for their fourth goal, scored by Borstlap off the rebound from a short corner to make the tally 4-1 in their favour. Wilson had one of his better days in the Edinburgh goal.

MEN: Group A: Frankenthal (WG) 2, Ska Sverdlovsk (USSR) 2; B: Klein Zwitserland 4, Edinburgh Civil Service 1.
WOMEN: Group A: Norton 1, Andizhanka (USSR) 0; Amsterdam 1, Portadown (N Ireland) 0. Group B: Royal Uccle (Belgium) 1, Penarth 1.

Epsom programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.20 and 2.55 races]

1.45 UPLANDS PARK ACORN STAKES (2-y-o fillies : £5,371 : 5f)

[illegible]

9-4 Celestial City, 11-4 Petite Realm, 6-1 To The Point, 8-1 Stolsja, 8-1 The Cairnwell, 12-1 Lively Rose, 14-1 Mud Walk, 16-1 Northern Scene.

2.20 NMT EBBISHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £8,200 : 1m 110yd)

[illegible]

2.55 OAKS STAKES (Group I : 3-y-o fillies : £74,568 : 1½m)

Runners and riders as above.

3.30 ABBOTS HILL HANDICAP (£3,038 : 1m 110yd)

[illegible]

4.05 HEADLEY HANDICAP (£3,199 : 6f)

[illegible]

4.35 ASHTEAD STAKES (3-y-o : £2,637 : 7f)

[illegible]

Epsom selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.45 Petite Realm. 2.20 Nature's Way. 2.55 Leap Lively. 3.30 Black Mike. 4.05 Socks Up. 4.35 Star Fleet.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 The Cairnwell. 2.20 What Heaven. 2.55 Madam Gay. 3.30 State Trooper. 4.05 Jose Collins. 4.35 Star Fleet.

Epsom results

2.0 (2.1) CANADA HOUSE HANDICAP (£3,830: 5f)
DAFYDD, b c, by Welsh Saint—Fire Bell (D Brown) 5-8-5 B Crossley (12-1) 1
Sandra's Secret L Piggott (11-3) 2
Son Of Shaka .. B Rouse (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.36; places, 24p, 16p, 13p. Dual F: £2.79. CSF: £7.30. S Norton, at Barnsley. 3l, nk. 37.43 sec. Belfort, 9-2 fav (4th). 11 ran.

2.35 (2.37) SUN LIFE OF CANADA HANDICAP (3-y-o: £5,106: 1m)
DIWALI, b c, by Great Nephew— [illegible]

Hale Lane .... R Fox (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 77p; places, 20p, 17p, £3.03. Dual F: 81p. CSF: £1.54. P Mitchell, at Epsom. ½l, ¾l. Sweet Andy 50-1 (4th). 15 ran.

4.50 (4.51) ALBERTA ROSE STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £2,586: 1m 110yds)
SEA MISS, b f, by Malahawk—Lillima (K McCourt), 8-11 G Starkey (13-2) 1
Shademah W R Swinburn (11-8 fav) 2
Haughty Manner P Waldron (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 17p, 14p, 91p. Dual F: 35p. CSF: £1.52. P Kelleway, at Newmarket. ¾l, ¾l. 1min 49.75sec. [illegible]

Catterick Bridge

[illegible]

Haydock programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.0, 3.10 and 3.45 races]

2.0 PARK HALL HANDICAP (Apprentices: 3-y-o £2,169 : 5f)

[illegible]

2.35 ROCHDALE STAKES (2-y-o Maiden fillies: £2,060 : 6f)

[illegible]

3.10 JOHN OF GAUNT STAKES (£13,097 : 7f 40yd)

[illegible]

6-4 Last Fandango, 3-1 The Quiet Bidder, 9-2 Jeby Lane, 7-1 Milk Of The Barley, 12-1 Slenderhagen, 16-1 Chummy's Special, 20-1 others.

3.45 STONES BITTER HANDICAP (3-y-o : £9,483 : 1m 131yd)

[illegible]

Angle Fire, S Norton, 7-8 .... Lowe 1
Regal Steel, R Hollinshead, 7-7 .. Carlisle 5 3
[illegible]corn Line, 9-2 Regal Steel, 6-1 Sage King, 8-1 Feltwell, 10-1 Admiral's Heir, 12-1 Angle [illegible] others.

4.15 RIBBLE HANDICAP (Selling : £2,843 : 1¼m 131yd)

Rivadon, W Clay, 5-9-11 .... Perks 14
Northern Minstrel, J FitzGerald, 5-9-1 Seagrave 2
Over The Top, W O'Gorman, 5-8-13 .. Ives 11
Silly Twist, J FitzGerald, 4-8-12 .... Birch 1
Chabrias (B), A Jarvis, 6-8-10 ... Jarvis 5 13
Kings Town, K Ivory, 4-8-10 Cochrane 3 16
Roybirdie, G Balding, 4-8-9 ...... Waldron 10
Miss Gaylord (B), K Ivory, 4-8-9 .. Leason 6
Gipsy Prince, J Tierney, 6-8-6 ...... — 20
Pendle's Secret (B), B Wilkinson, 5-8-5 — 15
Priddy Blue, P Asquith, 4-8-5 ...... Dwyer 19
Vronsky, C Gray, 5-8-4 .... A Mercer 9
Crimson Flash (B), S Norton, 3-8-2 Lowe 8
Victoria Spirit (B), M Reddan, 4-8-0 .. — 5
Celia's Halo, W Holden, 4-8-0 .. Crossley 5 18
Bereas, S Nesbitt, 6-7-13 ...... Johnson 13
Park Jet (B), L Barratt, 5-7-12 McGlone 5 17
Down East, J Edwards, 5-7-13 ...... — 17
Hogo's Hero, G Richards, 3-7-9 .... Wood 4
Copt Again, R Hollinshead, 3-7-7 Carlisle 5 7
[illegible]ie, 9-2 Chabrias, 5-1 Pendle's Secret, 11-3 [illegible]sh, 7-1 Over The Top, 10-1 Silly Twist, 12-1 [illegible], 14-1 Celia's Halo, 16-1 others.

4.45 BE FRIENDLY HANDICAP (3-y-o Fillies : £2,201 : 6f)

Sainera (B), L Cumani, 9-7 .. McGlone 5 3
Kathred (D), R Hollinshead, 7-13 Carlisle 5 6
Rondarosa (D), J W Watts, 7-13 A Mercer 2
[illegible]
Tuthill Bello, A Jarvis, 7-7 .... Lowe 1
[illegible]red, 3-1 Tuthill Bello, 9-2 Rondarosa, 6-1 [illegible], 10-1 Sainera.

5.15 ENDURANCE STAKES (3-y-o Maidens : £1,842 : 1¾m)

Hot Fire, J FitzGerald, 9-0 .... Birch 8
Irish Keep, H Wragg, 9-0 .... Eddery 1
Malguesido, C Nelson, 9-0 .... — 2
Fair Fight, H Candy, 8-11 ...... Waldron 4
Lowther Street, D Ancil, 8-11 .. Kimberley 6
Rosetta Stone, G P-Gordon, 8-11 .. Taylor 5
[illegible] Keep, 15-8 Rosetta Stone, 4-1 Fair Fight, 8-1 [illegible], [illegible]-1 others.

Haydock Park selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Heavy Weapon. 2.35 Westonbirt. 3.10 Last Fandango. 3.45 CAPRICORN LINE is strongly recommended. 4.15 Roybirdie. 4.45 Kathred. 5.15 Hot Fire.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Heavy Weapon. 2.35 Westonbirt. 3.10 Slenderhagen. 3.45 Capricorn Line. 4.15 Over The Top. 4.45 Sainera. 5.15 Irish Keep.

Catterick programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.35 races]

1.30 HORNBY STAKES (2-y-o : £1,816 : 6f)

3 041 Best Bold, M Jarvis, 9-4 [illegible]
4 301 Grey Mercy, S Mellor, 9-4 [illegible]
7 010 My Dad Tom, B Hills, 9-4 [illegible]
8 1332 Greenwood Lady, G Hunter, 9-1 [illegible]
11 0 Hasty Import, J Mason, 8-11 [illegible]
14 00 Lockmore (B), S Matthews, 8-11 [illegible]
16 0 Lucky Choice, M H Easterby, 8-[illegible]
18 2120 Mosswern, G Toft, 8-8 [illegible]
5-2 Best Bold, 3-1 My Dad Tom, 4-1 Green[illegible], 9-2 Grey Mercy, 8-1 Lucky Choice, 14-1 Mos[illegible], others.

2.0 YORKSHIRE BANK HANDICAP (£2,779 : 7f)

1 -0000 Miss Taymore (D), S Norton, 4-1[illegible]
2 0-134 Easterly Wind, C Nelson, 3-9-12 [illegible]
3 240-0 Goldliner Game (D), J Hardy, [illegible]
4 00/0 Brother Kempinski (D), J Spearing [illegible]
7 00-04 Solway Winds, N Crump, 3-9-3 [illegible]
8 -1300 Middleham (D), E Weymes, 5-9-3 [illegible]
10 1122 Miss Mirabelle (CD), M Jarvis, [illegible]
13 0-000 O I Oyston (C,D), J Berry, 5-9-[illegible]
15 00-00 Heracles (D), I Walker, 8-8-10 [illegible]
17 0-000 Yoohoo (B, C), C Booth, 7-8-7 [illegible]
18 04-00 Miss Cindy (CD), J Etherington, [illegible]
19 -2000 Swing The Axe (CD), D Weeden, [illegible]
20 20-00 Praisellen, T Marshall, 5-8-3 [illegible]
23 0000- Foresters Boy (D), W Haigh, 4-7-[illegible]
24 00-00 Jolly Green Giant (B), F Yardley, [illegible]
25 0-000 Iles Kempinski, J Spearing, 4-7-10 [illegible]
[illegible] Miss Mirabelle, [illegible] Solway Winds, 11-[illegible], 6-1 Easterly Wind, 8-1 Middleham, 10-1 Gol[illegible], 14-1 Miss Cindy, 16-1 Miss Taymore, 20-1 others.

2.35 MIDDLEBROOK MUSHROOMS HANDICAP (£2,737 : 1m 7f 180yd)

1 2214 Prow, S Nesbitt, 4-10-0 [illegible]
2 2-010 Tedham Moss, W Elsey, 4-9-9 [illegible]
3 12-00 Biskeryl, G Lockerbie, 4-9-6 [illegible]
5 00-04 Ribble Rouser (CD), W C Watts, [illegible]
7 0040- Omar Khayyams Son, D Morley, [illegible]
9 000-0 Dear Octopus (B, C), G Lockerbie [illegible]
10 130-0 Wild Rosie, C Thornton, 5-8-1 [illegible]
11 20-03 Summer Path, M Camacho, 4-8-0 [illegible]
13 -0203 Carvers Corah, D Leslie, 7-8-0 [illegible]
13 002-0 Miss Gezerbus, M Camacho, 4-7-[illegible]
15 40-00 Mandellia (B), R Stubbs, 5-7-10 [illegible]
16 0-001 Newgate, A Scott, 8-7-10 .... — 14
17 0-004 Young Robin, N Crump, 4-7-0 .. Webster 11
21 000/ Space Ace, R Woodhouse, 4-7-7 .. Jones 5 13
23 0-341 Auld Mune, Denys Smith, 3-7-7 .. Charnock 1
7-2 Tedham Moss, 4-1 Newgate, 5-1 Ribble Rouser, 6-1 Prow, 13-2 Auld Mune, 8-1 Wild Rosie, 12-1 Omar Khayyams Son, 14-1 Summer Path, 20-1 others.

3.20 ALDBROUGH STAKES (Selling : 3-y-o : £990 : 7f)

1 00-00 B B Oil, B Richmond, 9-0 .... Nicholls 6
2 00 Creezar, D Ringer, 9-0 .... Gunn 15
[illegible]

3.50 GATENFORD STAKES (2-y-o maidens : £690 : 5f)

[illegible]

4.20 SWALEDALE STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies : £690 : 1m 40yd)

[illegible]

Catterick Bridge selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 My Dad Tom. 2.0 Miss Mirabelle. 2.35 Wild Rosie. 3.20 The Azadstan. 3.50 Cree Bay. 4.20 Jill Buck.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Best Bold. 2.0 Miss Mirabelle. 3.20 Nimbo. 3.50 Ballnacarn. 4.20 Jill Buck.

Warwick programme

6.15 MAN APPEAL STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies : £690 : 5f)

[illegible]

6.45 TEA BAG STAKES (2-y-o : Selling : £601 : 6f)

[illegible]

Hasty Dale, K Bridgwater, 8-8 .... Leason 16
Miss Posy, J D-Home, 8-8 .... Cook 6
Sally's Symphony, J Tierney, 8-8 .. Howe 5 15
[illegible] Touch, 3-1 Chantilly Girl, 9-2 Britannia Trailer, [illegible]-1 Sally's Symphony, 12-1 others.



7.15 BROOKE BOND STAKES (Amateur riders : £924 : 1m)

Sigh (D), A Smith, 4-10-12 Miss Urquhart 5 18
Ormus, W Bentley, 4-10-11 ...... Swaerd 19
Biboros (B), M McCormack, 8-10-7 Muir 5 17
Bonito, G Thorner, 4-10-7 .. Miss Boggis 5 25
Cloncash Emperor, B Cambridge, 5-10-7 Cambridge 23
Commander General, T Marshall, 9-10-7 Cole 5 15
Cyprus Sky, F Durr, 4-10-7 .. Hutchinson 7
Dred Scott (B), Mrs A Finch, 9-10-7 Miss Fraser-Stuart 5 16
Ecchinswell Oak, W Guest, 4-10-7 Mrs Guest 20
Frankly Speaking (B), S Kernick, 9-10-7 Miss Kernick 10
[illegible]

7.45 SYD MERCER HANDICAP (£2,821 : 2m 2f 180yd)

2 00-33 Cisto, A Goodwill, 6-9-8 .... Reid 3
3 1210 Nimble Dove (C), G H Price, 5-9-6 Robinson 16
8 003-0 Big Orl, M McCourt, 4-8-10 ...... Johnson 10
9 3220 Tweel, D Elsworth, 5-8-9 .... — 18
10 200-0 Colway Boy (CD), R Akehurst, 7-8-6 Rouse 9
11 0404 Best Always (B), M Ryan, 4-8-6 .. D'Arcy 14
13 000-4 Hadajar, M Tate, 6-8-6 .... Thomas 11
13 3004 Padski, R Hollinshead, 8-8-4 .... Perks 4
14 0/00- Monarchy, J Bosley, 4-8-4 .... Howe 5 15
15 00/3 Popsi's Mandate, F Yardley, 7-8-3 Crossley 5 6
16 0200- Futan, D Candolfo, 5-8-1 .... McGlone 5 2
17 0/20- Robin Hood, A Andrews, 6-8-1 Launchbury 12
18 0-030 Rising Fast (B), D Elsworth, 4-8-0 .. Fox 7
19 03-00 Bill Gibb, R Morris, 4-7-13 .... Street 17
20 00-00 Easter Candle, J Edmunds, 6-7-11 .... — 13
21 0-000 Jubilee Dancer (C), K Bridgwater, 5-7-8 Leason 1
22 00-00 Ernel, C Benstead, 7-7-7 .... Jenkinson 5
23 00u-0 Gwynfi Ni, K Bridgwater, 5-7-7 .. Carlisle 5 8
5-1 Nimble Dove, 9-2 Cisto, 6-1 Popsi's Mandate, 7-1 Tweel, 8-1 Hadajar, 10-1 Colway Boy, 12-1 Rising Fast, [illegible]

8.15 LEON HOUSE HANDICAP (£1,066 : 5f)

[illegible]

Yiorgakis, G Fletcher, 4-7-10 .... Higgins 2
Wolf Cub, C Austin, 3-7-9 ...... Clark 5 16
24 343-0 Her Excellency, J Bridger, 4-7-7 Jenkinson 20
4-1 Marmagoa, 5-1 Bold Polly, 11-2 Energy Plus, 6-1 Fairgreen, 8-1 Queen's Bidder, 10-1 Winner Takes All, 12-1 My Jem, 14-1 Ratamataz, 16-1 Ascot Blue, 25-1 others.

8.45 TINA HANDICAP (£1,183 : 1m 2f 170yd)

1 00-04 Nepotism, G Balding, 4-10-0 .... Weaver 4
2 3300- Black Earl, T Hallett, 4-9-12 .... West 7 1
3 0-200- La Piccolina (C), P M Taylor, 5-9-8 Clark 5 5
4 0-303 Butosky, C Benstead, 4-9-1 ...... Rouse 11
5 40-00 Crowning Moment (C), J Bethell, 6-9-4 Cook 8
6 43-00 Wet The Dicking, S Mellor, 3-9-3 .. Rowe 5 13
7 10-00 Swift Palm, P Cundell, 4-9-2 .... Reid 12
8 00-42 Bell-Tent, W Wightman, 10-9-2 .. Woolley 20
9 0132 Grade Well (CD), G Blum, 6-9-1 Rimmer 5 14
13 0010 Harlow (C), W Guest, 5-8-11 ...... Miller 18
14 00-03 Loan Charge, R Turnell, 6-8-11 Bradwell 5 7
15 000 Coney, C Wildman, 3-8-10 .... McGlone 5 16
16 00-00 Red Crest, G Huffer, 4-8-8 .... — 9
17 000-0 Tudor's Dilemma, D Jermy, 4-8-8 Jenkinson 10
18 00-00 Ceramic, T M Jones, 4-8-7 .... — 17
21 0-050 Galiea, M Ryan, 3-8-6 .... Robinson 15
22 21-20 Stewart's Rise (C), B McMahon, 4-8-6 Crossley 5 19
25 0-003 Red Artist, J Perrett, 5-8-5 ...... Howe 5 3
26 3-003 Mockaila (B), G Fletcher, 6-8-2 .. Higgins 2
27 000p Hangseng, G Fletcher, 9-7-13 .. W Higgins 6
5-1 Bell-Tent, 6-1 Grade Well, 13-2 Butosky, 7-1 Nepotism, 8-1 La Piccolina, 10-1 Loan Charge, 12-1 Crowning Moment, 14-1 Harlow, 16-1 Swift Palm, Black Earl, 20-1 others.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

6.15 Pleasant Dream. 6.45 Chantilly Girl. 7.15 Cyprus Sky. 7.45 Cisto. 8.15 Marmagoa. 8.45 Bell-Tent.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.15 Pleasant Dream. 6.45 Fine Touch. 7.15 Cyprus Sky. 7.45 Best Always. 8.15 Fair Green. 8.45 Grade Well.

Cricket

Australia look for someone other than Border to play an innings

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

England yesterday had the unaccustomed satisfaction of spending a rest day without any wounds to lick, even if it was only between one one-day international and the next. For the last year, when they have been playing West Indies, it has been England's lot to wonder how to tackle their immediate problems. Yesterday it was Australia's.

The second in the series of three one-day games for the Prudential Trophy will be played at Edgbaston today, with tomorrow's set aside for its completion in the event of rain. In the first, on Thursday, things went according to England's plan. For their batsmen it made a pleasant change not to be bombarded by Holding and company; for the bowlers, particularly Willis, it must have been a merciful relief not to see Richards at the other end.

On Thursday's evidence Australia, as we thought, bat better than they bowl. It is probably courting disaster to say so, particularly with Lillee in the Australian team, but it looks as though England should score some runs when the Test matches come around. In support of Lillee, the bowling of Hogg, Lawson, Bright and Chappell was plain, although it will no doubt get better. Hogg, for one, should see to that but he is doubtful for today's match with a strained groin.

In good batting conditions England are not going to find Australia easy to dismiss. If they bowl better than Australia it is not by much. Until another top-class all-rounder appears, the status quo will continue: either England must weaken their batting to strengthen their bowling, or make do, at any rate in one-day matches, with bowling contributions from Willey, Gooch and Boycott. On Thursday they got away with it; against West Indies they would have been unlikely to.

Gatting's failure was disappointing. He is making it difficult for those who think, as I do, that he is an England player, quite possibly at No 3. Presumably Emburey will play today and also Randall. Australia will be looking for someone other than Border to play an innings. The comparative strength of Australia's batting is shown by the fact that they could leave Yallop out; equally, no attack on a good wicket is strong enough that relies on 11 overs from Trevor Chappell.

Lillee, I thought, took a liberty on Thursday for going off for a rub down after his first spell of bowling and not returning at all after his second. The first was on the doctor's advice; if the second also was then he should not have been playing. It has become common practice now for fast bowlers to leave the field for a refreshing shower, at least in hot weather. It was constantly happening in West Indies and should be stopped.

As a bowler, if not quite as much as a batsman, Australia are going to miss Greg Chappell. In a Test match, to break a partnership, or a limited over-game, to shut up an end, he was effective, albeit reluctantly. It is too early to say yet how wholehearted the support will be that Hughes, as Chappell's successor as captain, receives from Lillee and Marsh. On Thursday Marsh's wicket-keeping was untidy, and as soon as Lillee had finished bowling he was gone. On yesterday's rest day there were among the things that Hughes must have pondered, as Botham, for once, held the upper hand.

ENGLAND (from): G Boycott (Yorkshire), G Gooch (Essex), D W Randall (Nottinghamshire), P Willey (Northamptonshire), D I Gower (Leicestershire), M W Gatting (Middlesex), I T Botham (Somerset), J E Emburey (Middlesex), R D Jackman (Surrey), R G D Willis (Warwickshire), M Hendrick (Derbyshire).

AUSTRALIA (from): G M Wood, T M Chappell, K J Hughes, A R Border, G N Yallop, M F Kent, R W Marsh, R J Bright, G F Lawson, R M Hogg, D K Lillee, T M Alderman. Umpires: [illegible] and A G T Whitehead.

Hampshire fall back on defence

By Alan Gibson

BASINGSTOKE: Hampshire (4 pts) drew with Middlesex (8).

After we lost so much to the rain yesterday, there was little chance of anybody winning. Hampshire, beginning 84 runs behind with all second innings wickets standing, needed a large and fast innings from somebody if they were to be able to make a declaration which would give them the remotest hope of bowling Middlesex out. The likeliest man to do it, Greenidge, was caught at the wicket, conceivably off his pads. The bowler was Thomson, and Hampshire thereafter, quite properly, fell back on defence.

There was always the possibility that Middlesex might bowl them out, but the pitch played comfortably. Nor did Middlesex field so well as usual. Brearley, for instance, dropped both the openers, off Selvey in the slips. Selvey again bowled accurately and thoughtfully. Thomson looked much more impressive than he had been in the first innings, with an occasional very fast ball.

However, Jesty played one of the best innings I have seen from him for some time. He had reached his 50 when he was caught at silly point off Edmonds, who had a good long spell in the afternoon. Monteith, the Irish acquisition, bowled well, too, and I thought he might have been kept on a little longer. But Brearley is a man of his age, and feels unhappy unless the fast bowlers are on—at least he gave that impression yesterday, not for the first time.

Monteith had Turner caught at point, a foolish stroke in the circumstances. When Edmonds had Pocock, who looked rather nervous, caught off bat and pad, and Jesty went, 194 for six, and then Marshall, to a fine catch in the gully, at 200, the possibility returned that Middlesex could still have a swing for the runs in the last hour. But as in the first innings, the Hampshire tail was stubborn. Cowley and Southern both batted with resolution. Cowley, on his form in this match, might be moved up the order. The extra half hour was not taken.

It was pleasant to be at Basingstoke again: it is an astonishingly beautiful little cricket ground to find amidst the concrete jungle. The only trouble with it is that the taxis never turn up.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings, 211 (C G Greenidge 96; M W W Selvey 5 for 79)

Second Innings

C G Greenidge, c Downton, b Thomson	57
T M Tremlett, l-b-w, b Thomson	30
M C J Nicholas, c Downton, b Daniel	22
T E Jesty, c Tomlins, b Edmonds	57
D R Turner, c Selvey, b Monteith	3
*N E J Pocock, c Tomlins, b Edmonds	0
N G Cowley, c Butcher, b Thomson	26
M D Marshall, c Monteith, b Daniel	0
†R J Parks, not out	33
J W Southern, b Selvey	3
K Stevenson, not out	11
Extras (b 1, l-b 15, w 1, n-b 2)	19
Total (9 wkts)	261

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—90, 2—91, 3—154, 4—164, 5—171, 6—197, 7—200, 8—217, 9—238.

BOWLING: Daniel, 24—3—60—2; Selvey, 21—5—67—1; Thomson, 14—1—42—3; Edmonds, 29—14—45—2; Monteith, 7—1—24—1; Radley, 1—0—4—0.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings, 320—6 dec (J M Brearley 155).

Umpires: K R Palmer and D R Shepherd.

Surrey batting proves too frail for second time

By Richard Streeton

MANCHESTER: Lancashire (8 pts) drew with Surrey (4).

Surrey were left to make 278 in 385 minutes at Old Trafford yesterday in this championship match, sponsored by Schweppes, but their batting proved frail for the second time in the game. Surrey were unable to mount a challenge and several wickets fell to irresponsible strokes as the draw was sought, and at the end they owed almost everything to Clinton that defeat was avoided.

The target left Surrey was hardly generous remembering Lancashire's tardy over rate and that Butcher and Intikhab, with a bruised hand and a stiff neck, respectively, would be unlikely to play meaningful roles. Surrey lost Richards to a fine catch at short leg in Holding's first over and the West Indian fast bowler continued to bowl with great speed and menace. By tea Surrey were 24 for one from 17 overs and it was a question only of whether Lancashire could dismiss the remaining batsmen.

Knight, who was given a torrid time by Holding, finally edged a catch to gully from a full toss. Clarke's promotion in the order was an attempt to atone for the slow start and his short stay brought one incident packed over. Twice in three balls Clarke was dropped at gully by Clive Lloyd off Holding before Clarke drove the last three balls of the same over for four.

Then in rapid succession Clarke was caught in the gully, Roope drove a simple catch to cover, and Smith edged a widish ball to third slip. Lynch stayed until the 14th over of the last hour before Simmons took two wickets with successive balls. Lynch lost patience and hit a catch to deep mid-on and Thomas was leg before pushing forward.

Intikhab hung on for five overs before Holding bowled him and then Butcher and Clinton safely played through the last 11 balls. Clinton, in spite of a painful blow on the hand from Allott, batted with determination and complete soundness throughout.

Earlier Lancashire, who were 12 for two overnight, soon lost David Lloyd but forceful and attractive innings were played by everyone else, with Fowler again prominent. Clarke's pace was too much for David Lloyd and he was unfortunate to have Reidy dropped at third slip when the batsman was 11. Fowler and Reidy put on 96 in 75 minutes when Reidy was bowled trying to drive on the back foot.

After lunch Fowler gave his first chance, when he was dropped at mid-off from a lofted stroke against Thomas but he was out in the same way in Thomas's next over. Clive Lloyd hit seven boundaries before he declared 45 minutes after the interval. Fowler kept wicket in Surrey's second innings after Scott was hit in the mouth by a ball at practice before the start. Scott lost a front tooth and had two stitches in his lip but hopes to play against Sussex today.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings, 332 for 7 dec (C H Lloyd 74, A Kennedy 64).

Second Innings

A Kennedy, c Knight, b Clarke	4
G Fowler, c sub, b Thomas	75
D Lloyd, c [illegible], b Clarke	0
[illegible]	0
B W Reidy, b Clarke	55
C H Lloyd, not out	49
D P Hughes, not out	5
Extras [illegible]	11
Total (5 wkts dec)	199

[illegible], M A Holding, [illegible] and P G Lee did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—12, [illegible]

BOWLING: Clarke, [illegible]—29—3; Knight, 5—0—[illegible]; Thomas, [illegible]—51—1; [illegible]

SURREY: First Innings, 254 (S T Clarke 79).

Second Innings

[illegible]	0
G S Clinton, not out	79
[illegible]	
S T Clarke, [illegible]	36
[illegible], b Holding	15
G R J Roope, c Hughes, b D Lloyd	2
D M Smith, c sub, b Holding	0
M A Lynch, c Holding, b Simmons	21
D J Thomas, l-b-w, b Simmons	0
Intikhab Alam, b Holding	0
A R Butcher, not out	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (8 wkts)	156

P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—65, 3—97, 4—106, 5—111, 6—155, 7—155, 8—156.

BOWLING: Holding, 22—5—60—5; Allott, 8—3—36—0; Lee, 2—0—12—0; Simmons, 13—6—20—2; D Lloyd, 9—1—35—1.

Umpires: C Cook and P J Eele.

Moxon's 100 just a sign of promise to Yorkshire

By Keith Macklin

LEEDS: Yorkshire (3 pts) drew with Essex (8).

In Yorkshire, where boy children are suckled on tales of Herbert Sutcliffe, Len Hutton and Maurice Leyland, the scoring of a century by a young batsman in his first senior game is regarded as no more than a sign of promise.

Yesterday at Headingley Martyn Moxon from Barnsley became only the second Yorkshire batsman to reach the magical figure on his first appearance. Moxon, aged 21, would do well to ponder the cruel fact that the only other Tyke to do it, Cecil Tyson, against Hampshire at Southampton in 1921, disappeared from county cricket with little trace at end of the same season.

Tyson scored 100 not out 60 years ago, which means that Moxon, who yesterday topped that by 16 runs, has a private niche in the Yorkshire record books.

A tall, good-natured lad who wears contact-lenses, Moxon said: "I was a bit apprehensive when I went out with such a big task in front of us, but I just concentrated on staying there, and I only realized that a century was possible when I got into the nineties.

"I don't think it will go to my head. I could easily get a pair against Gloucestershire at Bristol in the next match."

Moxon, who played for the village team of Monk Bretton, near Barnsley at the age of 15, reached his highest score in any form of cricket. He resumed yesterday at 63 not out and hit 10 fours in his 116. He gave one chance, a fairly simple one, to McEvoy at slip when he was 68, but otherwise played with style, grit and cheerful fluency. He has been coached by his father, Derek, and his parents were present to enjoy their son's achievement.

Lumb went quite early, but Athey obtained 57 badly-needed runs and it was obvious at lunch that Lever, the demon of the first innings, held no more terrors.

Moxon's century provided the spark of interest in a game which eventually became moribund. Once Yorkshire had buckled to their task the wicket became comfortable although Lever could still produce the occasional sharply moving ball outside the off stump. Essex took maximum bonus points as consolation for the victory that got away, while Yorkshire had to be content with three bowling points.

ESSEX: First Innings, 354 for 8 dec (K R Pont 89; A Sidebottom 4 for 44).

YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 129 (Lever 8 for 49).

Second Innings

R G Lumb, c Smith, b Lever	55
M D Moxon, c Smith, b Lever	116
C W J Athey, c Hardie, b Turner	57
J H Hampshire, c Smith, b Turner	18
S N Hartley, not out	38
†D L Bairstow, not out	52
Extras (b 4, l-b 18, n-b 5)	27
Total (4 wkts)	357

P Carrick, A Sidebottom, *C M Old, G B Stevenson and J P Whiteley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—221, 3—255, 4—262.

BOWLING: Lever, 31—7—85—2; Phillip, 30—9—61—0; Turner, 28—13—53—2; East, 27—9—37—0; Acfield, 25—12—38—0; Pont, 9—2—34—0; McEvoy, 6—1—22—0.

Umpires: R Julian and R S Herman.

Gloucester's capture

Gloucestershire are to sign the Australian fast bowler Mike Whitney, aged 21, on a two-year contract. Whitney, who plays for New South Wales, is currently under contract to Fleetwood, joint leaders of the Lancashire League.

Notts increase lead at top

Nottinghamshire, leaders of the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, completed an impressive nine-wicket win over Gloucestershire at Trent Bridge to strengthen their position at the top of the table. The victory was worth 23 points. Todd (48 not out) and Dexter (32 not out) confidently took Nottinghamshire to victory after they had been set a mere 91.

The off spin bowling of Hemmings paved the way. He took six for 21 in 12 overs as Gloucestershire lost their last six second innings wickets for only eight runs. It is the eighth time he has taken six wickets in an innings in 49 appearances for Nottinghamshire.

Birmingham

An unbeaten 55 by Rouse, a medium pace bowler, saved Warwickshire from probable defeat by a Northamptonshire side that looked to be well in control in mid-afternoon. Rouse came to the wicket with Warwickshire struggling at 145 for five only 57 runs in front and with more than three and a half hours still available. But he stayed to the end, adding 38 in an unfinished ninth-wicket partnership with Perryman as Warwickshire reached 233 for eight at the close.

Hove

Somerset, set a target of 253, settled for 152 for five and a draw against Sussex after the early departure of Richards. Somerset declared at their overnight total of 272 for nine giving Sussex a first innings lead of 88. The home county lost their first three wickets for 40 but then came an attractive stand of 55 between Parker and Imran Khan, Parker, hitting fours and a six in his 36.

Hereford

Worcestershire failed to snatch victory by three runs in a nerve-racking climax against Glamorgan. Younis Ahmed boosted his championship total for the season to 387 runs in five innings but it was not enough to take Worcestershire to a target of 186 in 148 minutes.

Notts v Gloucester

AT NOTTINGHAM

Nottinghamshire (23 pts) beat Gloucestershire (6) by 9 wickets.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 200 (K Saxelby 4 for 64).

Second Innings

Sadiq Mohammad, c Dexter, b Cooper	7
C B Broad, b Rice	1
A W Stovold, c Dexter, b Hemmings	29
Zaheer Abbas, c Rice, b Hemmings	72
A J Hignell, b Hemmings	23
*M J Procter, c Hadlee, b Saxelby	7
P Bainbridge, c Dexter, b Hemmings	3
D A Graveney, c Rice, b Hemmings	1
A H Wilkins, b Hemmings	1
†A J Brassington, not out	1
J H Childs, c and b Saxelby	0
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 4)	8
Total	153

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—20, 3—57, 4—117, 5—144, 6—143, 7—148, 8—149, 9—150, 10—153.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 12—6—18—0; Rice, 15—2—49—1; Cooper, 7—5—11—1; Saxelby, 12.2—0—45—2; Hemmings, 12—5—21—6.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 262 (P A Todd 96, R T Robinson 60; J H Childs 5 for 73, M J Procter 4 for 45).

Second Innings

P A Todd, not out	48
R T Robinson, c Stovold, b Wilkins	5
R E Dexter, not out	32
Extras (b 6, l-b 1, n-b 1)	8
Total (1 wkt)	93

*C E B Rice, J D Birch, M J Harris, R J Hadlee, †B N French, E E Hemmings, K Saxelby and K E Cooper did not bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—8

BOWLING: Procter, 10—4—21—0; Wilkins, 9—2—18—1; Childs, 6—2—19—0; Graveney, 2—0—9—0; Sadiq, 4—1—8—0; Hignell, 0.5—0—10—0.

Umpires: B J Meyer and P S G Stevens.

Sussex v Somerset

AT HOVE

Sussex (6 pts) drew with Somerset (4).

SUSSEX: First Innings, 360 for 6 dec (P W G Parker 108, T D Booth Jones 95, Imran Khan 74).

Second Innings

G D Mendis, c Taylor, b Breakwell	22
*J R T Barclay, c Taylor, b Garner	5
T D Booth Jones, l-b-w, b Marks	7
P W G Parker, c and b Breakwell	36
Imran Khan, run out	34
I A Greig, c Taylor, b Breakwell	19
C P Phillipson, run out	5
†I J Gould, c Taylor, b Marks	25
G S le Roux, not out	17
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1)	6
Total (8 wkts dec)	164

G G Arnold and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—34, 3—40, 4—95, 5—99, 6—107, 7—126, 8—164.

BOWLING: Garner, 7—1—13—1; Moseley, 4—1—17—0; Dredge, 4—1—6—0; Marks, 17.5—5—53—3; Breakwell, 16—0—69—3.

SOMERSET: First Innings, 272 for 9 dec (P W Denning 72, J Garner 52; Bowling: Arnold, 19.4—3—60—3; le Roux, 17—2—61—2; Imran, 21—3—60—3; Greig, 3—0—13—0; Barclay, 22—8—70—1; Waller, 1—0—1—0).

Second Innings

*B C Rose, c Phillipson, b Imran	39
J W Lloyds, l-b-w, b Arnold	2
I V A Richards, run out	22
P M Roebuck, c Gould, b Imran	25
P W Denning, c Barclay, b Waller	1
V J Marks, not out	25
†D J S Taylor, not out	31
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 2)	7
Total (5 wkts)	152

D Breakwell, J Garner, C H Dredge and H R Moseley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—54, 3—91, 4—92, 5—96.

BOWLING: Arnold, 11—1—44—1; le Roux, 8—2—35—0; Imran, 13—2—36—2; Waller, 7—0—21—1; Barclay, 4—0—9—0.

Umpires: D Shackleton and G T Spencer.

Warwicks v Northants

AT BIRMINGHAM

Warwickshire (5 pts) drew with Northamptonshire (7).

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 237 (C Maynard 70; R G Williams 4 for 32).

Second Innings

*D L Amiss, c Tindall, b Mallender	17
K D Smith, c Williams, b Griffiths	2
T A Lloyd, c A J Lamb, b Williams	42
A I Kallicharran, c Sharp, b T M Lamb	59
M A Din, c Sharp, b T M Lamb	25
†C Maynard, b T M Lamb	0
S J Rouse, not out	56
G C Small, l-b-w, b Tindall	15
W Hogg, c Carter, b Tindall	0
S Perryman, not out	12
Extras (l-b 5)	5
Total (8 wkts dec)	233

D R Doshi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—31, 3—96, 4—137, 5—145, 6—160, 7—193, 8—195.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 35—8—68—1; T M Lamb, 21—10—42—3; Williams, 38—17—69—1; Mallender, 10—5—16—1; Carter, 7—3—20—0; Larkins, 3—2—12—0; Cook, 3—3—0—0; Tindall, 4—3—1—2.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings, 325 for 7 dec (W Larkins 137).

Umpires: D J Constant and A G T Whitehead.

Other matches

CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University 272 for 2 dec and 297 for 7 dec (T D W Edwards 107, R Compton-Burnett 83); MCC 276 for 5 dec and 206 for 8. Match drawn.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: *St Edmund's, Canterbury 154-7 dec Beverley CC 146-7. Gloucestershire Gipsies 144-5 *Wycliffe 98-7. Old Decanians 136-7 dec; *Dean Close 160-7.

* Home team

Oxford U v Leicester

AT OXFORD

Leicestershire beat Oxford University by 111 runs.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 240 for 4 dec (B F Davison 75 not out, J F Steele 56).

Second Innings

N E Briers, b Mallett	51
†R W Tolchard, st Gordon-Walker, b Taylor	55
J C Balderstone, b Taylor	7
T J Boon, b Mallett	0
P Booth, not out	35
D A Wenlock, b Taylor	0
J P Agnew, b Mallett	1
G J Parsons, c Ezekowitz, b Mallett	22
N G B Cook, not out	2
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3)	5
Total (7 wkts dec)	178

J F Steele and B F Davison did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—85, 2—99, 3—110, 4—118, 5—119, 6—150, 7—173.

BOWLING: Mallett, 27—6—104—4; Ridge, 3—0—15—0; Taylor, 24—8—54—3.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings, 165.

Second Innings

R G P Ellis, c Steele, b Agnew	7
R A B Ezekowitz, st Tolchard, b Cook	35
R S Cowan, l-b-w, b Parsons	4
K A Hayes, c Tolchard, b Parsons	17
*R P Moulding, run out	18
J O D Orders, l-b-w, b Balderstone	13
J J Rogers, l-b-w, b Balderstone	28
N V H Mallett, l-b-w, b Balderstone	4
†R A Gordon-Walker, c Davison, b Balderstone	4
S P Ridge, c Balderstone, b Steele	0
T J Taylor, not out	2
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 4)	10
Total	142

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—17, 3—45, 4—81, 5—93, 6—109, 7—115, 8—121, 9—122, 10—142.

BOWLING: Parsons, 11—1—41—2; Agnew, 10—4—23—1; Cook, 16—11—19—1; Booth, 5—5—0—0; Steele, 13—5—27—1; Balderstone, 12—4—17—4.

Umpires: W L Budd and J Harris.

Championship Table

	P	W	L	D	Btg	Blg	Pts
Nott'ham (3)	5	2	0	3	11	11	54
Middlesex (1)	5	1	0	4	9	12	37
Lan'shire (15)	6	1	1	[illegible]	11	11	34
Somerset (5)	3	1	0	2	9	7	32
Sussex (4)	5	1	0	4	6	8	30
Warwick (14)	4	1	1	3	7	7	30
Yorkshire (6)	5	0	1	4	11	13	24
Worcs (11)	4	1	1	2	3	6	21
Essex (8)	4	0	0	4	9	10	19
Surrey (2)	4	0	0	4	10	7	17
Kent (16)	4	0	1	3	9	7	16
Leics (9)	4	0	1	3	7	8	15
Derby (9)	4	0	0	4	5	9	14
Hamps (17)	4	0	0	4	5	9	14
Northant (12)	4	0	0	4	5	9	14
Glamorgan (13)	4	0	1	3	4	8	12
Gloucester (7)	4	0	1	3	2	4	6

1980 positions in parenthesis. Worcestershire and Lancashire totals include 12 points for a win in a match reduced to one innings.

Second XI competition

WELLINGBOROUGH: Northamptonshire II, 78 and 221 (R Bailey 55, K J Barnett 4 for 35); Derbyshire II, 318 for 8. Derbyshire won by an innings and 19 runs.

CHELMSFORD: Essex II 298 (C Gladwin 109, M Marante 70) and 190 for 8 dec (R Leiper 53, L Potter 4 for 47); Kent 188 (N Foster 6 for 66) and 301 for six (N Taylor 138 not out). Kent won by four wickets.

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire II, 271 for 8 and 148 for five dec. (R Hayward 71); Sussex 155 and 182 for 9 (G Massey 4 for 21). Match drawn.

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD: Middlesex II 249 for 9 dec (Saunders 102 not out, P Halstead 66) and 161 for 9 dec; Surrey II 162 (N Cowans 5 for 35) and 198 (G P Howarth 74; R Maru 4 for 67, S Saunders 4 for 54). Middlesex won by 80 runs.

TAUNTON: Somerset II 201 for 5 dec. (M Olive 85, R Ollis 53), and 223 for 3 dec. (M Olive 84, P Slocombe 112 not out); Nottinghamshire II 183 for 9 dec (P Johnson 71 not out) and 140 for 2 (M Veletta 77, G Davis 53 not out). Match drawn.

LLANDARCY: Yorkshire II 250 for 8 dec. (P G Ingham 109 C Johnson 44 not out) Glamorgan II first innings 116 for 3. Match drawn.

MOSELEY: Warwickshire II 350 and 211 for 8 dec. (G P Thomas 85, A M Ferreira 53, D Walker 3 for 48); Worcestershire II 193 and 243 for 9 (S P Henderson 59, M S Scott 36, C Lethbridge 4 for 50). Match drawn.

Worcester v Glamorgan

AT HEREFORD

Worcestershire (5pts) drew with Glamorgan (6).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings, 234 (A Jones 63, Javed Miandad 52)

Second Innings

A Jones, l-b-w, b Cumbes	48
J A Hopkins, c Neale, b Pridgeon	38
R C Ontong, b Patel	22
Javed Miandad, c and b Gifford	35
M J Llewellyn, c Younis, b Patel	14
*M A Nash, c Birkenshaw, b Patel	4
N G Featherstone, b Gifford	1
E A Moseley, c Turner, b Gifford	17
†E W Jones, not out	6
B J Lloyd, not out	2
Extras (l-b 4)	4
Total (8 wkts dec)	180

R N S Hobbs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—63, 2—64, 3—123, 4—151, 5—151, 6—152, 7—163, 8—174.

BOWLING: Pridgeon, 15—5—38—1; Cumbes, 13—5—34—1; Gifford, 29—8—63—3; Birkenshaw, 14—7—15—0; Patel, 13—5—26—3.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 239 (Younis Ahmed 80; R N S Hobbs 5 for 67)

Second Innings

*G M Turner, c Nash, b Mosely	7
J A Ormrod, l-b-w, Nash	25
Younis Ahmed, st E W Jones, b Hobbs	74
P A Neale, c Hopkins, b Hobbs	0
E J O Hemsley, c Nash, b Lloyd	21
†D J Humphries, st E W Jones, b Hobbs	2
D N Patel, l-b-w, b Mosely	29
J Birkenshaw, c Nash, b Lloyd	2
N Gifford, run out	6
A P Pridgeon, not out	8
J Cumbes, not out	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 8)	11
Total (9 wkts)	185

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—71, 3—72, 4—129, 5—131, 6—131, 7—149, 8—174, 9—183.

BOWLING: Mosely, 10—1—17—2; Nash, 12—3—41—1; Lloyd, 13—2—56—2; Hobbs, 14—3—38—3.

Umpires: A Jepson and P Leadbeater.

Weekend fixtures

PRUDENTIAL TROPHY (10.45, 55 overs)
BIRMINGHAM: England v Australia
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.30 to 6.30)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Warwickshire
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Surrey
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Yorkshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Somerset
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Kent
HOVE: Sussex v Lancashire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Essex
OTHER MATCHES
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire (11.30 to 6.30)
OXFORD: Oxford University v MCC (not first class).

Tomorrow

JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE (2.0 start 40 overs)
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Surrey
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Yorkshire
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Northamptonshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Somerset
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Essex
HOVE: Sussex v Lancashire

PARLIAMENT June 5 1981

MPs to get reasonable pay rise

The Government considered a 6 per cent increase in MPs' salaries this year to be fair and reasonable in light of the 6 per cent increase in the pay factor and cash limits set for the public services generally, Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House of Commons said.

Under motions he was moving, MPs' pay would be increased to £13,950 a year from June 13 taking salaries to just a little above the rate considered appropriate by the review body a year ago.

Many commentators had combined the third stage increase withheld from previous years with the additional 6 per cent proposed this year and claimed that MPs were getting an 18.7 per cent increase. Unless properly explained, this was misleading.

COMMONS

In terms of the 1981 settlement the only matter they had to decide today with two motions dealing with members' salaries was 6 per cent. A third dealt with secretarial and research allowances and a fourth with ministerial salaries.

This was a fair and right increase. He could not see how they could go higher when public service groups of employees had only been offered this much.

It had to be remembered that, since 1972 when MPs' salaries were last brought fully up to date in top salary review body terms, prices had increased by 246 per cent whereas, even with the 6 per cent increase now proposed, their salaries would have increased by only 210 per cent.

In 1979 the top salaries review body recommended salaries of £12,000 for MPs, ministers and other office holders. The Government accepted that figure, but because the existing salary at that time was only £6,897 felt the increase was too great to be paid in one go. The House agreed it should be introduced in three stages. The first in 1979 increased the salaries to £9,450. The second to £10,725 was paid last year, and the third was now due.

A year ago a review body recommended that the second and third stages should be increased by 14.6 per cent to take account of inflation, but again the Government felt this was too much in view of the need for strict pay restraint.

It could not be fairly argued that, because MPs had shown restraint in the past and had still not received what was due to them from a previous settlement, they should not get any increase subsequently for this year.

The third motion proposed that the secretarial and research allowance should be increased by 6 per cent to £8,480 in a full year, and to £8,384 for the year ended March 31, 1981.

A significant improvement was that such allowances would continue to be payable during dissolution of Parliament to assist MPs of the previous Parliament to undertake such parliamentary duties that might arise up to the date of the election.

It was essential that secretaries should only be paid for work of a strictly parliamentary nature and not work of a party political content which must be paid out of party or personal funds.

On ministerial pay, he said the difference in total remuneration of ministers in the Lords was out of proportion to their duties. The Government proposed to make arrangements for the salaries of ministers of state, parliamentary secretaries and other office holders in the Lords, to be increased by £3,500 over and above the general increase of 6 per cent.

The Government awaited with interest the results of the new select committee on MPs pay.

Mr Charles Morris for the Opposition (Manchester, Openshaw, Lab) said few would dispute the political sensitivities surrounding questions of MPs' and ministers' pay and allowances. Generally speaking, he accepted the tenor of Mr Pym's comments that the proposals under consideration were no more than fair and just.

Ministers should take the time to explain the realities of MPs, pay and publicly acknowledge the restraint and self-denial which have already been exercised by ministers and MPs over the last 16 years.

What was being debated today was one more instalment in the rather shabby exercise which was initiated in 1979 to persuade MPs and the public generally that justice on pay, represented by the independent Boyle report in 1979, must take second place to Government policy.



Pym: Fair and right increase.

It was sad and disconcerting in the context of MPs' pay that public understanding of the issues had not been helped by the manner in which the proposals were presented by some newspapers following the Government's announcement of its intentions.

Rarely had he read such squalid misrepresentations. Some of them were hardly a lesson in objective journalism.

They ignored the restraint which had been observed over recent years time and time again by MPs and ministers.

Parliamentary pay should not be so generous as to be an attraction in itself, but nor must it be so low as to discourage able aspirants from seeking to become MPs. It should be sufficient to enable an MP to devote his or her full time to parliamentary duties. MPs were entitled to a fair and reasonable level of remuneration. He supported Mr Pym's proposals.

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C) said that MPs, in spite of all the recommendations, were still underpaid and the facilities available to them were still inadequate, for all the improvements that had been made in recent years, to enable them to discharge their functions properly. Ministers were substantially underpaid.

The House and the nation must decide that ministers and MPs should be properly and fairly paid at all times. The public expected much from its public servants, not least from ministers and leading figures in the Opposition. They had a duty in return to ensure that the conditions in which MPs operated were such that they could and would do the jobs with which they had been generous enough to entrust them.

MPs were behind MPs in other nations in Europe. The salary of an assistant secretary in the Civil Service, with whom it was sometimes suggested MPs' remuneration should be compared, was now no less than £18,000 a year.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab) said that MPs made themselves look sillier year after year in the way they approached their salary increases. He found it quite invidious to have to vote for his own pay. It would be very much better if it were index linked.

When MPs ceased to be members they should be given some kind of pension. There were many who stood at general elections simply because they could not afford to cease to be an MP. There were others who might resign during a Parliament if it were not for the fact that they would have no income. Apart from the personal stress this caused, it was bad for British politics.

The back up services for MPs were poor and the allowances they received should be sufficient for them to have a full-time secretary and a full-time research assistant.

Mr John Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford, C) said he had not seen any improvement in the work of the House or any improvement for the electorate resulting from the recent considerable increase in research assistants. Ministers should be better paid, but backbenchers should all have outside employment. If they were all full time, there would be no case for having as many as 635 MPs and 300 would be more appropriate. The House grossly overloaded itself and the public did not benefit from the vast sausage machine of legislation which they constantly poured out.

If they sat less and legislated less they would have a much more satisfied electorate.

It was right for MPs to fix their own salaries and not have them index-linked.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said people outside would view this as an 18 per cent increase. Mr Pym had perfectly properly set out the case as to the details of historical increases together with the proposed 6 per cent.

The Civil Service unions would much like a similar opportunity to set their case before an arbitrator and accept his decision.

Mr Cranley Onslow (Woking, C) said probably the only authority MPs could claim in the relationship between themselves and their constituents was that they could say that one basis on which they stood for election was that they wanted to come to the House to give and not to take. For that reason some different method must be found of deciding what money was adequate.

It should not be excessive, nor too little, but adequate enough and fixed for the life of the Parliament. It should be fixed by the outgoing Parliament.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C) said the existing level of MPs' pay was far too low for backbenchers and particularly for ministers.

The goal of getting rid of inflation was held up before the electorate. They were persuaded by MPs to suffer this or that deprivation, discomfort or shortcoming in their expectations in the interests of reducing inflation. It was hard to link that exhortation with the gradual, subtle and continuing adjustment of MPs' salaries to compensate for inflation.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said he was certain that when MPs attended selection conferences and met all those wonderful men and women some called caucuses they did not tell them: "One of the first things I am going to do is to make sure we get a lot more money".

He was certain they said they were eager to get to Westminster because they wanted to change society and make it more egalitarian.

Somehow there was a magic machinery which allowed MPs' pay to be raised immediately.

Mr Pym said MPs were elected to use their judgment on behalf of their constituents and the country. To be able to give a fair and wise judgment of the issues of the day it must be right that those who had outside interests and knowledge and were in a position to gain current experience of the ordinary world outside must be an advantage to the House and the nation.

An amendment moved by Mr Bruce-Gardyne to reduce the increase for MPs by £800 was rejected by 137 vote to 9—Government majority, 128.

An amendment moved by Mr Dubs to remove the limit on secretarial allowances proposed by Mr Pym was rejected by 116 votes to 23—Government majority, 93, and Mr Pym's motions were agreed to.

£200 fine for new parking offence

People who abuse the system of orange badges displayed on vehicles to enable disabled people to use special parking facilities will face a maximum fine of £200 under a Government amendment to be moved during the committee stage of the Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, announced in the House of Lords.

LORDS

Lady Young, replying to a second reading debate on the Bill, said that the Government felt able to go further to prevent the abuse of parking facilities for disabled people.

The misuse of the disabled drivers' orange badge by people such as relatives of badge holders who were not entitled to them but sought advantage of the special parking facilities for the disabled seemed to be increasing.

The Bill was given a second reading, as were two other private members' Bills which have also been through the Commons. They were the Industrial Diseases (Notification) Bill under which deaths due to industrial diseases would come under greater scrutiny, and the Horserace Betting Levy Board Bill, to enable bookmakers to make a payment on account to the Horserace Betting Levy Bill.

Law Report June 5 1981 Court of Appeal

Extending the 'neighbour principle'

Awad v Pillai and Nathanielsz

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Donaldson and Dame Elizabeth Lane

[Judgment delivered June 4]

A person who negligently drove a car believing that it belonged to someone other than the true owner nevertheless owed a duty of care to the owner and was liable to him for damage to the car.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the second defendant, Avril Nathanielsz, from the decision of Judge Lipfriend sitting at Shoreditch County Court when he gave judgment for the plaintiff, Moishe Awad, against the second defendant for £645 damages for negligence.

Mr Simeon Thrower for the second defendant; Mr Ian Karsten for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the plaintiff was the owner of an Austin motor car which was delivered to the first defendant, Mr B. A. Pillai, for respraying and the car was lent to the second defendant as work on her car, which had also been sent to the first defendant for respraying, had not been completed. The first defendant gave the second defendant the impression that the car was his and that he was covered by insurance for her driving.

The second defendant was involved in an accident which caused damage to the plaintiff's car. The plaintiff took proceedings against the first and second defendants. The first defendant disappeared and judgment was given against him by Judge Lipfriend but that judgment proved to be of no value as he could not be found.

The plaintiff's case against the second defendant was based on conversion and negligence. The judge found the second defendant not liable in conversion but held her liable in negligence. She appealed against the finding of negligence on the ground that as she believed the first defendant to be the owner of the car with the authority to say that she was properly insured she owed no duty of care to the true owner.

Mr Thrower for the second defendant drew the court's attention to the "neighbour principle" as formulated by Lord Atkin in *Donoghue v Stevenson* ([1932] AC 562). He submitted that since the second defendant believed the first defendant to be the owner of the car and to be the person who was responsible for the insurance of the car she could not have reasonably contemplated that someone else was the owner of the car. Furthermore, the court should be careful about extending the principle of the duty of care. One could not bring the true owner of the car into the case within the words of Lord Atkin.

In his Lordship's judgment that could not be right. The person most closely affected by the second defendant's negligent driving of the car was the true owner. The judge was right in finding that the second defendant owed the plaintiff a duty of care. For those reasons the appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Donaldson concurred and Dame Elizabeth Lane agreed.

Solicitors: Moeran, Oughtred & Co; Bernard Adler.

Caravan site owner can evict tenants

Lamb v Adams and Others

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Donaldson.

[Judgment delivered May 22]

People who live in mobile homes are not entitled to security of tenure if they have not given notice of their intention to occupy them as their permanent residence before moving in. A new owner acquiring the land with knowledge of their intention can evict them.

The Court of Appeal so held when allowing an appeal by Mr Ronald Lamb, owner of Nettlestead House caravan site, Paddock Wood, Kent, from a decision of Judge MacManus giving judgment for the defendants in an action for possession brought by Mr Lamb in Tunbridge Wells County Court.

The Mobile Homes Act, 1975, provides by section 1(1): "Subject to the provisions of this Act, where the owner of a protected site proposes to permit — (a) any person to station a mobile home on that site; or (b) any person who has acquired a mobile home which is stationed on that site to continue to station it on the site, and, in either case, that person has notified the owner in writing that he intends to occupy the mobile home as his only or main residence, it shall be the duty of the owner of the protected site before that person stations the mobile home on the site or begins to occupy the mobile home, as the case may be, to offer to enter into a written agreement with him in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this Act . . ."

Mr Charles Fay for the plaintiff; Mr Adrian Taylor for the defendant occupiers. Neither appeared below.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW, in a reserved judgment, said that the plaintiff acquired the site under a contract completed on April 8, 1980. At that date the defendants had been the occupiers of their individual mobile homes on the site since dates which ranged from August 1976 to October 1979.

On a date agreed to be April 5, the occupiers served a notice on the plaintiff that they intended to continue to occupy their respective homes as their main or only residences and requested him to enter into an agreement with them in accordance with section 2 of the 1975 Act.

On April 30, the plaintiff sent the occupiers a code of conduct, asking them to sign and return the document if they wished to remain as residents on the site. On the following day, he sent them a notice to quit in five weeks.

The occupiers, whose reaction to the code of conduct had not been disclosed, ignored the notice to quit. The plaintiff brought a claim for possession, and the occupiers counterclaimed "a declaration that the plaintiff is and has been since April 5, 1980, under a duty to offer to enter into a written agreement with the defendant(s) in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Mobile Homes Act, 1975".

It was clear that if the defendants succeeded on the counterclaim that would be decisive of the action. The judge held that at all material times the plaintiff "proposed to permit" under section 1(1) (b) of the 1975 Act and that the defendants gave proper notice under that section. He therefore directed a five years' agreement in compliance with section 2 of the Act.

To give rise to the duty of the owner of a protected site (as the present site was accepted to be) under section 1(1) (a) of the Act, there must be a concurrence of three factors: (i) the owner must propose to permit the person concerned to station the mobile home on the site. That related to a future event. (ii) That person must have notified his intention to occupy the mobile home as his only or main residence. That again imported a reference to a future objective. (iii) The notice so given must be given before stationing the mobile home on the site.

Those requirements were designed to give reciprocal protection to both owner and prospective occupier.

His Lordship had considered section 1(1) (a) for the sake of completeness. It could not apply to the present facts.

Section 1(1) (b) applied to a situation in which the owner proposed to permit a person who had acquired a mobile home stationed on the site to continue to station it there. What was new was that person's occupancy. The three factors must again concur, with appropriate modifications regarding the existing occupancy.

The judge took the view that only two conditions were to be satisfied: first, that the owner should propose to permit the occupiers to occupy and, second, that they should serve a notice at any time during their occupancy.

As to the first, it could hardly be apt where occupation had already been permitted for a long time; and the second ignored the statutory insistence on the notice having been given before the notifier began to occupy the mobile home.

The occupiers had their opportunity to require the offer of a written agreement from the plaintiff's predecessor in title when they first came to the site.

If, when their occupancy was in prospect, they had taken the appropriate steps as prescribed by the Act they would have been entitled to those privileges which they now claimed when they could no longer fulfill the conditions contained in section 1(1).

Lord Justice Donaldson agreed and Lord Justice Stephenson delivered a judgment concurring in allowing the appeal.

Solicitors: Gowen & Stevens, Croydon; Berry & Berry, Tunbridge Wells.

Non-employee's breach of duty alleged

General Nutritions Ltd v Yates

Mr Justice Peter Gibson, in the Chancery Division, made an order that the defendants, Thomas and Patricia Yates, until after judgment in the action by General Nutritions Ltd for breach of confidence, be restrained from making use of the customer index of General Nutritions or the invoices from which that index had been compiled.

Mrs Yates had obtained invoices containing the names and addresses of potential customers in her personal capacity, for her own use and benefit. She added them to General Nutritions' customer index and retained the invoices which were later handed to her husband as prospective customers in a business he had started. General Nutritions alleged that the information in the invoices was confidential and belonged to them and that Mrs Yates was in breach of her fiduciary duty to them even though she did not obtain the invoices as a result of working for the company.

HIS LORDSHIP said that it was a question of law whether the information contained in the invoices represented confidential information which was the property of General Nutritions. In *Industrial Developments Consultants Ltd v Cooley* ([1972] 1 WLR 443) Mr Justice Roskill held that an employee should not place himself in a position where his fiduciary duty and his personal interest conflicted.

Mrs Yates was not a director and did not obtain the invoices as a result of working for her employer, but she was in a position of trust

There was plainly a serious question to be tried on the issue. The balance of convenience lay in favour of granting the injunction sought.

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TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG. Until 14 June. Adm. £1. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

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VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. Wkdys. 10-5.30 Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St. W1. 01-439 1866. ELISABETH FRINK recent sculpture. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Until June 27th.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE COURT in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Patents Court in the Matter of the Patents Act 1949 as amended and in the Matter of Letters Patent No. 1,135,252 for an invention entitled "A Keeper Member, A Bolt, and Door Fastening Means comprising Same" dated 28th January 1966 granted to W. H. MINER INC.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of MINER ENTERPRISES INC., formerly W. H. MINER INC., a Corporation of Delaware United States of America, the registered proprietor of the above Letters Patent whose principal place of business is at 1200 East State Street, Geneva, Illinois, United States of America, to present a petition under Section 23 of the Patents Act 1949 to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, praying that the term of the above numbered Letters Patent be extended.

And notice is hereby given that the said Applicants intend to apply to the Court on the 2nd day of October 1981 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon (or so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard) for directions fixing the date of the hearing of the Petition and other directions.

Notice of opposition to the Petition must be lodged at the Chancery Registrar's Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2 not less than 7 days before the date on which the Applicants intend to apply to the Court as aforesaid.

The Applicants' address for service in the United Kingdom is at the office of their Solicitors stated below.

Dated 3rd day of June 1981.
BRISTOWS COOKE & CARPMAEL
10 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3BP
Solicitors for the above named Applicants.

No. 00949 of 1981.
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Group A.
In the Matter of BEESON END DEVELOPMENTS Limited, and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1948. Notice is Hereby Given that a PETITION was on the 20th February, 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the confirmation of the reduction of capital of the above named Company from £1,000 to £500 by cancelling its "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

And Notice is further given that the said PETITION is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, The Strand, London, W.C.2, on Monday, 15th day of June, 1981.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of the capital should appear at the time of the hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said PETITION will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitor on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1981.

Hewitt, Woollacott & Chown, 113 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 5AU. Tel. No. 01-623 7001. Ref: MFR/AS/JS/B.2262(L). Agents for: Messrs. Neve, Son & Co. 2 Sun Lane, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 4ET. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 001761 of 1981
The High Court of Justice Chancery Division Group A In the Matter of STANCROFT TRUST Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 27th April, 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the confirmation of the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £500,000 to £300,000 by returning capital which is in excess of the wants of the said Company.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2 on Monday, the 15th day of June 1981.

Any CREDITOR or SHAREHOLDER of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1981.
MESSRS. NORTON, ROSE, BOTHERELLE & ROCHE,
Kempson House,
Camomile Street,
London EC3A 7AN
Ref MASW/37/A136650
Solicitors for the said Company.

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LEGAL NOTICES

No 001881 of 1981
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division in the Matter of CAMPBELL'S SOUPS Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition was on the 13th May 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the confirmation of the reduction of the Share Premium Account of the above-named Company from £4,570,996 to Nil by repaying capital which is in excess of the wants of the said Company.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday, the 15th day of June 1981.

Any CREDITOR or SHAREHOLDER of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of the Share Premium Account should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 5th day of June 1981.
SLAUGHTER AND MAY
of 35 Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5DB
Solicitors for the said Company

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

DISSANAYAKE, Malanee Grace of 22, Yew Tree Walk, Hounslow, Middlesex died on 31st March 1980. Particulars to Ivan Brian Phillips Solicitor(s) of 178, Old Woking Road, Pyrford, Woking, Surrey before 7th August 1981.

NIDA, Hubert Anthony Francis of 837 Cowper Street, Apt. G, Palo Alto, California, USA died on 2nd May 1980. Particulars to Crane & Hawkins, Solicitors, of 50/51 Russell Square, London WC1B 4JW before 31st August 1981.

VANSITTART, Sibell Alice of 27 Melton Court, London, S.W.7 died on 31th January 1981. Particulars to Blount Petre & Co Solicitor(s) of 8 Carlos Place, London, W1Y 6BA before 7th August 1981.

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BIRTHS

BALFOUR.—On 4th June, at the Simpson Maternity Pavilion, Edinburgh, to Sarah and Hew—a daughter (Belinda).

BLAIR.—On June 1 in London to Susanne and Bruce—a daughter (Lucy Eleanor), a sister for Samantha and Annabel.

CARD.—On June 3rd at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Juliet (nee Blackstone) and John—a son (Oliver Matthew Quentin).

CLARK.—On June 4th to Lorna (nee King) and John—a daughter (Susanna).

COURT.—On June 2nd, to Penny (nee Lowdow) and Justin—a son (Richard Jeremy), a brother for Timothy.

GERITZ-MOSS.—On June 3, 1981, at Cambridge to Pauline and Alan—a son (Jonathan David).

KIRKE.—On June 3, 1981, at the Louise Margaret Maternity Hospital, Aldershot, to Madelaine (nee Bales) and Charles—a son, (Richard William St George).

LA RUE.—On May 31, at UCH to Diana (nee Bone) and Michael—a daughter, (Charlotte Marie).

LEATHAM.—On May 26, in Brussels, to Cristiana and Simon—a son (Nicholas James Edward).

MACKENZIE SMITH.—On June 3rd, in Southampton, to Sandra (nee Gay-French) and Peter—a 3rd daughter (Harriet Isobel).

OPPENHEIM.—On May 27th, at Prentice Women's Hospital, Chicago, United States, to Biddy (nee Sinclair) and Nicholas—a son (Christopher Duncan), a brother for Leonora and Zerlina.

OSTROUMOFF.—On 3rd June, 1981, at Townlands, Henley-on-Thames, to Mary and John—a son, a brother for John and Charles.

PARRY.—On 31st May, 1981, to Carol and Richard—a son (James Hugo).

POTTER.—On June 2nd, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Joanna and Nigel—a son (Oliver James).

PROUDFOOT.—On June 4th, to Karin (nee Tatchell) and Christopher—a son (William John Tatchell).

SPRAGUE.—On June 3rd, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Clare (nee Bradshaw) and Christopher Sprague—a daughter (Alexandra Verity).

WELLS.—On June 3rd, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Anne (nee Gomme) and John—a son (Charles John).

BIRTHDAYS

ANNETTE.—21 tomorrow. Lots of love, Archie and the gang.

ROBIN. — Happy 35th birthday, love always, Jane.

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDING

DU PONTET : STEBBING.—On June 6, 1931 at St Peter's, Henfield, Godfrey to Phoebe. Now at Hedgend Barton, Monkton, Honiton.

HICKS, Leonard and Cissy, married at St. Nicholas Church, Sholden, near Deal, Kent. Present address: St. Jean, 30 Rickmansworth Road, Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

MACEY.—On 6th June, 1931, Jack and Jill, at Christchurch, Hove. Now at Billingshurst, West Sussex.

DEATHS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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If our work had to stop, there would be a setback to the world's growing understanding of the causes of cancer. Voluntary contributions are our ONLY source of support—please send a donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160 AD, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

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MACKESON, Lady Alethea Cecil, late of The Old Rectory, Great Mongeham, Deal, Kent. Died on the 22nd of April 1979, particulars to The Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court of Judicature, 48/49 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1JR, ref: L41, before the 4th August 1981.

CONGRATULATIONS Rose and Fred on your Golden Wedding. Good luck and good health for the future.

BEAT THE TRAFFIC ! Helicopter shuttle service to British Golf Open at Sandwich.—See Feature.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CRETE h b	2 wk	23 Jun	149	Panorama Hols	0273 730281
CORFU b&b	2 wk	23 Jun	149	Panorama Hols	0273 730281
SARDINIA f b	2 wk	26 Jun	199	Panorama Hols	0273 730281
MALTA/CYPRUS	1-3 wk	Jun	142	Bon Aventure	01-937 9327
BEACHCOMBER	2 wk	Jun	129	Medina	01-836 4905
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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE

Warren Mitchell: The Caretaker (Sunday, BBC 1, 7.15 pm)

● The curse of the fixed-time slot strikes again in THE LEVIN INTERVIEW (tonight, BBC 2, 8.45). This policy of rigid inflexibility allows Bernard Levin only half an hour to extract the essence from Lord Weinstock, head of GEC and — because he has had the ear of both Labour and Conservative governments — a man of much power, nuclear and otherwise. In his interviewing technique, Mr Levin (like Peter Jay, of Weekend World memory), inclines towards portmanteau questions. With the valuable seconds ticking away tonight, he will drastically have to sub-edit them. It would not be civil, however to expect Lord Weinstock to do the same with his replies.

● Todays's radio choices: Gill Linscott's play PLANT PLOT (Radio 4, 2.30) is a little gem. It's a satire on the theme of status symbols — ostensibly those in business life but actually those that abound throughout society in general. There is glorious chaos when the symbols — all pot plants — are deliberately mixed up .... William Whitelaw is the castaway in Desert Island Discs (Radio 4, 6.15) .... Just after midnight (what better time!) on Capital Radio, Anthony Bate continues reading Frankenstein, the classic horror story.

● THE CARETAKER (Sunday BBC 1, 7.15), Pinter's enigmatic masterwork about a tramp, two brothers and their junk room cockpit, is 21 years old yet continues to be all things to all men who see all kinds of messages in it. The extraordinary thing about the play is that, whatever interpretive level we settle for, it makes sense philosophically and in terms of coups de théâtre. But what the director, Kenneth Ives, establishes with his long, silent opening shot of Mick looking fixedly at us is the central theme of non-communication — the estuary into which practically all the other themes flow, including that of domination which is cleverly established by the low-angle shot of Mick looming over the cowed tramp. Considering his considerable skill as a comedy actor, it is surprising that Warren Mitchell plays down the comedian in the vile tramp's make-up. Kenneth Cranham stands up well to the camera's close scrutiny of Aston's operation soliloquy, and Jonathan Pryce's personification of impending danger is brilliantly sustained.



Lord Weinstock: (Saturday BBC 2, 8.45)

● THE SOUTH BANK SHOW (Sunday ITV, 10.30) makes it clear that readers of The Times Diary last week got the best bits of Clive James's 2,000-line poem, Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne. The worst bits (plus a reprise of some of the best ones) are read out tonight by Mr James, Russell Davis and Pamela Stephenson. Mr James, like many poets, is not a good reader of his own verse. Mr Davis and Miss Stephenson just about save the day, but Melvyn Bragg implies that the day may not have been worth saving.

● Radio choices for Sunday: The Berlin Phil, under Karajan, playing the Brahms Symphony No 1 (Radio 3, 11.55 am), and the Royal Phil, under Weller, playing the Bruckner No 4 (Radio 3, 9.00 pm).

● Spoken word choices for Sunday: The final instalment of Cold Comfort Farm (Radio 4, 9.02 pm), and James Saunders's play Birdsong (Radio 3, 8.00), with Dinsdale Landon and Nigel Hawthorne.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: Admission to OU explained; 7.40 Colour Photography; 8.05 Maths.
9.10 Rockface: Seventh lesson in rock-climbing (r); 9.35 Lassie: Dog rescues owl (r); 9.55 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch: zoo cartoon (r).
10.15 False Roomers*: Edgar Kennedy comedy about a disastrous lodger.
10.40 Cricket: England v Australia in the second of three one-day matches. From Edgbaston. More at 1.25, 2.10, 3.20 and 3.55. On BBC 2 at 3.45, with highlights at 11.05
12.45 Grandstand: The line-up is (excluding cricket, see above): 12.55 Boxing, from Royal Albert Hall; Racing from Haydock at 1.50, 3.00 and 3.35; International Tennis (French Open Ladies's Final), from Paris at 3.20 and 3.55; Final scores at 5.00 approximately.
5.00 News (approximate time);
5.10 Sports round-up;
5.15 Alias Smith and Jones: Comedy western series about two outlaws. Tonight, they apply for an amnesty (r).
6.25 You Must be Joking! Twenty-five butchers battle it out with 25 bakers. With Terry Wogan.
6.55 Saturday Premiere: The Wild and the Free (1980) Animal researcher (Linda Gray, from Dallas) gets involved with a bunch of chimpanzees. With Granville van Dusen.
8.30 The Val Doonican Music Show: With the magician Paul Daniels and the American singer Pat Boone.
9.15 News. And sports round-up.
9.30 Roots: Part 5 of this 13-part serial. Chicken George marries the rather puritanical Matilda. He has achieved fame as the best trainer of fighting game cocks in the Deep South.
11.00 Saturday Night at the Mill: With Christopher Timothy (All Creatures Great and Small), the opera singer Grace Bumbry and Christopher Gladwell, saxophone specialist. Ends at 11.50.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.10-5.15 pm Sports News Wales 11.50 Weather Close. SCOTLAND 11.50 pm News Close. NORTHERN IRELAND 2.10-3.55 pm Rugby Union The Second Test: South Africa v Ireland; 5.10-5.15 News. 11.50 News. Close ENGLAND 5.10-5.15 pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

7.40 Open University: The Standards Debate (Part 1) 8.5 Numerical Computation. 8.30 Appearance and Reality. 8.55 The Yehudi Menuhin School. 9.20 Modulation. 9.45 Low Pay. 10.10 Portraiture. 10.35 Fourier Analysis and Transducer Response. 11.00 Estimation. 11.25 "Peer Gynt". 12.15 pm Chicken or Egg? 12.40 Organic Chemistry. 1.05 Through the Looking Glass. 1.30 Geology. 1.55 Central Place Theory.
2.20 Film: I'll Get You for This* (1951) Thriller, based on a James Hadley Chase novel. George Raft is the professional gambler framed for murder on the French Riviera.
3.45 The Sky at Night: The known facts about Neptune. With Patrick Moore and Dr Garry Hunt (r).
4.05 International Cricket: Prudential Trophy one-day match between England and Australia. From Edgbaston. Highlights at 11.05 tonight.
7.00 News. And sports round-up.
7.15 The Petworth Inheritance. The story of Petworth, once the home of the Earls of Egremont, and its famous art collection (from BBC 1).
7.45 Bridget Riley: Portrait of one of Britain's leading abstract painters who has two exhibitions of her work opening this month.
8.15 Around with Alliss: Peter Alliss goes round three holes at Prestwick Golf Club in Scotland with Thomas Allen, principal baritone at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.
8.45 The Levin Interviews: Bernard Levin talks to Lord Weinstock, managing director of G.E.C. (see Personal Choice).
9.15 Film International: Bolwieser (1976) Story of a station-master who goes to court to defend his unfaithful wife's reputation at the cost of his own (see David Robinson, right).
11.05 International Cricket: Highlights of the England v Australia one-day match at Edgbaston. 11.35 News.
11.40 Film: The File on Thelma Jordan* (1949) Robert Siodmak's thriller about a district attorney (Wendell Corey) who succumbs to the charms of a woman suspected of murder (Barbara Stanwyck). With Paul Kelly. Ends at 1.20 approximately.

London Weekend

8.45 Sesame Street: Learning without tears: with The Muppets; 9.45 Anna and the King: The King demands top marks for his schoolboy son (r); 10.10 Survival: The Swamp People: The irrigation scheme threat to the Dinka tribe of southern Sudan (r).
10.35 Thunderbirds: Space adventure, with puppets. Martian invasion; 11.30 Clapperboard: Clips from new films; 12.00 Mork and Mindy: Comedy about a man from another planet, and his Earth girlfriend.
12.30 World of Sport: Preview of the England v Hungary match that goes out live at 6.45: also, the WBC Super Featherweight Championship fight between Boza-Edwards and Bobby Chacon. 1.15 News.
1.20 The ITV Six: We see (from Catterick) the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.35, and (from Epsom), the 1.45, 2.20 and 2.55; At 3.10, Speedway: the World Individual Championship — British final, from Coventry; 4.00 Wrestling: from Croydon; 4.50 Full results service.
5.05 Dick Turpin's Greatest Adventure: Turpin, Swiftnick and Jane Harding fall into the clutches of the mad ex-priest Ignatius Slake (Donald Pleasance); 5.35 News from ITN.
5.45 Family Fortunes: The two competing families are from Dartford and Yeovil.
6.15 Only When I Laugh: Hospital comedy. The farmer who is about to make his will (r).
6.45 World Cup Football: Live coverage, from Budapest, of the Hungary versus England match. Will Greenwood's men qualify for the finals?
9.00 Magnum: Never Again ... Never Again. Two survivors of Hitler's holocaust become Nazi targets once again. With Tom Selleck.
9.55 News and sports round-up.
10.10 International Boxing: Live coverage of the middleweight fight between Alan Minter (Great Britain) and Mustafa Hamsho (United States) from Caesar's Palace, Las Vegas. Commentary by Reg Gutteridge.
11.15 The Monte Carlo Show: Music and dance spectacular, from Monte Carlo Sporting Club. With Ethel Merman topping the bill.
12.15 Police Surgeon: Strange conflicts within a family are uncovered by Dr Simon Locke (Simon Groom) after a wealthy man takes a tumble down some stairs. Was it an accident — or something far more sinister?
12.45 Close.

FILMS ON TV

Leslie Caron: Fanny (Sunday BBC 2, 7.15)

Bolwieser (tonight, BBC2, 9.20) A made-for-television adaptation of Oskar Maria Graf's story of a cuckolded station-master who sacrifices himself to save his wife's reputation. Rainer Werner Fassbinder brings out at once a Gogolesque atmosphere and the sense of Weiner-era social decay. The chronicle nature of the story provides some defence against the effects of extensive pruning from the original two-part series.

The File on Thelma Jordan (tonight, BBC2, 11.45) is a heavily shadowed melodrama, very much of its period (1949) with Wendell Corey as a D.A. who falls in love with a murder suspect, losing the case to win the lady. The femme fatale is Barbara Stanwyck, who makes almost any film worth watching.

A Woman Under the Influence (tomorrow, BBC2, 10.30) If you can take the extreme length and high-pitched emotions of John Cassavetes pictures, this one is the best of them — probably because he relied more on script and less on improvisation than usual. Fine performances from Peter Falk and Gena Rowlands as his wife.

All Quiet on the Western Front (Thursday, BBC2, 8.30) After half a century, still the greatest of all films about war. Lewis Milestone, the Russian-born director, combined painful realism (bits of the film regularly turn up as 'actuality' in documentary compilations) with the elevated, lyrical style of the dialogue (by Maxwell Anderson and George Abbott, from Erich Maria Remarque's novel). The BBC say this is the longest extant version, which is true; though I suspect the tinted sequences are clever electronic recreation and not, as they claim, from an original period print.

Member of the Wedding (Friday, BBC1, 10.50) Via a stage adaptation, from Carson McCullers' novel about the "green and crazy summer" in which a 12-year-old sees her adored elder brother marry, her little cousin die, and overcomes these as well as growing pains. Fred Zinnemann stays close within the child's enclosed world. The performances by Julie Harris, the 10-year-old Brandon De Wilde and the majestic Ethel Waters are memorable.

David Robinson

RADIO

Radio 4

6.30 News.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
7.00 News.
7.10 On your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.00 pm News.
12.02 Monday Box.
12.27 Just a Minute.†
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre.†
3.00 International Assignment.
3.30 Poetry Please!
3.40 Breath of Life.
4.10 Profile: Stephane Grappelli.
4.30 Does he Take Sugar?
5.00 Conversation Piece.
5.25 Week Ending.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs, William Whitelaw, MP.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen †
8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre.†
10.00 News.
10.15 Enterprise in the North East.
11.00 Lighten our Darkness.
11.15 A Part-Time Island: Lindisfarne.
11.45 Turntable.†
12.00 News.
VHF
3.40 pm-5.40 Open University: Looking at Fracture Surfaces; Linear Maths; Altarpiece Theme; the Role of Interest Groups; Speech in Telephone Systems; Government and Nationalized Industries; People and Work.

Radio 3

7.55am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade Concert: Ketelby, Chabrier, Kern, Horovitz, records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: New records.†
10.40 Cricket: England v Australia.
1.00 News.
1.05 Scores and reports.
7.40 What the Papers Said.
8.00 Bath Festival 1981 part 2: Handel.†
8.55 The Classical Guitar Recital: Scarlatti, Donatoni, Bach.†
9.35 The Desire and Dream of a Lifetime.
10.00 Prokofiev on record.†
10.30 Solo: New drama series.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Henri Vieuxtemps on record.†
VHF
5.55-7.55 Open University: Architecture and Design; British Intelligence Scale; Music interlude; Two Wittgensteins or One?; Fact and Value; Nitrogen and the Haber Process.
10.40 Stereo Release: Grieg.†
11.15 Bandstand: brass band concert.
11.45 Diversions: John Amis.†
1.00pm News.
1.05 Songs by Gounod and Hahn.†
2.00 Play it Again.†
5.00 Jazz Record Requests.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 Ashkenazy Plays Beethoven on record.†
7.00-7.40 Bath Festival 1981 from the Theatre Royal. Part 1: Purcell, Bach.†
11.15-11.55 Open University: Open Forum; Tamla Motown.
11.55am-12.55 Open University for students in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only: Looking at Fracture Structures; Linear Maths; the Role of Interest Groups.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 8.04 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 Two's Best.† 1.00 pm The Impressionists (new series). 1.30 Sport: Racing (Epsom); Cricket; Test from Edgbaston; 5.00 Football. 5.45 Racing results. 6.00 Country Style. 7.05 Three in a Row. 7.30 The BBC International Festival of Light Music.† 10.00 Nordring Rendezvous.† 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm 25 Years of Rock (pt 10): 1964. † 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini. † 4.00 Walters' Weekly. † 5.00 Rock On. † 6.00 In Concert. † 7.00 International Soccer Special. 9.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 A Composer Speaks. 8.30 Terry Wogan's Album Time. 9.00 National Anthem. 9.01 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 The New Swingle Singers. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Trooping the Colour. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Network UK. 1.30 Time Off. 2.00 Saturday Special. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Good Books. 8.30 Mendelssohn and the British Scene. 9.00 Short Story. 9.15 Opera Gallery. 9.30 People and Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 Trooping the Colour. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.45 Financial Review. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 Letterbox. 5.45 Letter from America.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Numbers at work. 10.00 Clapperboard. 10.30-12.30 pm Film: Trader Horn (Rod Taylor Anne Heywood). 11.15-12.45 am Film: Deliver Us From Evil (George Kennedy).

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00 Extraordinary People Show. 10.30 Thunderbirds. 11.30 Clapperboard. 12.00-12.30 pm New Fred and Barney Show. 11.15 News. 11.20 Lou Grant. 12.15 am Weather followed by God in Hastings.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Manscape. 9.40 Numbers At Work. 10.05 Mystery Island. 10.15 Film: Last Of The Mohicans.* (Randolph Scott). 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 11.15 Lou Grant. 12.10 Darts World Knockout Cup. 12.45-1.40 am Monte Carlo Show.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Cartoon. 9.10 Chopper Squad. 10.00 Friends Of My Friends. 10.25 Sealab 2020. 10.50 Film: Adventures of Tom Sawyer. 12.20 pm-12.30 Check It Out Extra. 5.43-5.45 News. 11.15 Ten-speed And Brown Shoe. 12.15 am-12.20 Three's Company.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Look and See 9.35 Thunderbirds. 10.20 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50 Film: Skullduggery (Burt Reynolds, Susan Clark). 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 5.43-5.45 News 12.10 am Faith for Life. 12.16 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 9.25 am Numbers at Work. 9.50 Manscape. 10.15 Clapperboard. 10.45 Film: Sea of Sand* (Richard Attenborough, John Gregson). 12.28 pm-12.30 News. 5.44-5.45 News. 12.15 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.15 am-10.45 Book Tower. 5.05 pm-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.43-5.45 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 12.10 am Closedown.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Fangface. 9.45 Adventures of Parsley. 9.50 Sesame Street. 10.50 Here's Boomer. 11.10 240 Robert. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 8.50-9.55 Last Night of the Proms. 11.15 Reflections. 11.20 Magnum. 12.20 am Closedown.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface 9.35 Numbers at Work. 10.00 Welcome Back Kotter 10.25 Lost Islands 10.50 Enchanted House 11.05 240 Robert 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 11.15 Late Call. 11.20 Magnum. 12.20 am Closedown.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Chalk Face. 9.25 Spiderman 9.40 Chips 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Skullduggery (Burt Reynolds, Susan Clark). 11.15 Ten-pin Bowling. 12.00-12.30 am Superstar Profile: Jacqueline Bissett.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Manscape. 9.40 Numbers at Work. 10.05 Sesame Street 11.05 Tarzan. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard 5.43-5.45 News. 11.15 Sports Results. 11.20 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Numbers at Work. 10.00 Flying Kiwi. 10.25 World Famous Fairy Tales. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.05 Incredible Hulk. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 11.15 Target Bowls. 11.45 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Mind Over Matter. 10.00 Lost Islands. 10.25 Clapperboard 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Life is a Circus* (Crazy Gang). 12.15 am At the End of the Day

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 Open University: Through the Looking Glass; 8.05 Diffraction in Action.
9.00 Over the Moon; for the kiddies; 9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: For Asian viewers; 9.45 Managing the Micro: Distributed computer networks in business, commerce and the indirect labour side of industry.
10.10 Modern Language Teaching: The Oxfordshire Modern Language Project; 10.35 Good for Business. ... The world of commerce (r).
11.00 Is There Life after School?: Careers education survey (r); 11.25 Can Seo: Lesson in Scots Gaelic; number 7; 11.50 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: making the best of your herbs (r).
12.15 Whit Sunday Service: From Ellesmere College in Shropshire; 1.10 Farming; 1.25 Artists in Print: Screenprinting (from BBC 2); 1.50 News.
1.55 Film: Doctor Rhythm*(1938) Bing Crosby musical about a doctor who sings his way into the affections of a society girl (Mary Carlisle); 3.15 Tom and Jerry: Catty Cornered.
3.20 Centennial: Part 2. Pasquinel marries Clay Basket, hoping she will point the way to the gold (r); 4.50 Blue Peter Special Assignment: Peter Purves explores the river Tamar; 5.35 News.
5.45 Pride and Prejudice: Final Episode. How fate dealt with Elizabeth and Mr Darcy (r).
6.40 Songs of Praise: from St Anne's Church of Ireland Cathedral, Belfast.
7.15 The Caretaker: Harold Pinter's celebrated drama. With Warren Mitchell, Jonathan Pryce and Kenneth Cranham (see Personal Choice); 9.15 News.
9.30 That's Life: The winner of the national laughter competition, judged by Les Dawson.
10.15 Heart of the Matter: Peter France asks: has the battle for the secular Utopia been won?
10.50 Discovering English Churches: Donald Sinden visits the churches of St Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, London; and St Lawrence, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire (r).
11.20 Phil Silvers: A Sergeant Bilko comedy.
11.45 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:- BBC CYMRU / WALES 8.30-9.45 am Open University. 1.00-1.25 Farming in Wales; 1.55-2.25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan; 2.25-2.30 Foghorn Leghorn; 2.30-3.20 It's a Knockout; 3.20-4.50 Film: "It Always Rains on Sunday" (Jack Warner); 11.45 News. Close. SCOTLAND 1.00-1.25 pm Landward; 10.5-11.20 Who Are the Scots? 11.20-11.45 Europe Inside Out: 11.45 News. Close. NORTHERN IRELAND 11.45 pm News. Close. ENGLAND 11.50 pm Close.

BBC2

7.40 Open University: Oil — It all Depends. 8.5 Equilibrium Rules — OK? 8.30 M101/52 Catastrophe Theory. 8.55 Brickworker. 9.20 Statistics — Sampling. 9.45 Race and Housing (1). 10.10 Maths Across the Curriculum. 10.35 Homefires: Energy and Attitudes. 11.00 Structures and Materials. 11.25 Embalmers. 11.50 Telephone Switching (1). 12.15 pm Who Represents Whom? 12.40 The Conservative Government 1970-73. 1.5 Fertilisation and Implantation. 1.30 Oxidative Phosphorylation (1).
2.30 Sunday Grandstand: The line-up is: — 2.35 International Athletics: England v Ethiopia v Scotland v Italy. From Gateshead. French Derby, from Chantilly, live at 3.25.
2.45 International Tennis: The Men's Final in the French Open Championship, in Paris. 3.30 Cricket: Fifth week of the John Player League.
6.50 News Review: The week's most important news stories.
7.15 Film: Fanny (1960) Love story set in 1930s Marseilles, with Leslie Caron marrying an aging widower (Maurice Chevalier) so that the child she is expecting can have a name. With Charles Boyer, Horst Buchholz.
9.25 Tennis 81: An appetizer for the forthcoming excitement at Queen's Club, London, Eastbourne, and — of course — Wimbledon. With Dan Maskell.
9.30 Private Schulz: Part 5 of this wartime comedy. Schulz (Michael Elphick) meets Solly (Cyril Shaps) again — by accident. And the Americans are getting closer (r).
10.20 Consort of Musicke: Emma Kirkby and David Thomas perform Pre-Purcell music by William and Henry Lawes.
10.25 News and weather.
10.30 Film of the Week: A Woman Under the Influence (1975). Director John Cassavetes charts the breakdown of a Los Angeles housewife (Gena Rowlands). Peter Falk plays her husband. Ends at 1.00 am

London Weekend

9.05 Chalkface: Education news, including a round-up of the week's Press coverage. 9.30 Manscape: Isambard Kingdom Brunel.
10.00 Morning Worship: From St Margaret's Church, Olton, Solihull. 11.00 Numbers at Work: Everyday maths (r). 11.30 Lost Islands: Aaron (Rodney Bell) loses his beloved horse.
12.00 Weekend World: Poland — can a Soviet invasion be averted?
1.00 Look Here: The problem of meeting the heavy demand for situation comedies. 2.00 Skin: The latest evidence on the New Cross house fire in which 13 youngsters died. 2.30 Police Five: How we can help Scotland Yard. 2.45 Cartoons.
3.00 Survival Special: Hunters of the Plains. The life and death struggles in the animal kingdom of Tanzania. 4.00 Smuggler: Honesty Evans rescues a damsel in distress. 4.20 Flambards: Sandy (Peter Settelen) becomes a flying circus hero (r).
5.30 The Muppet Show: with Leo Sayer. 6.00 Credo: Visit to the country house where first-generation Hare Krishna children are raised in the beliefs of the cult. 6.30 News from ITN.
6.40 Royle Progress: The Rev Roger Royle with a multi-denominational report on religion in Britain. 7.15 Shillingbury Tales: What happens when a charming Frenchman (Jean-Pierre Cassel) parachutes into a pretty English village.
8.15 Hart to Hart: Comedy thriller about a husband-and-wife detective team (Robert Wagner and Stefanie Powers).
9.15 Tales of the Unexpected: The Last Bottle in the World: A man with a passion for fine wines (Anthony Quayle) organizes a wedding anniversary party for his unfaithful wife (Lynette Davies).
9.45 Nobody's Perfect: Matrimonial comedy with Elaine Stritch and Richard Griffiths (r). 10.15 News from ITN.
10.30 The South Bank Show: Scenes from Clive James's long poem about the Prince of Wales. And an interview with the poet Craig Raine. (See Personal Choice). 11.35 Gay Life: To be Gay or Not? The growing public awareness of homosexuals.
12.15 George Hamilton IV: Country and western songs.
12.45 Close: Jane Lapotaire reads from Edna St Vincent Millay's God's World.

RADIO

Radio 4

This week Radio 4 is going on tour to the Newcastle and Carlisle areas

7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
8.00 News.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
9.00 News.
10.15 The Archers.
12.00 The Lord of the Rings.†
12.30 pm Pot Luck.
12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Afternoon Theatre.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Round Europe Quiz.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way: Carlisle.
6.00 News.
6.15 It Makes me Laugh.†
6.45 Landscape With Bandits.
7.30 Bookshelf.
8.00 In Praise of God.
8.45 The Deceiving Pen.
9.00 News.
9.02 Cold Comfort Farm.†
10.00 News.
10.15 The British Seafarer.†
11.30 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News.
VHF
7.15 am-8.35 Open University: Victorian Novels; the Religious Historian's Approach; a Model of Despotism; Oil Conflicts; Proscenium Stage.
4.00 pm-5.30 Study on 4: Can We Make Jobs?; 4.30 Ochen' Priyatno; 5.00 Principles of Councelling; 5.30 Get by in German.

Radio 3

8.00 am News.
8.05 David Munrow.† Holborne, Machaut, Purcell records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice.† Record requests: Schubert, Honegger.
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 Salzburg Whitsun Festival.† Concert; part 1: Haydn.
11.50 Words: talk by Patrick Nuttgens.
11.55 Concert.† part 2: Brahms.
12.50 pm Hamish Milne.† Piano recital: Hummel, Stravinsky.
1.25 Beethoven and Mozart. † String trio recital.
2.45 Guntram.† Opera by Strauss (sung in German), acts 1 and 2.
4.00 Spurgeon and Co: The golden age of Victorian and Edwardian preaching.
4.20 Guntram.† Act 3.
5.05 Film and History, talk.
5.25 Oboe and Piano.† Recital.
6.05 Conversations with Artists: Robert Rauschenberg talks to Edward Lucie-Smith.
6.50 Mendelssohn.† Recital.
7.20 Berg's Chamber Concerto.† On record.
8.00 Birdsong,† play.
9.00 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra;† concert given earlier this evening in the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Wever, Strauss.
9.50 Royal Philharmonic, part 2: Bruckner.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sings Wolf, record.
VHF
5.55-7.55 am Open University and 11.15-11.55 pm Chomsky: Language and Mind; Jerome Bruner; Patterns of Inequality; Cities in the Roman Empire; Applying Psychology to Work; Truancy; Puritans and Church Music; Jewish Physics?
For students in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only: 11.55 pm-12.55 am Oil Conflicts. Music interlude; Proscenium Stage.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.03 David Jacobs.† 11.00 Roy Hudd.† 12.30 pm The Grumbleweeds† 1.00 The Magic of Stanley Black.† 2.00 Benny Green. 3.05 Alan Dell† 4.00 Sing Something Simple† 4.35 String Sound† 5.00 Stop the World (new series). 5.35 The Organist Entertains. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Sunday Sport. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 Europe '81† 11.05 Pete Murray's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Madeline Bell. 12.00 Adrian Juste. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15 Ring 01-500-4411. 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz. †

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 5.00pm With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Services can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45 The Captain's Doll. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review 10.15 Of Kings and Men. 10.30 Sunday Service 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from America 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 pm Baker's Half-Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Borderlands. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Tony Myatt Request Show. 2.30 A Second Touche of Thurber. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 A Composer Speaks 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America 11.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 What If . . .? 1.45 The Golden Age of Pop. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Of Kings and Men. 2.30 Act One. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 A Composer Speaks. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.45 Notes from an Observer. 4.50 Paperback Choice. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 Borderlands.

REGIONAL TV

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Mind Over Matter. 11.00 Out of Town. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Chalkface. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Down to Earth. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.05-4.00 Film: Pajama Game (Doris Day). 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30-12.20 am Darts World Knockout Cup.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 11.00 am Link. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: I Will Fight No More Forever (James Whitmore, Ned Romero). 5.28-5.30 News. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Paril. 12.30 am-12.35 Newcastle upon Tyne Bach Choir Sing.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Link. 11.00 Chalkface. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm Manscape. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00 Walt Disney Classic. 2.10-4.00 How the West Was Won. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.25-12.30 am Faith for Life.

ATV

As London except: Starts 09.00 am-9.30 Farming Today. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Summer Sport. 2.30-4.00 Film: Laura* (Clifton Webb, Dana Andrews, Gene Tierney). 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30-12.30 am Monte Carlo Show.

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Chalkface. 11.00 Link. 11.35-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20 Film: The Promise (John Castle). 3.55-4.00 News. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show. 12.30 am Weather followed by God in Hastings.

Grampian

As London except: 10.00 Cities: Leningrad. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Film: Quest for Love (Joan Collins, Tom Bell, Denholm Elliott). 3.40-4.00 Sunday Special. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Kate Loves a Mystery.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Link. 9.25 Manscape. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy 11.00 Numbers at Work. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00-4.00 Film: Conspiracy of Hearts* (Lilli Palmer, Sylvia Syms, Ronald Lewis). 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Five Minutes. 11.35-12.30 am New Avengers.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Chalkface. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 West Country Farming. 2.00-4.00 Film: Warlock (Richard Widmark, Henry Fonda, Anthony Quinn). 6.38-6.40 News. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30-12.30 am New Avengers.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: No variation.

Scottish

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Credo. 10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Bygones. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 World Famous Fairytales. 2.15 Flying Kiwi. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-4.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 6.00-6.30 Into the Eighties. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.20 am Ten-Pin Bowling.

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.10 pm-4.00 How the West Was Won. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.35 Epilogue, followed by Closedown.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 10.00 am Service of Dedication 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Chalkface. 12.58 pm News 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Out of Town. 2.00 Salvage One. 3.00-4.00 Musical Special. 6.38-6.40 News. 9.10-9.15 Sports Results. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Manscape. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Mind Over Matter. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05 Outsiders 3.05-4.00 Chips. 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: 9.05 am Manscape. 9.30-10.00 Chalkface. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm Flying Kiwi. 1.30 Weather 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Daring Dobermans (Charles Knox Robinson, Tim Considine, David Moses). 9.45-10.15 Till Death. 11.30 Do You Come Here Often? 12.00 Living and Growing. 12.30 am Hymn for Whit Sunday.

Head in the clouds: London's new banking temple looks down on Wren's cathedral



On Thursday the Queen is to open officially London's tallest building, the 600ft National Westminster Tower in Broad Street (Craig Seton writes).

Although St Paul's Cathedral has been an imposing landmark on the skyline for 300 years, many high-rise buildings have crept up in the recent past to challenge Sir Christopher Wren's crowning creation.

Despite the National Westminster Tower's physical dominance, next month St Paul's will once again assert itself as the most prominent and important building in Britain when the Prince of Wales marries Lady Diana Spencer there.

The panorama of the City below shows 35 of the 51 churches rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, or under his supervision, between 1670 and 1686 after the Great Fire of London.

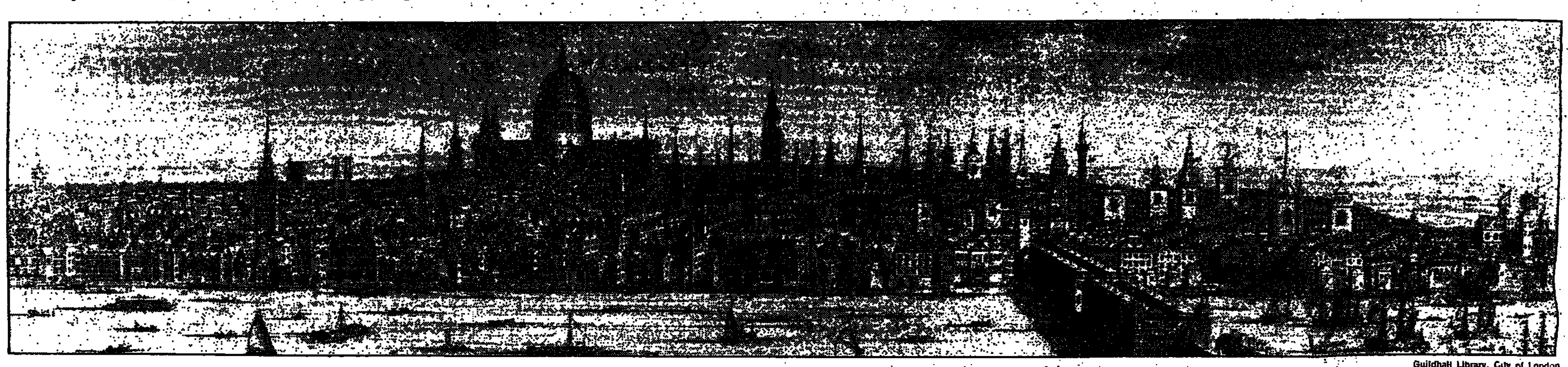
The panorama of the City of London above shows 19 landmarks on the new skyline completed in the past 18 years, photographed by Harry Kerr, looking east from the top of St Bride's Church, Fleet Street.

After 300 years and the devastations of the Great Fire and the Blitz, the new City temples are not churches, but almost exclusively commercial, banking and business.

On the far left of the photographs though, are the three towers of the Barbican, built in the mid-1970s to provide homes once again in the City, which for years had died after the workers' evening rush home to the suburbs and was silent every weekend. Only 8,000 people are estimated to live in the City.

In the past decade the workforce of the City has slimmed down from half a million people to about 360,000, and three-quarters of those in jobs, earn their living as office workers.

Key to London Panorama picture
1 The National Westminster Tower, Broad Street, 1981.
2, 3, 4 Triple towers of the Barbican, completed 1973, 1974 & 1976.
5 Bastion House and Museum of London, London Wall, 1976.
6 Britannic House, Moor Lane, British Petroleum, 1980.
7 Lee House, London Wall United Commercial Bank, 1963.
8 Sudbury House, Newgate Street, Central Electricity Generating Board, 1965.
9 Draper's Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, National Westminster Bank, 1967.
10 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bishopsgate, 1976.
11 Morgan House, Throgmorton Street, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York, 1980.
12 Stock Exchange, 1973.
13 Commercial Union Assurance Undershaft, 1969.
14 168 Fenchurch Street, Barclays Bank International, 1971.
15 Kleinwort Benson, Fenchurch Street, 1969.
16 Mondial House, Post Office International Telephones, 1978.
17 New London Bridge House, 1969.
18 Southwark Towers, London Bridge Station, 1975.
19 Guy's Hospital tower, 1975.



Guildhall Library, City of London

Looking north: Part of the Panorama of the City Churches, engraving, probably by J. Kip, printed and sold by I. Smith in Exeter Change, c. 1720.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, takes salute at second Rehearsal of Trooping the Colour, Horse Guards Parade, 11 am.

London Bike Marathon, St Paul's Cathedral, 10 am.

Gala day, Peckham Rye, from 9 am.

Hackney Show, Clissold Park, Hackney, 11 am-6.30 pm.

British gondola championship, Regent's Canal, Little Venice, 11 am-4 pm.

Talks, lectures

London's history, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 10 am-4 pm.

Mahler, by Douglas McFerran, North Indian vocal music by Dr Usha Parkhi, Centre of Indian Arts, 8 South Audley Street, 11 am-1 pm.

William Strang and the decorative image, by Peyton Skipwith, National Portrait Gallery, 3.30 pm.

Ice-Age Theories and Atlantis, Literary Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, 11 am-6 pm.

Observer Transatlantic Yacht Race 1981, start from Royal Western Yacht Club, Plymouth, 12.

Vintage trains, Talyllyn Railway, Towyn, Gwynedd, 1 pm.

Exhibitions

Work by younger Scottish artists, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh, 10 am-5.30 pm.

Chatterley Whitfield colliery open to public, Tunstall, Staffordshire, 9.03 am.

Royal Academy schools finals exhibition, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-6 pm.

Worcester Blue and White Porcelain, Dyson Perrins Museum Trust, Severn Street, Worcester, 1-5 pm.

Walks

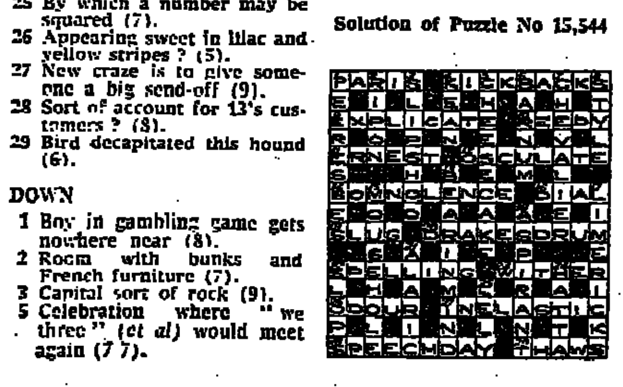
Sly London's Walls of wonder, meet Holborn Underground station, 9.50 am; Spitalfields, meet corner of Middlesex Street, 3 pm.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,545

ACROSS
1 Ship in for repairs detailed (6).
4 Unfinished year book? (8).
10 Rob's quite put out by his nickname (9).
11 Interfere, say, in an award (5).
12 She'd be in the record (7).
13 Tyburn operative taking up modern gliding? (7).
14 Provide for such a cousin (5).
15 Dashing fellow making easy money (4 4).
18 Spanish dance not to be sneezed at, however! (8).
20 Girl artist carries the bricks (5).
23 Its main feature shown in elevation in perpendicular plane (4-3).
25 By which a number may be squared (7).
26 Appearing sweet in lilac and yellow stripes? (5).
27 New craze is to give someone a big send-off (9).
28 Sort of account for 13's customers? (8).
29 Bird decapitated this hound (6).

DOWN
1 Boy in gambling game gets nowhere near (8).
2 Room with bunks and French furniture (7).
3 Capital sort of rock (9).
5 Celebration where "we three" (et al) would meet again (7 7).
6 A sucker for the rest of the players (5).
7 Locally prevalent medicine is mixed without one (7).
8 Handy treatment for 25 (6).
9 Do they tone down one's professional credentials? (14).
16 Block arrangement for a bird race (9).
17 Rosalind as wine-waiter (8).
19 The silly old man's nuts! (7).
21 Old boy observing instructions (7).
22 Expels from eg 23 in an emergency (6).
24 Girl novelist? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,544



Tomorrow's events

Prince of Wales opens national car rally for disabled people, Silverstone, Northamptonshire, 10.30.

Princess Margaret attends Family Fayre by Northampton and Kettering NSPCC branches, Boughton House, Northamptonshire, 2.30 pm.

British Majorette Association's world championships selection, Crofton Leisure Centre, Manwood Road, 9 am to 5.30 pm.

Postcard and emphemera fair, Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, 11 am to 4.30 pm.

Highgate Cemetery open to public: Swain's Lane, 1 pm to 5 pm.

It's a Knock-Out, Fulham football ground, 4.15 pm.

Sheepdog trials, Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, from 8.30 am.

Butter making and pillow lace making, Museum of East Anglian Life, Crowe Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Memorial meeting for Peggy Duff, Westminster Cathedral Conference Centre, Morpeth Terrace, 7 pm.

Military vehicle show: Thruxton Circuit, near Andover.

Lecture

Gothic Art, by Eileen Graham, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.

Walks

Railway ramble, meet west door, Manchester Cathedral, 2 pm; Regent's Canal to Islington, meet Camden Town Underground station; 2.30 pm: Bow back rivers, meet Bromley-by-Bow, 11 am: Royal parks and places, meet Westminster station, 11 am.

Today's anniversaries

Pierre Corneille, French dramatic poet, was born in Rouen, 1606, and Robert Falcon Scott, Antarctic explorer, in Devonport, 1868.

TOMORROW: The first Parliament of Northern Ireland was opened in Belfast and boycotted by the Sinn Fein and Nationalist parties, 1921: Robert de Bruce XIII, King of Scotland, died at Cardross, 1329; Paul Gauguin, painter, was born in Paris, 1848.

Roads

London and the South-east: A102 Brunswick Road, part of the northern approach to the Blackwall Tunnel, is closed southbound today. A diversion to the tunnel is operating via Abbot Road and the East Indian Dock Road.

Midlands: M6—Junction 10 (Walsall) is closed and the northbound entry and exit roads at junction 9 are also closed.

Wales and the West: Temporary signals are operating on the A40 between Raglan and Abergavenny. Numerous roadworks and lane closures on the M5 from junction 14 (north of Bristol) to junction 29 (A30 Honiton). Delays possible. In Devon, the A35 is reduced in width near junction with B3165 at Hunter Lodge. Long delays are likely.

North: M6—Roadworks between junctions 18 (Middlewich) and 19 (Manchester airport) with delays possible.

Scotland: M90—Outside lane of both carriageways closed for one mile north of junction 2 (Dunfermline).

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.79	1.72
Austria Sch	34.65	32.55
Belgium Fr	89.25	76.25
Canada $	2.40	2.31
Denmark Kr	15.15	14.45
Finland Mkk	8.98	8.58
France Fr	11.35	10.85
Germany DM	4.84	4.60
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	11.00	10.40
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yn	462.00	436.00
Netherlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	12.00	11.40
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.13	1.98
Spain Pta	187.50	178.50
Sweden Kr	10.25	9.70
Switzerland Fr	4.29	4.07
USA $	1.99	1.92
Yugoslavia Dnr	76.00	71.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

FT index down 9.3 at 546.3.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Prudential Trophy (10.45): England v Australia at Birmingham. County championship (11.30 to 6.30): Derbyshire v Warwickshire, at Derby; Glamorgan v Surrey, at Swansea; Gloucestershire v Yorkshire, at Bristol; Middlesex v Somerset, at Lord's; Northamptonshire v Kent, at Northampton; Sussex v Lancashire, at Hove; Worcestershire v Essex, at Worcester. Other matches: Cambridge Univ v Nottinghamshire; Oxford Univ v MCC.

TOMORROW: John Player League (2.00): Glamorgan v Surrey, at Swansea: Gloucestershire v Yorkshire, at Bristol: Kent v Northamptonshire, at Maidstone; Middlesex v Somerset, at Lord's; Nottinghamshire v Essex, at Nottingham; Sussex v Lancashire, at Hove.

Golf: British amateur championship final, at St Andrews; British women's final, at Conway; Batley international tournament, at Bingley St Ives. TOMORROW: Batley international.

Racing: The Oaks, at Epsom (2.55); meetings at Haydock Park, Catterick Bridge and Warwick. TOMORROW: French Derby, at Chantilly (3.25).

Equestrianism: Royal Bath and West Show, at Shepton Mallett; Windsor trials. TOMORROW: Windsor trials.

Tennis: Beckenham tournament; Northern tournament, Manchester.

Cycling: Milk Race, final stage (Harrogate to Blackpool).

Bowls: (today and tomorrow). Kodak Masters, at Worthing.

Power boating: United Kingdom GP, at Bristol.

Motor cycling: Isle of Man TT.

Eating al fresco

The following London restaurants now serve alfresco meals: Bagatelle, 5 Langton St, SW10, 01-351 4185; Brinkley's, 47 Hollywood Road, SW10, 01-351 1683; Chanterelle, 119 Old Brompton Rd, SW7, 01-373 5522; Le Chef, 41 Connaught Street, W2, 01-262 5945; Le Detour, 5 Campden Hill Rd, W8, 01-937 9602; Four Seasons, 69 Barnsbury St, N1, 01-607 0857; Hungry Horse, 196 Fulham Road, SW19, 01-352 7757; Paulo's, 28 Wellington St, 01-240 1919; San Lorenzo Fuoriporta, 38 Worple Rd Mews, SW10, 01-946 8463; Wild Thyme, 96 Felsham Rd., SW15, 01-789 3323.

Alfresco restaurants outside London will be listed in future weeks.

Rail

There will be no trains tomorrow between: Sole Street and Rochester, all day; Tunbridge Wells Central and Wadhurst, all day; Charing and Ashford, all day; Tonbridge and Edenbridge, all day; Lingfield and East Grinstead, until 6 pm; Faygate and Horsham, until 8.40 pm Wokingham and Reading, until 8.00 pm; Balham and Tulse Hill, until 4 pm.

Air

No industrial action anticipated at any domestic airports over the weekend despite Friday's disruptions.

In the garden

Grub out weeds choking established plants and particularly weed and thin seedlings of plants sown this year while they are small. Trim hedges. Develop a suspicious mind and walk round the garden three times a week looking for trouble such as green and black fly, and blackspot on roses and other plants. Turn over leaves as greenfly often congregate on the underside. Fill tubs, window boxes, and hanging baskets with plants. If that has been done, give them their first weekly feed with a soluble fertilizer.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering of leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R 22.47-22.54; WSW; 70 W; ENE. Cosmos 956R 0.27-0.29; SW*; 75 SW; NNE. Dod 22.35-22.39; SSE; 75 ESE; N. Intercosmos 14R 23.36-23.41; WNW; 20 WSW; SW. Seasat 22.55-23.04; NE; 65 ENE; 55 W.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R 0.36-0.43; W; 60 NW; ENE. Cosmos 956R 0.27-0.30; SSE; 50 ENE; NNE. Dod 22.35-22.40; SSE; 60 NNE; N. Intercosmos 14R 23.36-23.41; WNW; 20 WSW; SSW.

TOMORROW

LONDON: Cosmos 151R 22.37-22.44; WSW; 70 WNW; ENE. Dod 22.52-22.55; S*; 55 SW; NNW. Intercosmos 14R 22.23-22.30; NNW; 75 WSW; SSE.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R 0.26-0.35; W; 60 NW; ENE. Cosmos 956R 1.31-1.34; W; 15 NW; NNW. Dod 22.52-22.56; S; 65 WNW; NNW.

Holidays

The Tunisian Government is to accept one-year British visitor's passport, for holiday-makers, because of the civil servants' dispute.

Weather

Pressure is low over NW Scotland and a showery SW airstream covers the country.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, Central N, NE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Showers, some heavy, sunny intervals; wind SW fresh; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Showers, some heavy, sunny intervals, more widespread rain in evening wind SW fresh to strong; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 59F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy showers, some heavy, few sunny intervals; wind SW fresh; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Showers, some heavy, sunny intervals, wind S to SW, moderate; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain; wind variable moderate; max temp 12 to 13C (54 to 55F)

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Unsettled and cool, sunny intervals and showers in Scotland. Rather cloudy elsewhere with rain at times.

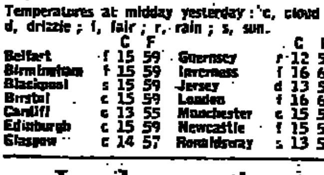
Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel, St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong; sea rough.

TODAY

Sun rises: 4.46 am — Sun sets: 9.13 pm
Moon sets: 12.8 am — Moon rises: 9.03 am
First quarter: June 9.

TOMORROW

Sun rises: 4.45 am — Sun sets: 9.14 pm
Moon sets: 12.47 am — Moon rises: 10.14 am
First quarter: June 9



Lighting up time

TODAY
London 9.43 pm to 4.15 am
Bristol 9.53 pm to 4.25 am
Edinburgh 10.23 pm to 4.00 am
Manchester 10.03 pm to 4.12 am
Penzance 9.58 pm to 4.44 am

TOMORROW
London 9.44 pm to 4.15 am
Bristol 9.53 pm to 4.25 am
Edinburgh 10.24 pm to 3.59 am
Manchester 10.04 pm to 4.12 am
Penzance 9.58 pm to 4.43 am

Yesterday's weather

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	15	59	Guernsey	r	12	54
Birmingham	f	15	59	Inverness	f	16	61
Blackpool	s	15	59	Jersey	d	13	55
Bristol	c	15	59	London	f	16	61
Cardiff	c	13	55	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	c	15	59	Newcastle	f	15	59
Glasgow	c	14	57	Ronaldsway	s	13	55

London weather

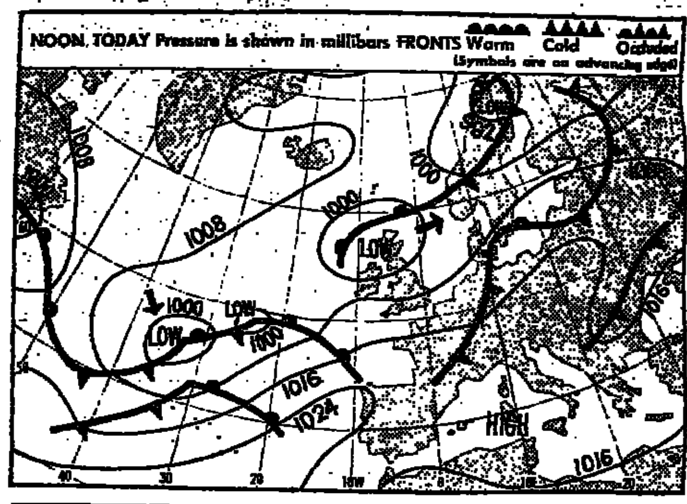
London: Temp: Max 7 am to 7 pm, 17C (63F): min 7 pm to 7 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 66 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.1hr. Bar mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,014.2 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Our address

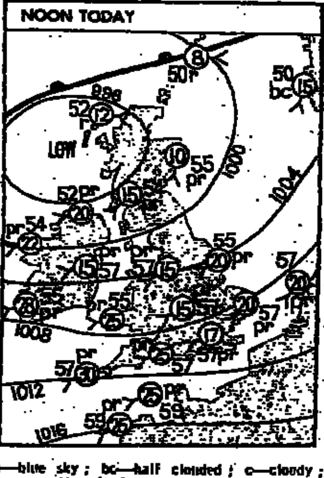
Entries for consideration in The Times Information Service should be submitted to Cyril Bainbridge, The Times, London WC1X 8EZ.

Personal column: Births, Marriages and Deaths are today on Page 26

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing side)



NOON TODAY



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist, r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	10.2	—	17	63	Sunny
Bridlington	8.0	—	18	64	Sun pds
Gorleston	4.3	—	19	66	Sun ints
Clacton	3.5	—	18	64	Sun ints
Margate	5.0	—	18	64	Sun ints
S COAST					
Hastings	1.5	.08	15	59	Showers
Eastbourne	1.9	.08	15	59	Cloudy
Bognor	1.5	.08	14	57	Showers
Southsea	2.2	.09	16	61	Showers
Sandown	1.1	.17	15	59	Cloudy
Bournemouth	*	.13	15	59	Cloudy
Torquay	5.9	.02	*	*	Sun ints
Falmouth	7.4	.01	16	61	Sun pds
* Not available.					
W COAST					
Morecambe	7.7	.18	15	59	Sun pds
Blackpool	7.7	—	16	61	Sun pds
Anglesey	11.6	—	15	59	Sunny
Ilfracombe	4.4	—	16	61	Sun ints
Newquay	4.6	—	16	61	Sun ints

Best and worst

Highest day temperature Gorleston, Norfolk; Aberdeen 19C (66F); Lowest day maximum Fair Isle 12C (54F); Highest rainfall Cape Wrath 0.40in; Highest sunshine Douglas, Anglesey 11.6hrs.

High tides

Today

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.19	7.5	5.41	7.1
Aberdeen	4.43	4.1	5.24	4.0
Avonmouth	10.54	12.8	11.07	12.5
Belfast	2.19	3.7	2.54	3.3
Cardiff	10.37	11.8	10.50	11.6
Devonport	9.44	5.1	9.57	5.2
Dover	2.20	6.5	2.45	6.4
Glasgow	4.6	5.0	4.40	4.6
Harwich	3.14	4.1	3.35	4.0
Holyhead	1.43	5.6	2.15	5.2
Hull	9.47	7.3	10.21	7.1
Leith	6.6	5.5	6.34	5.5
Liverpool	2.36	9.3	3.04	8.9
Lowestoft	12.56	2.5	1.01	2.5
Margate	3.30	4.9	3.49	4.7
Milford Haven	9.50	6.7	10.08	6.7
Oban	9.23	3.5	9.24	3.6
Portland	10.39	1.9	10.47	2.0
Portsmouth	2.39	4.7	3.18	4.6
Shoreham	2.26	6.2	3.02	6.1
Southampton	2.9	4.4	2.45	4.4
Swansea	10.0	9.1	10.17	9.0
Tees	7.11	5.3	7.45	5.2
Walton-on-the-Naze	3.2	4.4	3.23	4.1

Tomorrow

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.6	7.3	6.26	6.8
Aberdeen	5.33	4.0	6.19	3.8
Avonmouth	11.40	12.1	11.57	11.8
Belfast	3.11	3.6	3.50	3.2
Cardiff	11.23	11.2	11.40	11.0
Devonport	10.24	4.8	10.36	5.0
Dover	3.8	6.2	3.30	6.2
Glasgow	4.50	5.0	5.28	4.4
Harwich	4.3	4.0	4.24	3.8
Holyhead	2.34	5.3	3.05	4.9
Hull	10.32	7.1	11.12	6.7
Leith	6.59	5.2	7.27	5.2
Liverpool	3.23	8.9	3.55	8.4
Lowestoft	1.48	2.4	1.42	2.4
Margate	4.18	4.7	4.32	4.5
Milford Haven	10.36	6.3	10.56	6.3
Oban	10.11	3.3	10.13	3.4
Portland	11.19	1.7	11.26	1.8
Portsmouth	3.23	4.5	4.08	4.5
Shoreham	3.12	5.9	3.49	5.9
Southampton	3.0	4.2	3.42	4.2
Swansea	10.45	8.6	11.04	8.5
Tees	8.0	5.1	8.38	4.9
Walton-on-the-Naze	3.51	4.2	4.10	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft

Weather abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	21	70	Cairo	s	31	88	Las Palmas	s	22	72	Reykjavik	s	10	50
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Casablanca	s	21	70	Lisbon	f	22	70	Rhodes	s	26	79
Alexandria	s	25	77	Cologne	c	18	64	Locarno	f	24	75	Riyadh	s	41	106
Algiers	s	24	75	Copenhagen	c	16	61	Luxembourg	c	17	63	Rome	s	24	75
Amsterdam	f	16	61	Corfu	f	25	77	Madrid	s	26	79	Salzburg	c	16	61
Athens	s	27	81	Dublin	f	15	59	Majorca	s	23	73	Stockholm	s	19	66
Bahrain	s	33	91	Dubrovnik	c	17	63	Malaga	s	24	75	Strasbourg	f	19	66
Barcelona	s	21	70	Faro	s	25	77	Malta	s	27	81	Tangier	s	28	82
Beirut	s	24	75	Florence	f	24	75	Milan	f	24	75	Tokyo	s	22	72
Belgrade	s	26	79	Frankfurt	f	19	66	Moscow	c	22	72	Tel Aviv	s	24	75
Berlin	f	21	70	Geneva	s	19	66	Munich	c	16	61	Tenerife	f	22	72
Biarritz	s	24	75	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Nairobi	f	24	75	Tunis	f	26	79
Boulogne	c	13	55	Helsinki	f	15	59	Naples	f	21	70	Valencia	s	25	77
Bordeaux	s	23	73	Innsbruck	c	14	57	Nice	s	21	70	Venice	r	18	64
Brussels	f	17	63	Istanbul	f	25	77	Oslo	c	15	59	Vienna	c	19	66
Budapest	c	22	72	Jeddah	s	34	93	Paris	c	17	63	Warsaw	f	19	66
				Johan'burg	f	11	52	Prague	c	19	66	Zurich	s	18	64